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OF

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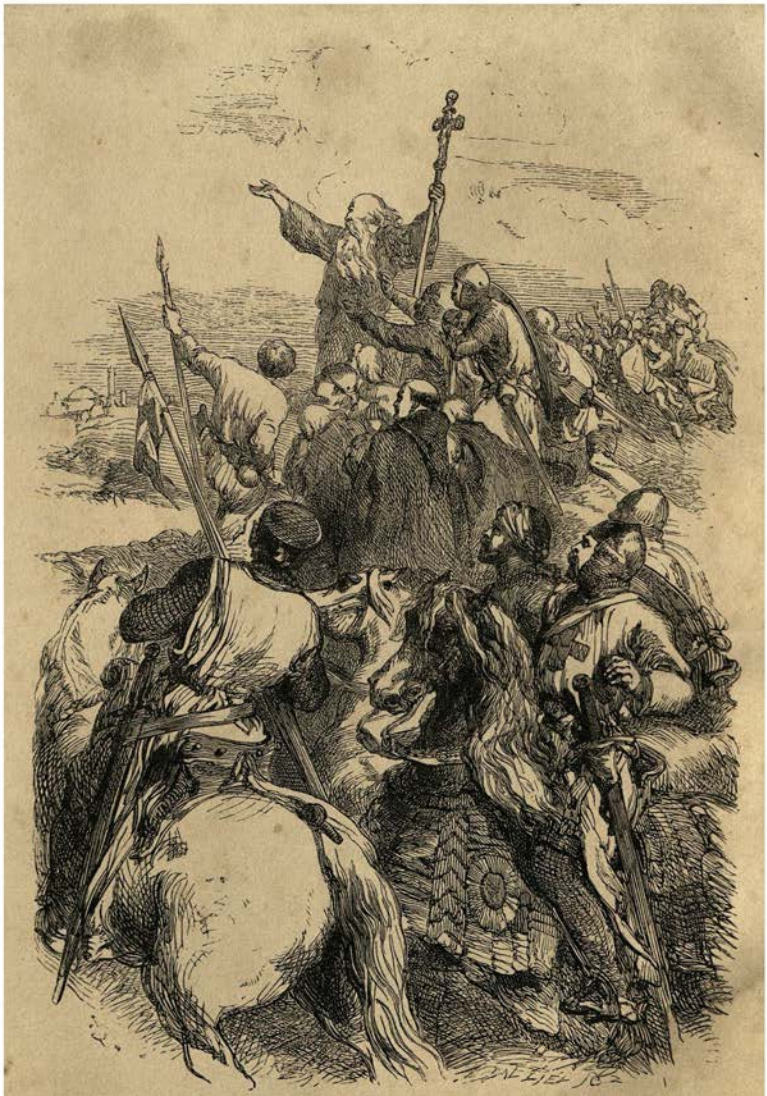

THE THIRD CRUSADE, A.D. 1188.

THE

GREAT EVENTS

OF

GREAT BRITAIN

A CHRONOLOGICAL RECORD OF ITS HISTORY

FROM THE

ROMAN INVASION TO MDCCCLXVI.

EDITED BY

SAMUEL NEIL

AUTHOR OF "EPOCH MEN," "THE YOUNG DEBATER," ETC., ETC.

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WITH INTRODUCTORY SKETCH

BY

SIR EDWARD S. CREASY

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55. b. 26

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INTRODUCTORY SKETCH.

THE ENGLISH NATION:

WHENCE WE ARE, AND WHAT WE ARE.

BY

SIR EDWARD SHEPHERD CREASY,

CHIEF JUSTICE OF CEYLON,
LATE PROFESSOR OF HISTORY IN UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

Τίς, πόθεν ἐσσι, Φερίζε καταχθονίων ἀνθρώπων.

THE ENGLISH NATION

WHENCE WE ARE, AND WHAT WE ARE.

When the great Imperator of the ancient world was about to pass with his legions into Britain, the Roman nobles, proud of their refinement, their enlightenment, their wealth, and their power, jested pleasantly with one another on the poverty and barbarism of the remote island which they condescended to conquer.* This country was not then thought fit to furnish Rome even with a well-bred slave.† Phœnicians and Carthaginians had, in very early ages, frequented its south-western extremity and the adjacent islets (then called the Cassiterides, now Cornwall and the Scilly isles) for the sake of the tin found there: and for a considerable period before Cæsar's landing, merchant vessels from Gaul had resorted to its south-eastern shores. But though one portion of Britain was thus known to be singularly gifted with metallic wealth, and though the Gallic traders must have told of the British corn, which, as well as British slaves, and perhaps British pearls, formed their return cargoes, the classic politicians and philosophers of Italy and Greece regarded the human beings, who dwelt here, as savages utterly divided from the world of civilization, until those, who were not slaughtered, were brought within it by victorious Rome.

This primitive population of Britain was decidedly Celtic. The evidence of language is conclusive on this subject. The names of our rivers and mountains, and of the other great objects of nature in this country, are significant in some branch of the Celtic stock of languages; and they are significant as Celtic words only. If treated as names given by a Fin, or a German, or a Basque, or a Roman, or by any one not a Celt, they are mere gibberish. There were two branches of the Celtic stock in the British isles in Cæsar's time. One we may term the British, or the Cambrian branch; and it still exists as a language and as a race in Wales. Formerly it was spread over the whole of those parts of this island that are now termed England and Wales, and also over the southern parts of what is now called Scotland. The other branch of the Celtic stock survives in

* Cic. Epist. ad Quint., ii. 16. † Cic. Epist. ad Att., iv. 16.

the native Irish, in the Highlanders of Scotland, and the Manksmen of the Isle of Man, all of whom speak dialects of this, which is called the Gaelic or the Erse branch. Of these two branches, the British Celts were by far the most numerous and important; and it was almost exclusively with them that the Romans came into contact. Cassivelaunus, Boadicea, and Caractacus, were all of the Cambrian or British branch. Galgacus is the only Gael who is renowned in authentic history as having opposed the advance of the Roman eagles. Moreover, the British Celts or (as we will henceforth term them) the ancient Britons, were of the same branch of the great Celtic stock, as were the Gallic tribes of the Continent. Cæsar's attack upon Britain was an episode in his great work of subjugating Gaul.*

The Britons, when at last they attracted the fatal notice of Rome, were a numerous people (in Cæsar's opinion), but subdivided into many independent tribes, each under its king or chieftain. Another ancient classic writer, Diodorus Siculus, who confirms the judgment of Cæsar as to the populousness of Britain, states that the natives lived, for the most part, on peaceable terms with each other,—an honourable distinction from the incessant spirit of border warfare and civil strife, which generally raged among the little independent states of antiquity; especially as we know, by the gallantry with which the Britons resisted Rome, that their usually pacific bearing among themselves was caused by no lack of manly courage. The tribes of the maritime districts were less barbarous than those of the interior; and while agriculture was extensively practised in the south of the island, the more northern Britons subsisted chiefly on milk, on the flesh of their cattle, or on the produce of the chase. Buildings are said to have been numerous in the island; but the British towns were merely spaces amid the woods and morasses, naturally difficult of access, and fortified with a ditch and stockade: like the Pahs of the modern New Zealanders, whom the Britons also resembled in their custom of tattooing and painting themselves for battle. On the other hand, the art of working metals had evidently been acquired by the ancient Britons (probably from Phœnician merchants and miners); and the bronze weapons and other implements found in British tombs prove that the knowledge of metallurgy had become general. They used copper coins and iron bars of a specified weight as money; and the fact of a nation using money as a medium of exchange, instead of dealing by barter, proves a great advance from the savage state. Their practice also of employing war-chariots in battle, implies skill in rearing and training horses. It shows, moreover, some advance in mechanical art;

* For proofs of the ethnological views taken here see Latham's "English Language," vol. i., and the second chapter of my treatise on "The Rise and Progress of the English Constitution."

and their general use of chariots has been deemed by some writers to be proof of the existence of formed roads. Diodorus praises the simplicity of the manners of the Britons, and the honesty of their dispositions; but Cæsar records the prevalence of a custom among them, which must have been most debasing. According to him, they formed themselves into socialist communities of ten or twelve in number, who had their wives in common. It is, however, difficult to believe this to have been universal or general in the island. Their religion was Druidism; and their priests, the Druids, were almost the only administrators of civil justice. If their political institutions resembled (as is probable) those of their Celtic kinsmen in Gaul, they had besides their kings and princes a privileged class, a nobility among them; and the mass of the people was in an almost servile state. They were daring in war, but rather furious than firm in battle; and the Romans observed and profited by their deficiency in aptitude and steadiness for forming and maintaining union against their common foe. It was remarked of them after their conquest, that under a just government they were eminently loyal, and fulfilled their civic duties of provincials with readiness; but that they rose up fiercely and freely against insult and oppression.*

Such were the British Celts, whom Cæsar attacked here and defeated, though they fought against him boldly and well. His two invasions (B.C. 55 and 54) were not attended by any permanent occupation of territory; but, about a century later, the Romans again assailed Britain; and after an intermittent warfare of about forty years, all that part of the island which lies south of the Friths of Forth and Clyde, was completely subjugated, and became a Roman province. Together with Roman conquest came Roman civilization: roads were formed, harbours deepened, and docks and wharves constructed: cities were built and fortified; and theatres and temples and other stately edifices attested the wealth and architectural grandeur of the masters of the fairest portions of the world. Neither here nor in any other of her provinces did Rome seek to exterminate or to make a slave population of the natives. She degraded, indeed, by taking away national independence, but she elevated by communicating her laws, her arts, her literature, and, above all, her admirable system of municipal local self-government. Many Romans from other parts of the empire settled here for commercial and the like purposes of pacific life, besides the veteran legionaries, the Læti, the Limitanei and others, who received grants of land, and were planted here as military colonists. Thirty-three townships were established in Britain under the Roman rule, each with considerable powers of local taxation and local government; and each electing its own local senators or decurions. The wealthiest and the ablest of the

* Tacit. Vit. Agric., sect. 12, 13.

Britons shared in these rights, and many acquired the citizenship of Rome; which at last, in Caracalla's time, was extended to all subjects of the Roman emperor who were not slaves. Yet, though these Latian influences on the early population of this land were considerable, Britain was never completely Romanized, like Gaul or Spain. The language remained Celtic. And when Rome, in the period of her decline, recalled her legions to the defence of the heart of the empire, and sorrowfully abandoned her sorrowing province, the people left here to protect itself, as it best could, from the inroads of the fierce tribes from the extreme north, and the piratical squadrons which desolated the eastern coast, was, in the main, a people of Celts, even as the British people had been which Cæsar described and fought with: but during the five centuries which intervened, it had become a civilized people; and like the rest of the inhabitants of the Roman empire, it had also become a Christian people.

This Celtic race is the first, in point of date of settlement in this island, but it is far from being the first in importance of the four races which have principally formed our English nation. The main stream of our people flows from a nobler source. It comes from the free warriors of ancient Germany, who alone of all the European nations which Rome attacked, maintained their independence. They conquered and dismembered her in her decline; but it is a greater glory that they had the courage to withstand her when in the very zenith of her power. No Roman ever jested at the prospect of a German war. Julius Cæsar himself bears witness to the awe which German valour inspired; and though he twice defeated German armies, which had invaded Gaul, and though his eagles were seen for a few days on the right bank of the Rhine, he cautiously forbore from attacking, in their fatherland, the German nation, which he had threatened with the special enmity of Rome. Afterwards, when his successor endeavoured to extend the frontiers of the empire beyond the Rhine, Arminius, the earliest of our national heroes, the liberator of Germany, smote the host of Augustus, and rescued our Teutonic forefathers from being exterminated or enslaved in their original seats along the Eyder and the Elbe.

It was not only by military courage, and by indomitable love of liberty, that the ancient Germans extorted the respect and praise of the Romans. Tacitus and the best of his countrymen noted with admiration the remarkable traits in which the Germans differed from the Celtic, the Sclavonic, and all other races, to which the Romans gave the name of barbarians, as well as from the Romans themselves in their ages of imperial degeneracy. These distinguishing characteristics of the Germans were,—"First, their personal freedom, and regard for the rights of men; secondly, the honour paid by them to the female sex, and the chastity for which the latter were celebrated

among the people of the north." * Nowhere did the domestic virtues flourish more than in a Teutonic home. Polygamy and infanticide were almost unknown in Germany; and if known, were regarded with the utmost horror. The Woman was held in respect by the Man, which she repaid by pure affection, and by sharing in his perils, as well as in his pleasures. The names of Virgin, of Wife, and of Mother, were most sacred. In the German political institutions we trace the types of many of the best principles of our Constitution; we trace especially that spirit of self-government, to the maintenance of which England owes so much of her greatness. They had their local courts, presided over by head-men or magistrates, who were freely elected by the people; and the men of each district were organized into Hundreds for self-rule, and as frank-pledges for each other. They had their general assemblies, in which all freemen had a right to take part, and in which all important state affairs were determined; matters of inferior consequence being dealt with by the principal magistrates alone. All subjects brought before the popular assembly were also debated at the meetings of the smaller and more aristocratic body. They had kings who were taken from certain families, and who ruled with limited authority. In great emergencies they elected leaders from among the chiefs most distinguished for valour. They had no walled cities or towns; but they had villages in which they dwelt, each man amid his own family, in his own homestead. They were tillers of the ground, as well as hunters, and herdsmen.

Such were the German nations of antiquity, from among whom came the Anglians and Saxons in the fifth century after our era, who made England of the southern and best part of this island,—the new collective title of their dominion being taken from the Anglian name of the new-comers, though the names of some of its component parts, such as Sussex, Essex, Wessex, were drawn from their appellation of Saxons.† The northern two-thirds of the present kingdom of Hanover are considered to be the parts of Germany whence the Anglo-Saxons (the compound name which is found convenient by modern writers) migrated hither; but their squadrons were probably joined by adventurers from the whole line of seaboard from Holland to Holstein, and from every part of the lower banks of each German river from the Rhine to the Eyder. The details of each Anglo-Saxon invasion of Britain (for there were many) cannot be touched on here. Suffice it to remind the reader that, after a long and brave resistance by the Britons, the Anglo-Saxons established themselves in this island from the Tweed to the Tamar; the remains of the vanquished race finding refuge along the western districts, in Cornwall, in Wales, in Cumberland, and in Strathclyde. The warfare

* Prichard's "Researches into the Physical History of Man," vol. iii. p. 423.

† See Latham's "Ethnology of the British Island," for an examination of the words "Anglo" and "Saxon," and of the original habitations of those who bore them.

was as savage as it was prolonged. The males of British race were almost extirpated in England; but the Anglo-Saxon victors often took wives to themselves from among the captive women; and to these unions is mainly due the large admixture of the Celtic element, which the German stock of our English nation has unquestionably received.* This admixture has done much in forming the points of distinction which are apparent between us and the present populations of Germany. We have more practical readiness, more versatility, and more enterprise than the modern Germans; and these qualities are eminently the characteristics of Celtic race. At the same time we retain the orderly though free spirit, the probity, the love of home, the domestic virtues, and the steady resolution, which marked our German progenitors even in the most remote antiquity.

No one of the various Anglo-Saxon states that were formed here had acquired a permanent ascendency over the others, no kingdom of England had yet been consolidated, when the third great element of our nation burst upon our shores, and the terrible Danes, "The Slayers from the North," began to beat down German bravery with their ferocious and fanatic valour, and threatened to uproot the Anglo-Saxons from the island, even as they themselves had dealt with the Britons. There was a close original affinity between the nations of Scandinavia (whether Danish, Norwegian, or Swedish) and the nations of ancient Germany. Their languages were branches of the same stock; and the political institutions of the Scandinavians were as free and as popular as those of the Germans, which they generally resembled. Women were regarded by them with the same chivalrous respect. The Scandinavian delighted in poetry, and paid honour both to the minstrel's art and the minstrel's person. The skilful miner and worker in metals were highly esteemed by him, but the shipwright was ranked higher still. As brave on land as was his Teutonic kinsman, the Dane far surpassed him in adventurous love of the sea, and in boldness of maritime enterprise, sometimes as a merchant or peaceful colonist, but more frequently as a plunderer and a conqueror. Led by their Sea-Kings, younger sons of royal houses, whose palace was the battle-ship, and whose heritage the sea, the Scandinavian warriors swept every European coast during the ninth and tenth centuries, often fixing themselves as lords and masters on the fair lands which they had overrun; and it is up to them that many a royal and noble pedigree throughout Europe still is traced. Their creed and the creed of the Germans had once been nearly the same; but the Anglo-Saxons, after their settlement here, had been converted from the faith of Odin to the faith of Christ, and gave up, together with their heathendom, much of the coarse ferocity which must have been fostered in the spirits of the ancient warriors

* See, for the evidence of language and further proof on this point, the second chapter of my work on "The Rise and Progress of the English Constitution."

of the North, by a mythology, which promised, as the reward of the brave on earth, a perpetual alternation of the intoxication of battle and the intoxication of the wine-cup in heaven. This conversion made the still Pagan Danes assail the renegades, as they deemed the Saxons, with peculiar savageness in their new settlements. The genius and valour of Alfred, and of his successors, Edward the elder and Athelstan, rescued their subjects, and established the English kingdom. But a Danish population was widely planted in it especially in the north-eastern counties. The philologist can point out with singular accuracy the parts of this island where the Danish occupancy was strongest. It is proved, by the variance in the terminations of the name of places and persons from the Anglo-Saxon forms.* There is much in our Scandinavian ancestry to be proud of and we owe to it probably much of that fondness for a seafaring life, of that propensity to adventurous voyages and distant colonization, and of that commercial activity, as well as of that pre-eminence in maritime warfare, which are such remarkable, and such valuable characteristics of our English nation. After the conversion of the Danes to Christianity (which was effected during the ninth and tenth centuries), Anglo-Dane and Anglo-Saxon blended freely together —the Anglo-Saxon element preserving the ascendency, from its numerical superiority and from its priority in coming under the humanizing as well as the redeeming influences of the Gospel. There were more storms of war from the north-east; there were even temporary conquests of England by Denmark; but still, of the three first races that helped to make up our nation, the Anglo-Saxon was the prevailing one; the royal dynasty was Anglo-Saxon, the laws and the political institutions were mainly Anglo-Saxon, the language was Anglo-Saxon, and a rich and graceful Anglo-Saxon literature had been developed here; when the fourth of the great component races the Norman race, planted itself victoriously in the oft-contested island, and the triumphant banner of William the Conqueror was reared over the fallen standard and corse of Saxon Harold on the battle-field of Hastings (October 14, A.D. 1066).

The Norman element of our nation may, at first sight, appear to be little more than a repetition of the Danish. The parent-home of both Norman (Northman) and Dane was Scandinavia: nor would any material distinction be established if we considered the evidence sufficient that the Scandinavians, whom our Saxon chroniclers term Danes, came from Denmark, but that the Scandinavians who settled in Neustria, and thence came to England and conquered it, were natives of Norway. But there is this very important difference: the Danes came hither straight from their Scandinavian home. They were Danes and nothing else, till they became Anglo-Danes.

* Worsae's "Danes in England," and Latham's "British Ethnology," chapter viii. Our great naval hero, Nelson, is proved to have been of Anglo-Danish race.

But the Norman people came hither from France; and they had then dwelt in France for more than a century and a half. During that time their Scandinavian blood had been tinged by the admixture of that of other races. When William's ancestor, Jarl Rolf the Ganger, as he was called by the Scandinavian skalds, or Duke Rollo, as he was termed in the south, resolved on taking permanent possession of the city of Rouen and the neighbouring country, "on substituting permanent colonization for periodical plunder," * the Norse warriors who were with him, his men, his "baronage," who then measured and divided the province of Neustria among them by the rope, could not have exceeded twenty or thirty thousand in number. We cannot do more than double that amount, if we proceed to add the Norse recruits who may have left the raven banners of other Scandinavian Vi-kings and joined tall, striding Rolf, when his design of founding a state was known in the north, and even when, after many wars, the Frankish king Charles le Chauve formally ceded to Jarl Rolf the conquered province, and recognized him as Duke Rollo of Normandy. Rollo, like his descendant, William the Conqueror, must have enrolled among his followers adventurers from many lands. We know, moreover, that the Neustrian peasantry were not expelled or destroyed, though they were reduced by their new Norman lords to a most miserable state of servitude. Moreover, the fleets that brought the Norse invaders to the Seine, are not likely to have taken many Scandinavian women on board, when they sailed on their bold enterprise. Rollo's barons, like their chief, married French wives; and even the second generation of Normans in Normandy must have been half of French blood. This last was itself a mixed current. The old Celts of continental Gaul had been deeply Romanized; and then, again, the conquering German tribes of Burgundians, Allemanni, and above all, the Franks, had been fused with the Romanesque provincials. Hence, the Normans of William the Conqueror were a very composite race, in which the Celtic, the Roman, and the German elements were largely blended with the Scandinavian. But under all their dukes, from Rollo downwards, the Normans showed and retained a marked character of their own; and there was an unmistakable Norman nationality. They combined many of the highest intellectual and physical endowments, with other qualities of a worse dye. They were pre-eminent for military courage and skill, for daring in enterprise, and for resolution in performance. They had also a peculiar flexibility and aptitude in adopting and improving the creations of the genius of others. Duke Rollo and his wild warriors from Scandinavia, when settled in Neustria, found themselves among the yet living fragments of the civilization of Imperial Rome, and Imperial

* Palgrave.

Charlemagne. They readily embraced the creed, the language, the laws, and the arts which France offered them. "They adopted the customs, the duties, the obedience, which the capitularies of emperors and kings had established; but that which they brought to the application of those laws, was the spirit of life, the spirit of liberty,—the habits also of military subordination, and the aptness for a state politic, which could reconcile the security of all with the independence of each."* The descendants of these original Norman barons continued to be more and more conspicuous for the same merits that had marked their sires. The century and a half which passed between the landing of Duke Rollo in Normandy and that of Duke William in England, was an important period in the Middle Ages. During this time the growth of the Feudal system on the Continent was completed. The power of the nobility increased rapidly at the expense both of kingly authority and popular freedom. The nobles formed an order, a caste in the state. Each baron fortified his stronghold, and dwelt there amid his family and retainers. The management of arms and horses was regarded as the sole occupation fit for those of "gentle" blood. Chivalry now shone in fantastic splendour. The germs of modern literature appeared in the poems of the *Trouveur* and the *Troubadour*. Deep and daring thinkers, and subtle reasoners in cloisters and in schools, were moving towards the light of disputation those metaphysical and theological mysteries, which afterwards filled the massive volumes of the schoolmen. In all these things, and in fondness for architectural magnificence, and all courtly refinement and pageantry, the Normans were pre-eminent. It does not detract from, but adds materially to, their honour, that many among the number of intellectually great men who adorned Normandy, were not born there. One of the noblest Norman characteristics was a generous respect for intellectual excellence, by whomsoever and wheresoever displayed; to which was added large-handed liberality in rewarding it, and in making it Norman by adoption.

Such, viewed on their brighter side, were the Normans, who gave "kings to our throne, ancestors to our aristocracy, clergy to our church, judges to our tribunals, rule and discipline to our monasteries, instruction to our architects, and teachers to our schools." So Palgrave enumerates the Norman gifts, and Campbell still more vigorously sums up the result of the conquest of the English by them in his single line,—

"They high-mettled the blood of our veins."

But the darker hues of the Norman character must not be forgotten. They were unscrupulous in state-craft; they were remorseless in cruelty; they were brutally contemptuous of the rights and dignity

* Sismondi.

of honest industry, and of the interests and feelings of the great mass of their fellow-creatures—of all whom they regarded as the lower orders of mankind.

These evil qualities of the Normans were fearfully exemplified in England, not only during their conquest of this land, but during the century which followed. It is computed that the total number of the Saxons who were slain in battle, during William's invasion and reign, must have exceeded a hundred thousand. Still larger numbers perished in cold blood, in the massacres by which William and his barons punished the frequent insurrections against them; and the famines and pestilences caused by the Conqueror's merciless devastations of wide tracts of English territory, which had once been populous and fertile, were more destructive still. Altogether, at least a third of the old English population of the island was destroyed between the time of William's landing here and the time of his death. But this amount of loss of life, terrible as it appears, by no means represents the full amount of misery inflicted upon Saxon England. "The greater part of the lands of the English were confiscated and parcelled out among the conquerors; Norman tribunals and tenures were set up over the old ones; the very name of Englishman was turned into a reproach; the English language rejected as servile and barbarous; and all the high places in church and state for upwards of a century were filled exclusively by men of foreign origin."* The two peoples, the intrusive and dominant Norman race and the oppressed old English race, though dwelling in the same land, long kept aloof from each other,—the one in haughty scorn, the other in sullen abhorrence. It is not until the reign of John that we can perceive traces of their having become one nation, and of any feeling of common patriotism prevailing among them.

The thirteenth century, which nearly comprises the three reigns of John, his son, and grandson, is the period during which we may affirm English nationality to have been perfected; and from which we, this present English nation, can date our full and complete existence. Valuable accessions of population have been obtained since then, especially when the wise policy of Elizabeth encouraged the industrious Protestants of the Low Countries to find here a refuge from the Inquisition and the Duke of Alva; and when subsequently many of the French Huguenots migrated hither to escape similar persecutions in France. But these accessory rills are not to be compared in importance to any one of the four great sources of our national stream, the Celtic, the German, the Danish, and the Norman; nor have they tinged it with any new character. So also since that century our political institutions have been more and more popularized; and they and our laws have been adapted to new emergencies,

* Thierry.

and have expanded themselves into new developments. Our language has been polished, enriched, and invigorated; but no essentially new fundamental principle has been introduced in aught that we have mentioned: and these are the points to be considered when we fix the commencement of the biography of a living nation, which cannot be placed earlier or later than the period when its nationality was complete.*

Let us pause then, and survey our subject at the end of the amalgamating period which has been referred to, at the end of the three reigns of John, Henry III., and Edward I. The epoch at which we shall find ourselves, the reign of Edward the Second, is not an attractive part of our history; but it is valuable as a halting-ground for consideration and review.

We now (early in the fourteenth century) find unity of race complete in England, and we find that it has been so for several generations. No part of the population regards another part as foreigners: no part looks beyond sea for its fatherland. All living here bear the name of Englishmen, and are proud of it. All feel that they are one people, and that they jointly compose one of the great States of Christendom. The fortunate loss of Normandy and of the other ample continental dominions of our early Anglo-Norman kings, which occurred in John's reign, did much to effect this. After that dismemberment of the old heritages of the Conqueror and of the first Plantagenets, our Barons felt that their only homes were in England. Still more was this amalgamation of race forwarded by the joinder of all freemen in the realm, whether noble, or yeoman, or mercantile, to resist the overbearing power of the crown, and the tyrannical outrages, to which all classes were exposed, especially under the rule of John. The Norman Barons, those "iron Barons," whose sagacity and patriotism Lord Chatham so sublimely eulogized, headed the great national movements which procured for us Magna Charta, a House of Commons comprising borough representatives, and the establishment of the great principle, that there shall be no taxation save by the common consent of all the realm. They were Normans by blood who headed these great movements, but they headed them in the capacity of English, not of Norman Barons; and as such the free community of the land followed and co-operated with them. As to language, we find in Henry III.'s time a state-proclamation to the people of Huntingdonshire in the English tongue;

* It is not meant that a nation cannot, after its nationality is complete, change entirely its form of government, or (if possible to suppose such a change) its language, and yet preserve its national identity. For example, the French nation has, during the last eighty years, had as its form of government absolute royalty, absolute democracy, imperial despotism, constitutional royalty, and then again absolute democracy, and again imperial despotism; but it has been one and the same French nation. But if any such great change were accompanied and caused by the influx of a new population, there would be a break and a change of nationality.

it certainly appears somewhat archaic to us in its forms, but still it is intelligible English, as contradistinguished from those earlier stages of our language which are termed Saxon and semi-Saxon; and this English had, before the fourteenth century, become the spoken language, the mother-tongue of every Englishman, whether of Norman or of Saxon origin.

With regard to our political institutions and laws, their leading rules were in active existence, and above all, the great primeval and enduring principles of our Constitution were established and had been solemnly recognized by the nation, at the time when the second Edward Plantagenet was on our throne. In the Great Charter, and in the statutes confirming it, especially in that entitled the "Confirmatio Chartarum" which was passed in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of Edward I., we may clearly trace the main rules of our Constitution, according to which our country for more than five centuries has been governed by an hereditary sovereign, ruling with limited powers, and bound to summon and consult a Parliament of the whole realm, comprising hereditary peers, and elective representatives of the commons; without the sanction of which Parliament no tax of any kind can be imposed, and no laws can be made, repealed, or altered.* The division also of our Parliament into two Houses had been gradually but securely established. The fact that we have thus had two, and no more than *two* Houses of Parliament, has been of infinite importance in our national career. It has secured the mature deliberation, which never can be depended on in a single legislative assembly, without weakening political action by a more minute subdivision of deliberative authority.† The nature also of the division of our Parliament into two Houses has proved most influential and most valuable both politically and socially for the English nation. Our Upper House has consisted of spiritual and of temporal peers,—those temporal peers being at first the most powerful military tenants in chief of the crown, the most important *men* or Barons of the King, the Majores Barones, whom we find specified in Magna Charta, afterwards recruited by those whom our Sovereigns have by constitutional prerogative summoned to the Upper House, and created Peers of Parliament. The representatives of the other military tenants of the Crown (who soon represented and were elected by all the freeholders in each shire) coalesced with the burgesses in the lower house of Parliament; and thus was established the beneficial principle that all except the great peers themselves were commoners,

* See "Rise and Progress of the English Constitution," chapter xiii.

† Professor Lieber well observes that the Bicameral system has been adopted by the United States, and by all the British colonies, as well as by England herself; and that the systems of one chamber, or of more chambers than two, which other races have employed, have universally failed. He says, "The Bicameral system accompanies the Anglican race, like the common law."—Lieber on Civil Liberty and Self-Government, p. 157.

and equal as such in the eye of the law. We have never, like so many nations of Continental Europe, been cursed with a classification of our people into "*Noblesse* and *Roturiers*," or anything analogous to those un-English words. We have thus escaped both the insolent oppressiveness which privileged *castes* practise on the masses below them, and the savage excesses by which those masses, when the hour of revolution arrives, retaliate for the wrongs and insults of centuries. To say of an Englishman that he is a commoner, or one of the people, has never been a reproach. The word "People" has always among our nation involved a sense of respect. Whereas, in France, in modern Germany, and in other countries, where there has been a very numerous nobility communicating their privileges to all members of their families, and all arrogantly keeping aloof from those not of their class, the corresponding words sank into terms of contempt. In France, before the first revolution, the higher orders used the word "People" in a disdainful sense; and the German words "Volk" and "Nation," became in Germany vilifying invectives. On the other hand, the word "People" in England has never, even in times of the greatest political violence, been associated with the feeling of horror which the sound of "People" inspired in France during the time of her first Republic.* That avoidance of invidious classification, that establishment of the legal equality of freemen, which our ancestors in the thirteenth century so prudentially established, have, more than any other human cause, secured for England her long career of progressive prosperity and power, and her comparative immunity from disorder and civil strife?†

It is also to be observed that these earliest periods of English nationality display the working of the two principles with regard to Centralization, which the best political philosophers of modern times have recognized as essential for enduring greatness and freedom. These are—1st, that there shall be unity and centralization of government in all matters relating to the general interests of the whole State; but 2dly, that in all other matters there shall be local self-government.‡ The spirit of the first of those rules we find prevailing in the Unity of the Crown of England, and in the Unity of the English Parliament. Had it been otherwise, England could never have been a powerful country in her dealings with other countries; and, in

* This remarkable proof of the peculiar result of our early political institutions, is stated by Professor Lieber, p. 306 of the work already referred to. Professor Lieber is a German by birth, and the early part of his life was passed in Continental Europe. But he is also personally acquainted with England and the English, as well as with the United States of America, where he is now professor of history and political philosophy, in the College of South Carolina.

† See Hallam's Middle Ages, vol. ii.

‡ See De Tocqueville, Lieber, and others, cited in "The Rise and Progress of the English Constitution," pp. 201, 202, and 368 to 375.

internal affairs, the English people would not have been so singularly successful in their efforts to maintain and develope a free constitution. If instead of having had *one* Parliament for all England, we had had separate legislative and taxing assemblies for separate counties or separate provinces, our early sovereigns could never have been kept under parliamentary control; and the concentrated power of royal prerogative would have crushed the national liberties in detail. But while we have thus adopted the centralizing principle where great imperial and national interests require it, we have, ever from the earliest periods of our history, shunned and excluded centralization, as to all matters in which the agency of free local administrative authorities can be safely employed. So far as possible, we have cherished the principle of local self-government,—a principle which gives the life-blood to civil liberty. From the Saxon times downwards each local district, in town or country, as to local matters taxed and ruled itself. We have never known the constant and minute interference of salaried officials sent by a supreme central authority into every department, to perform every duty of police and the like, and to carry out the favourite maxim of what is erroneously called enlightened despotism,—the maxim according to which the sovereign is to do everything *for* the people, and nothing *by* them. We, on the contrary, have, as a people, been self-trained and locally practised to do as much as possible for ourselves. Our tithings, our hundreds, our shire-moots, our tourns, our courts leet, our courts barons, our parish vestries, our waywardens, our constables, our overseers, and churchwardens, are all well known terms, which attest the activity and universality of self-government among us. In our towns it has been even more operative than in our rural districts. It is true that immediately after the Norman conquest our towns and cities became the favourite spoil of the Norman sovereign and his chosen barons, who tyrannized over them at their will. But by degrees our citizens and burgesses bought back their old Saxon liberties, and again elected their local officers, imposed their own local rates and taxes, and made their own bye (or local) laws. Thus our people have, from time immemorial, been familiarized with the practice of representative government, of political action in office-bearing, and in electing to office. They have been familiarized also with deliberative functions and usages. It is mainly through this system of local self-government that we and our kinsmen, the Anglo-Americans, have acquired that aptitude for orderly association, that capacity for organized action, that self-reliance, that independent firmness, that abhorrence of anarchy, and that intelligent attachment to the great institutions of the nation, amidst all troubles and vicissitudes, which here and in the United States so forcibly strike political observers, who have been previously accustomed to the centralization of modern Continental Europe.

With regard to our law, the action of the three superior royal courts at Westminster had been established and systematized by the beginning of the fourteenth century; many of the most valuable parts in it being due to the legislative genius of Edward I., the last of the three kings whose reigns have been mentioned as the period during which our nationality was completed. The important office of chancellor was now also an integral and material part of our judicature, though of little influence compared to that of the equity tribunals of after ages. The excellent institution of justices of assize (to use the best known, though not the most accurate term), is at least as old as Henry II.'s reign, and was ensured both by custom and statute before that of Edward the Second. By means of this, all graver criminal charges, and all civil disputes of any magnitude, were determined before the king's judges; and thus the uniformity of our common law was preserved. Above all, the inestimable trial by jury was now established, as the regular and general mode for trying all questions of fact as to guilt or innocence in criminal cases, and all issues of fact in civil cases also. The local courts, such as the county court and the courts baron, were still numerous and active in minor matters, and co-operated largely in maintaining that principle of local self-government on which we recently made our comments.

Such, in its main principles, was our constitution in the fourteenth century, and such, in its main principles, it is now. It never was arbitrarily and elaborately marked and carved out like the artificial work of any one man or of any one generation of men. It is the product of the growth of ages; but the old oak is still essentially the same as was the sapling. Our whole history is a history of progress; though the results of a comparison of extreme points seem marvellous. The whole population of England and Wales in Edward II.'s reign was below three millions, and of these a very large part, probably more than a third, were in a state of serfdom or villeinage, without any political, and with few personal rights. But, providentially, these serfs were always capable of being raised into freemen; and the process of their emancipation was continually, though gradually, going forward, so that ultimately the constitutional rights of all English freemen, and the constitutional rights of all Englishmen, became synonymous and identical.

We have grown, under and with this our English constitution, from a nation of from two to three millions to a nation of eighteen millions; or, if we comprise the united kingdoms of Scotland and Ireland in our calculation, into a nation of nearly twenty-eight millions. The increase of wealth, and civilization, and of powerful influence on the fortunes of the whole human race, has been more mighty still. Rapid as the glance must be, we cannot refrain from glancing at the line of such a national career.

There are two aspects under which the progress of the life of a

nation, like that of the life of an individual, is to be considered. There is the internal life, the progress of which, if traced, makes up the constitutional and domestic history; and there is the external life, which includes the dealings of the individual or the state with other individuals or other states, which includes also all acts of the subject of our biography beyond the immediate sphere of home. In either point of view the biography of the English nation is unparalleled; or, if it is to be paralleled, it can only be by comparing ourselves with the greatest people of antiquity, by drawing a parallel between England and Rome.

With regard to our constitutional history, the ablest of the numerous commentators on it, Hallam, remarks with perfect truth, that "No unbiased observer, who derives pleasure from the welfare of his species, can fail to consider the long and uninterruptedly increasing prosperity of England as the most beautiful phenomenon in the history of mankind;" and that "in no other region have the benefits that political institutions can confer been diffused over so extended a population; nor have any other people so well reconciled the discordant elements of wealth, order, and liberty." The same great writer, with equal correctness, attributes these advantages "to the spirit of our laws, from which, through various means, the characteristic independence and industriousness of our nation have been derived. The constitution, therefore, of England must be to inquisitive men of all countries, far more to ourselves, an object of superior interest; distinguished especially, as it is, from all free governments of powerful nations which history has recorded, by its manifesting, after the lapse of several centuries, not merely no symptom of irretrievable decay, but a more expansive energy." It is in the pages of the same excellent historian that the student can best trace the detailed proof of the general statements here advanced; and above all, it is there that he will best observe the working of that vital principle of our constitution, its law of growth and development, whereby it expands and adapts itself to the progress of society and civilization, while its primary institutions are preserved. Thus it is that we are enabled to watch, during the reign of the later Plantagenets, the increase and systemization of the power of the House of Commons in asserting and maintaining the exclusive right of taxation; in making the grant of supplies dependent on the redress of grievances; in directing and checking the public expenditure; in establishing the necessity of the concurrence of both Houses of Parliament in all legislation; in securing the people against illegal ordinances and interpolations of the statutes; in inquiring into abuses; in controlling the royal administration; in impeaching and bringing to punishment bad ministers and other great offenders against the laws and liberties of the land; and in defining and upholding their own immunities and privileges.

Afterwards, under the Tudors, comes a period during which the kindly growth of English institutional liberty cannot be so regularly traced. There is an apparent reaction towards despotism, but it is only on the surface. We find the Baronial order, which had given the nation its leaders in former struggles for freedom, weakened by the dreadful civil wars of the Roses, by confiscation, and by royal subtlety and cruelty. The classes below the Peerage have not yet, under the first Tudor princes, acquired sufficient wealth and strength to man a House of Commons against the Throne. But that is almost completed before the Tudor dynasty has disappeared; and in the Stuart times it is done even too well. The great event in our internal history during the Tudor times is religious. It is the adoption by England of the doctrines of the Reformation. There is a fearful vicissitude of persecution; and in the conflict between the Church of Rome and the Anglican Church, as well as in that between the Anglican Church and the more thorough-going reformers, there are many scenes of painful interest; but, ultimately, England becomes and remains a thoroughly Protestant country. Indeed, in all three of the now United Kingdoms the observation of the French historian Michelet is verified, that generally among the nations of modern Europe those of the Sclavonic stock have adhered to the Greek Church: those in which the Romanesque or Celtic elements of race predominate, have remained Roman Catholic (like the Celtic Irish); and those in which the Gothic, that is, either Scandinavian or German elements of race prevail, have become Protestant, as have the English and the lowland Scotch. The strife of churches and sects mingles largely with the strife between Parliament and Crown in the Stuart times. Fixing our attention chiefly on the civil struggle, we see the leaders of the nation obtain the great constitutional statute, called the Petition of Right, from Charles I., as the Great Charter had been obtained from John; and a second great bulwark of our liberties is thus solemnly founded. Then comes a period of royal folly and crime in attempting to rule by *coups d'état* and terror instead of by parliamentary government. This is followed by royal humiliation and parliamentary ascendency, and by the animosity of the contending parties at last breaking out into civil war. There is a revolutionary season, during part of which a strong-minded and strong-handed usurper enforces order and gives greatness, but not content; and on his death the nation joyfully reinstates her old constitutional monarchy; and for a few more years we again have Stuart kings on our throne. The madness and bigotry of the last of these causes the glorious Revolution of 1688. The Bill of Rights imperishably records and ratifies the liberties of Englishmen; the long conflict between the Crown and the Parliament terminates; and thenceforth our sovereigns rule only through responsible ministers, who are dependent for their power on parliamentary majorities, and

especially on their good-will and confidence of a majority of the House of Commons.

Let us now glance at our external history, and we shall find there a grandeur, which has made the great historian of modern Germany, Niebuhr, record his deliberate judgment, that England alone, of all the modern nations of the earth, has a history like that of old Rome, a history affecting the whole human race, and which ought to be a subject of universal study.

These glories of English history are not fully manifested in its earlier portions. Indeed, the reign of Edward II., which we selected for our primary epoch at which to pause and review the completion of English nationality, is a period of calamity and shame. The great object of Edward I. had been to unite the British Islands under a single English sceptre. He had succeeded with regard to Wales, he had nearly succeeded with regard to Scotland. Ireland had been nominally a lordship of the English crown since Henry II.'s time: a vigorous king like the First or Third Edward might have made it so in reality, had their wars elsewhere left them leisure. The imbecility of Edward II. and the heroism of the Scotch under Bruce put an end to the scheme of annexing Scotland to England by conquest; and when the two countries came under the same sovereign after the lapse of three centuries, and were formally united after another century, the junction was as honourable to the smaller nation as it was beneficial to both. Ireland lingered on in her spasmodic state of half-conquest, half-insurrection. Too truly did Sir Walter Ralegh, in Elizabeth's time, when the first vigorous efforts were fairly made to complete the ascendency of the English crown over Ireland, call her "The commonwealth of common woe." And though in later times the letter of the law has established perfect union between her and Great Britain, she has never, like independent Scotland, become thoroughly and loyally one with us. We are glancing onward beyond the times of the Plantagenets when we speak thus of the sister kingdoms; but we could not leave unspoken of, and our space will not permit us to refer to them again.

The attempts of our Plantagenet kings, especially Edward III. and Henry V., to conquer France, though they produced scenes of brilliant chivalry, and displays of English valour which the world never will forget, were wasted on a project in which success would have been more ruinous to England than failure. The fickle policy of our Eighth Henry during the strife between Charles V. and Francis I. brought no solid advantage to England, though the national reputation for bravery was well maintained. It is from the reign of Elizabeth that England's importance, as a member of the European commonwealth of states, is to be dated. It was under that illustrious queen that our nation first thoroughly proved itself and knew its mission.

We trace from the Elizabethan era the continuous growth of our maritime greatness in commerce, in warfare, in enterprises of discovery, and in enterprises of colonization. That era saw the commencement of our East India Company, and of our regular traffic with Turkey and with Russia. Drake and Cavendish then circumnavigated the globe; Frobisher, Davis, and Hudson, then began that series of voyages in search of the north-west passage, which M'Clure has crowned with success in our own times. Sir Humphrey Gilbert and Sir Walter Ralegh then planted our first colonies beyond the Atlantic, and laid the foundation of the mighty American dominion of the English race. In maritime warfare our Elizabethan sea-kings raised England's glory to a height which not even Blake or Nelson could exceed. The defeat of the Spanish Armada is an all-important epoch in the history not merely of this country but of the world. In withstanding the then exorbitant power of Spain, in reseuing Europe from the subjugation with which she was threatened by the ambition and bigotry of Philip II., England played nobly out the first part of the great drama in her true character of protector of the independence of nations. It is not a little remarkable that it has been under our queens that our nation has best performed this high duty. Under Elizabeth, we tamed the pride of Spain. Under Anne, we broke the overgrown might and baffled the grasping ambition of Louis XIV. of France. Under Victoria, we are striving, in the same good old English spirit, for the same good old cause against the lately menacing insolence, against the long-continued rapacity, against the force and the fraud of Russia.

Under our kings of the Stuart race England sank for a time from her national rank. Yet there was an epoch interposed amid these inglorious reigns, during which a bold and sagacious usurper "made the name of Englishmen more feared than ever was that of Roman," and

> "Not a despot in Europe but felt his heart quake
> At the mention of Cromwell and Admiral Blake."

And when the glorious Revolution of 1688 gave us William of Orange instead of James Stuart as head of our monarchy, we resumed our proper station, and the heroic resistance to the arms of Louis XIV was commenced, which the victories of Marlborough in the next reign made so splendidly successful.

The chief events in our external history during the first three quarters of the eighteenth century are those by which the supremacy of the English race in North America was established, and those which signalized the progress of our arms in the East, and made us the dominant people over India. Before the Seven Years' War (1756–1763) the power of France seemed to be more firmly planted in the New World than that of England. French settlers were

masters of the countries watered by the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi; while the colonists from this country were nearly confined to the strip of territory between the Alleghany mountains and the Atlantic. The victory of Wolfe over Montcalm at Quebec, in 1759, decided the great competition; and the language of Shakspeare and Milton, instead of that of Corneille and Voltaire, spread as the language of rulers from the Gulf of Mexico beyond extreme California and Labrador. In India, Dupleix, Labourdonnais, and Lally Tolendal schemed and fought in vain to secure for the House of Bourbon the heritage of Aurungzebe and Tamerlane. The victories of Clive and Coote gave England an irreversible ascendency over her European rivals. The Asiatic armies of the native rulers were scattered before the bayonets of the British and of the Sepoys, who now were trained in British ranks. We became lords and masters of provinces, principalities, and empires, in the land where we had appeared two centuries before as a little band of London merchants humbly trading by sufferance of the petty native viceroys on the seaward frontier of the vast dominions of the Mogul sovereigns of Hindostan.

Some foreign writers* have thought that the treaty of Paris, which, in 1763, concluded the Seven Years' War, was the era of England's greatest prosperity; and that her increase of territory and wealth at that time had been such as to endanger the balance of power among the states of Christendom. If we were then lifted up too high, the season of humiliation soon followed. In 1775, the unhappy disputes between us and our colonists in North America broke out into open war. France, Spain, and Holland, after watching for a while the chances of the conflict, took advantage of the first great reverse we sustained to take part against us, and so to seek revenge for their humiliation and losses in former contests. In 1783, we were compelled to give way, and to recognize the United States as an independent nation. We may still feel our national pride rebuked when we look back on this calamitous struggle; but no Englishman, who is worthy of the name, can be unconscious of generous sympathy and admiration, when he watches the almost miraculous increase of the territory, the population, the wealth, and the power of the great Anglo-American Republic, which is the offshoot of the same stock with ourselves. And if the European enemies of England thought that our glory had departed for ever, and that our strength was utterly shattered at the close of the American war, they must have been soon taught their error, by the unparalleled energy and boundless resources which this country displayed, when involved in those terrible wars of the first French Revolution and the first French Empire, which were terminated

* Koch and Heeren.

by our great victory at Waterloo in 1815. In the words of the hero who won for us that victory, "Waterloo did more than any other battle that I know of towards what ought to be the object of all battles, the peace of the world." A period of tranquillity for forty years, save one, followed that conflict; and the repose which was thus provided for us and for the greater part of the human race, has favoured the advance of science, commerce, civilization, and of all the arts that minister to man's welfare, beyond any similar development that can be traced in history. Now a season of sterner duty has come upon us, and we have not been wanting to the world or to ourselves. To protect an old and faithful ally, to humble the oppressor, and to give security to our own national independence and the general liberties of the civilized world, we have taken up arms, which hitherto have been blessed with success, which will be gladly laid down when an honourable and lasting peace is within reach; but which, until then, must be wielded with the same indomitable spirit, through difficulties and dangers, which has marked the heroes of our race from Arminius, Alfred, the Black Prince, Talbot, Drake, Ralegh, Blake, Marlborough, Wolfe, Clive, Nelson, and Wellington, to those whose bones are not yet bleached upon Inkermann, and those whose blood is still fresh on the Redan.

Far be it, however, from the heart of England to acquire the old Roman thirst for military excitement and glory, or to learn to love conquest for the mere sake of conquering. We possess already an empire which the sun ceases not to behold. Masters of the sea for ages, we have acquired, and yet retain, beyond its waves ample and varied dominions in almost every region of the globe. Fifty colonies in Europe, in North America, in the West Indies, in Africa, in Asia, and in Australia, are lands of the English race, and are under the sceptre of England's Queen; besides our Indo-Britannic territories, with their population of 150 millions. To rule so much well is a nobler (and it is a harder) task than to grasp more. It is as civilizers, not as conquerors, that we spread the gains of our best glory through the world. We have names that shine as brightly in art, in science, and in literature, as the names of our heroes in warfare. The power-loom, the steam-engine, the ship of discovery, the railway, are essentially emblems and organs of English skill and English power. In science we have had Harvey, Bacon, Newton, Boyle, Hunter, and Davy; we still have Herschel, Airy, Owen, Murchison, and Faraday. Our language (which by our rights of a free press and free discussion we freely use) is confessed by the highest of foreign modern comparative philologists* to be the noblest, the most copious and expressive that is spoken on the earth; and that language is perpetuated in a literature already surpassing all others, save that of

* Grimm.

ancient Greece, in its treasure-chambers of the Historian, the Essayist, the Novelist, the Philosopher, the Orator, and the Poet.

All these are things on which an Englishman should well reflect. We should strive to know thoroughly our country, and all that is hers; not for the gratification of idle vanity, but in order that by thus contemplating England's greatness, we may imbue ourselves with a spirit like that of the men who have aided in the fabric of that greatness. Our study and our love of her must be proved in active exertions to do our duty to her. Each of us in his sphere has a duty to his country to discharge by warring vigorously on the masses of social and moral evil that fester among us, as well as by showing zeal and integrity in all political functions which devolve on him, or to which he may justly aspire. Each of us also should realize in his principles the great truths, that the individual cannot long prosper unless the State prosper; that for England to be long prosperous she must have independence; and that for England to be long independent she must have honour and power. Each of us must realize these truths in practice as well as principle, by cheerfully bearing every personal sacrifice which may be necessary for the timely maintenance of English honour and power among nations. Above all, such a study of our country, of whence we are, and what we are, should excite in us thankfulness to the Almighty Disposer of events, whose will it hath been that we for so many centuries should be favoured among the peoples. In the words of our great countryman, John Milton, we may most fitly supplicate, that "He who hath built up this Britannic Empire to a glorious and enviable height with all her daughter lands about her, will stay us in this felicity: and though now we know, O Thou our most certain hope and defence, that our enemies have been consulting and lie thirsting to revenge their ruins, let them all take counsel together, and let it come to nought. Let them decree, and Thou cancel it. Let them gather themselves, and be scattered. Let them embattle themselves, and be broken. Let them embattle, and be broken, for Thou art with us."

CHRONOLOGY OF BRITAIN.

"The languages called Celtic, in modern times, are usually distinguished into two main dialects as spoken respectively by the Cymry and the Gæl. To the former belong the Welsh, the Armorican, and the now extinct Cornish; to the latter, the Erse or Irish, and the Gælic or Highland Scotch. It is supposed that the Celtic tribes were among the first that spread from Asia to the west of Europe, preceded, if at all, by the Basque tribes only; that they were followed by the Goths, and that the Samartian or Sclavonic tribes formed a later stream of population, diverging more to the north-east; but these are at best only probable conjectures, and relate to periods long anterior to any contemporaneous history."—*Stoddart's Introduction to Universal History.*

"In the time of Tarquinius Priscus the Celtæ occupied a third part of Gaul, and Diodorus Siculus confines the term κελτικη to Gaul. From his account of Britain, however, there is little doubt but that the inhabitants of that island agreed with the Celts of the neighbouring continent in race and probably also in language, with partial differences of dialect."—*Ibid.*

"The vanity of being supposed to be sprung from the Trojans was common, in early times, to many of the European nations; but the English probably retained their belief in the notion to a later date than any of the rest. . . . . The probability, notwithstanding, seems to be, that the whole of what is now called England, was first occupied by a Celtic population, which came over in successive swarms from the neighbouring country of Gaul."—*Pictorial Hist. of England.* [There seems good reason to believe that the Silures were of Spanish origin, and not of Belgic or Gallic extraction.]

IRELAND.—"The popular tradition brings the progenitors of the people of Ireland immediately from Spain, making that country one of the principal resting-places of the Gælic or Milesian race in their progress from the east. This view, also, would sufficiently harmonize with the supposition, that Ireland was indebted for its earliest civilization and its language to the Phœnicians, who had settlements in Spain, and are expressly stated by Strabo and other ancient writers to have carried on a trading intercourse, from very remote times, with the British Islands. The Irish traditional history, however, it is to be observed, brings the Spanish colonizers of the country, not from Gades, but from Gallicia, at the opposite extremity of Spain. . . . . Little doubt, however, can be entertained that the great body of the Celtic progenitors of its present population was derived, not, as in the case of Britain, from Gaul, but from Spain."

SCOTLAND.—"As the south of Britain was, in all probability, chiefly peopled from Gaul, and Ireland chiefly from Spain, so it has been conjectured that the main source of the original population of North Britain was, in like manner, the part of the continent immediately opposite to it, namely, the north of what was then called Germany, and also Norway and Sweden, or the region anciently comprehended under the general name of Scandinavia. If this view be correct, the earliest occupants of the North of Britain were a people not of Celtic, but of Teutonic race."—*Ibid.*

NAMES AND PROBABLE LOCALITIES OF THE BRITISH TRIBES, NORTH AND SOUTH, ABOUT THE TIME OF THE ROMAN INVASION.

(The enumeration is taken in lines, extending from east to west, commencing with the coast line on the south of England, and ending with Caithness in Scotland.)

The *Cantii*, Kent; *Regni*, Sussex, Surrey, and part of Hants; *Belgæ*, west of Hants, Wilts, and Somerset; *Durotriges*, Dorsetshire; *Cimbri*, Devonshire; *Damnonii*, parts of Devon and Cornwall; *Carnabii*, the extreme part of Cornwall.

The *Trinobantes*, Essex; *Atrebatii*, Berks and part of Bucks; *Dobuni*, Oxford and Gloucestershires.

The *Cenimagni*, Suffolk; *Simeni*, Norfolk; *Catieuchlani*, parts of Bucks and Northampton, with Bedford, Hertford, and Huntingdon-shires.

The *Coritani*, Lincoln, Leicester, Derby, Nottingham, and part of Northamptonshire; *Cornavii*, Stafford, Worcester, Warwick, Cheshire, and Shropshire.

The *Silures*, Monmouth, Hereford, Glamorgan, Brecknock, and Radnor; *Demetæ*, Pembroke, Cardigan, and Cærmarthen; *Ordovices*, all North Wales, except Cærnarvonshire, which the *Gangani* occupied.

The *Parisii*, the south-eastern part of Yorkshire; *Setantii*, Lancashire.

The *Brigantes*, Durham, York, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and part of Lancashire. The wall of Adrian formed their northern boundary.

Between the walls of Adrian and Antoninus the following were located:—The *Otadeni*, Berwick, East Lothian, Roxburgh, and part of Northumberland; *Gadeni*, Selkirk, Peebles, West Lothian, with parts of Mid Lothian, Northumberland, and Roxburgh; *Selgovæ*, Dumfries, and part of Kirkcudbright; *Novantæ*, Wigton, and parts of Kirkcudbright, and Ayrshire.

The *Damnii*, Lanark, Renfrew, and Stirling, with parts of Ayrshire, Dumbarton, and Perth. The wall of Antoninus lay across their territory.

The *Epidii*, from the Frith of Clyde to the Island of Islay, including Cantyre and part of Argyleshire.

The *Venicontes*, Fife, Forfar, Kinross, Clackmannan, and parts of Perth, Kincardine, and Aberdeen shires; *Texali*, the greater parts of Kincardine and Aberdeen-shires; *Caledonii*, parts of Inverness, Argyle, and Perth.

The *Vacomagi*, Banff, Elgin, Nairn, and part of Inverness; *Cerones*, parts of Inverness and Argyleshire.

The *Cantæ*, the eastern part of Ross-shire; *Creones*, from the boundary of the Cantæ they stretched across the greater part of Ross-shire, to the Western Coast.

The *Logi*, south-eastern part of Sutherland and part of Caithness; *Mertæ*, central part of Sutherland; *Carnonacæ*, western part of Sutherland.

The *Cornavii*, east and north parts of Caithness; *Careni*, western part of Caithness, and northern coast of Sutherland.

B.C.

56 Many of the Gallic merchants, aware of the preparations making by Cæsar for invading Britain, inform the natives of their danger.
Several British chieftains send embassies of peace to Cæsar, then in the territory of the Morini (Calais.)
Volusenus sent to reconnoitre the coast.
Mission of Comius.

55 Cæsar's first invasion (according to Halley, on the 26th of August.)
[The invading force consisted of about 12,000 infantry.]

54 Second invasion of Cæsar.
Infantry, 30,000 or 30,500; cavalry, 2000;—carried across the channel in 800 vessels.
Cassivellaunus commands the confederated British forces.
Defeat of Cassivellaunus.
Disunion among the British tribes.
Voluntary submission of several tribes.
Cassivellaunus driven from his capital (supposed to be on the site of St. Albans.)
Submission of Cassivellaunus.
Departure of the Roman invaders.
Dissensions and wars between the British tribes from the time of Cæsar's departure till the next invasion, A.D. 40.

4 Cymbeline, king of Britain.

A.D.

40 Claudius's invasion of Britain.

43 Landing of Aulus Plautius, with an army of more than 50,000 men.
Defeat of Caractacus and Togodumnus.
Repulse of the Romans, east of the Thames.
Arrival of the emperor Claudius with additional forces.
Camalodunum taken by the Romans.
Return of Claudius to Rome.
War between Caractacus and Aulus Plautius.
Vespasian's campaign on the coasts and in the Isle of Wight.

49 London founded by the Romans.

50 Ostorius Scapula succeeds Aulus Plautius.
He carries on the war successfully.
Revolt of the Iceni suppressed.
The Brigantes subdued.
Caractacus heads the Silures.

51 Final defeat of Caractacus in Shropshire; his wife, &c. taken prisoners.
Caractacus is treacherously delivered up to Ostorius by his mother-in-law.
He is sent prisoner to Rome.
Wars of the Silures with the Romans; the former greatly harass the latter.
Death of Ostorius.

59 Suetonius Paulinus succeeds Ostorius.

60 He invades Mona (Isle of Anglesey.)
Determined resistance of the natives and their priests, the Druids.

A.D.

60 Tyranny and insolence of the Romans.

61 General dissatisfaction and signs of an approaching struggle.
Christianity professed in Britain; Church or Abbey of Glastonbury founded (?)

62 Revolt under Boadicea.
Camalodunum destroyed; flight of the Romans, and escape of Catus into Gaul.
Suetonius marches from Anglesea into London, which he soon evacuates.
London and Verulam burnt; the inhabitants destroyed.
In a few days 70,000 Romans and native confederates perish.
Arrival of a Roman reinforcement of 10,000.
Defeat of Boadicea, and total rout of her army; 80,000 Britons are indiscriminately massacred.
Boadicea poisons herself.

70 The Silures subdued by Cn. Julius Agricola.

76 Britain subjected to the authority of Rome by Julius Agrippa, now consul.

79 Wales and part of Scotland reduced.
Corbred II. of Caledonia resists Agricola.

80 Defeat of Agricola by Corbred.
Agricola's Rampart or Wall, from the mouth of the Tyne to the Solway Frith.
Spread of Roman civilization in Britain.

81 Campaign against the Novantæ, Selgovæ, and Damnii.

82 Campaign in the south-west of Scotland.

83 Campaign in Scotland renewed.
Agricola is opposed by Galgacus, who commands the Caledonians.

84 Seventh campaign of Agricola in Britain; battle of Mount Grampus; Galgacus and the Britons defeated.
Britain first ascertained to be an island—the Roman fleet having circumnavigated its coasts.
Under the judicious, impartial, and conciliating policy of Agricola, crime disappears, and civilization spreads.
The Roman army is withdrawn from North Britain beyond the wall.

85 Agricola recalled by Domitian.

90 Britain in a state of tranquillity, steadily advances in the cultivation of the useful arts, in literature, and in social comfort and refinement.
Christianity silently spreads.

100 Cherry-trees first planted in Britain.

120 Outbreak of the Caledonians; the tribes on northern boundary greatly harassed.

121 Adrian arrives in Britain.
Adrian's Wall; thrown up on the line of that built by Agricola, from the mouth of the Tyne to the Solway Frith.

138 Lollius Urbicus drives the marauding Caledonians before him, and establishes the Roman frontier between the Clyde and Forth, from which points he commences the erection of a second rampart.
140 The second wall of turf completed
[It extended on the line of Agricola's forts, and is known by the title of]
The Wall of Antoninus.
Asheled (Dublin) in Ireland built.
178 Eastern Christian missionaries preach the Gospel in Britain with success.
179 Lucius, first Christian kg., rgns. in Britain.
180 Archbishopric of York founded by Lucius.
183 Irruption of the Scots; they destroy parts of the turf rampart.
184 Ulpius Marcellus compels them to retire.
201 Christianity introduced into Caledonia in the reign of Donald I.
207 The Caledonians enter south Britain and commit great ravages.
Severus drives them back, and penetrates far into their country.
[In this campaign from 60,000 to 70,000 perished, chiefly from fatigue.]
Wall of Severus in Northumberland, on the line of those by Agricola and Adrian.
A garrison of 10,000 left to defend the wall.
208 Severus establishes his court at Eboracum.
210 The northern tribes again break out into acts of hostility.
Severus marches against them.
211 Death of Severus at Eboracum (York.)
His son, Caracalla, makes peace with the Caledonians and departs for Rome.
Seventy years of tranquillity succeeds.
The celebrated Fingal about this time.
258 The Scots, from Ireland, invade Caledonia, which is eventually called after their name.—Bede.
286 The British coasts ravaged by Saxon and Scandinavian pirates.
Carausius sent to repress them, which he does most effectually.
287 Revolt of Carausius; the title of emperor is conceded to him by Diocletian and Maximinian.
Carausius, emperor of Britain, &c.
Britain a naval power for the first time; Carausius's fleets extensive and powerful.
293 Carausius assassinated by Allectus, his friend and chief minister.
Allectus, emperor of Britain, &c.
Constantius Chlorus is appointed to the government of Britain.
296 Allectus defeated and slain by Asclepiodotus general of Chlorus's army.
The army of Allectus included a large number of Franks and Saxons.
The Caledonians again invade south Britain, but are repelled.
305 Martyrdom of St. Alban—the protomartyr for Christ in England—at Verulam.
306 Death of Constantius Chlorus at Eboracum (York); his son
Constantine succeeds to the empire.
Irruption of the Scots and Picts.
Indecisive campaign against them.
307 Probable invasion of Caledonia, and settlement of the Lowlands by the Scyths or Scythians, subsequently named Scots. (see 258.)
308 Constantine departs for the continent, carrying with him the flower of the British army.
History of Britain a blank during the reign of Constantine, "the Great."
314 Three British bps. at the Council of Arles.
325 Strong presumption that some of the British bps. were present at the Council of Nice.
330 Castle founded by the Pictish king, Camelon, where Edinburgh Castle now stands.
359 Some of the British bishops attend the Council of Ariminium and Sardica.
365 The marauding Picts and Scots over-pass the wall, and commit dreadful ravages—into the very heart of the country.
The "Count of the Saxon shore" killed.
368 Saxon and Frankish pirates make a descent upon the southern coasts, while the Picts and Scots penetrate even to London.
Theodosius defeats them, and compels the Scots to retire beyond the wall.
370 Hergustus, kg. of the Picts, founds the bishopric of St. Andrews; having been converted by Regulus, a Greek monk of Patræ.
389 Bristol built by king Brennus.
383 *Maximus* is chosen emperor by the army.
Roman troops, in which the flower of the British youth are included, withdrawn by Maximus for his invasion of Italy.
Harassing attacks of Scots and Picts in the north, and of the Saxons on the southern and eastern coasts.
384 The Britons solicit military aid from Rome.
402 The bishopric of Ossory founded at Saiger.
Stilicho withdraws the garrison stationed on the wall.
404 *Fergus* II. revives the Caledonian monarchy.
407 *Marcus* elected emperor by the army.
He is dethroned and put to death.
Gratian made emperor; the soldiers depose and murder him also.
406 *Constantine* next elected empr. by the troops.
407 Ambitious of further power, he leads the British army into Gaul.
408 Gerontius of Spain and several of the British chiefs form secret leagues with the Saxons, Franks, Picts, and Scots.
426 Total withdrawal of the Roman soldiery.
Many republics spring up, and free municipal governments are established.
427 *Civil wars;* the petty chieftains maintain unceasing hostilities with each other.
They overturn the municipal governments.
The Scots and Picts, Franks and Saxons, greatly distress the country.
Pelagianism spreads in Britain.
432 Palladius, bp. of Scotland, sent by Pope Celestine into Ireland to propagate Christianity.
434 St. Patrick, the apostle of Ireland, fl.
446 Appeal to Rome for aid, entitled "the groans of the Britons," addressed to Ætius, thrice consul.
Conference of bishops at Verulam respecting Pelagianism; the Gallican bishops, Lupus and Germanus, silence, in debate, the Pelagian advocates.
Several bishops consecrated; a cathedral at Llandaff founded; schools established; and a liturgy introduced, &c., by Lupus and Germanus.
The Banchor monastery fnd. abt. this period.
448 Vortigern (Gwrtheyrn) applies in vain to Rome for aid against the Picts and Scots.

The Saxon Invasion.

"Before the second century of the Christian Era scarcely any distinct traces are discoverable of the people, whose descendants occupy the circle of Westphalia, the kingdom of Saxony, the British Islands, the United States of North America, and the British colonies in the two Indies. The very name of the Saxons escaped the notice of Tacitus, and is only first discovered in the later geography of Ptolemy, the Alexandrian, by their occupation of three small islands, and a narrow neck of the continent, at the mouth and on the northern shore of the Elbe. But in less than two hundred years this obscure tribe of barbarians had extended their supremacy, or their name, from the Baltic to the Rhine; and the problem of so gigantic an expansion can only be solved by the conjecture, that the various nations of kindred Gothic race, who previously overspread those regions, had gradually blended into one general though loose confederacy, under the common appellation of Saxons.

"The character of the maritime Saxons differed only from that of the other Gothic tribes in the habits which were engendered by their nautical pursuits. Each free-born warrior, equally by land or by sea, attached himself to the fortunes of some favourite chieftain; and, in council and in action, the reputation of superior wisdom and valour formed the sole title to a voluntary obedience. The vessels in which these hardy barbarians committed themselves to the storms of the German Ocean, were originally of most insignificant size and frail materials; but in the progress of their naval warfare, they had been taught to exchange their rude boats of a few planks and osier-work covered with hides, for war-ships of adequate bulk, to contain one hundred or even two hundred warriors, and of a construction sufficiently solid and durable to brave the most tempestuous voyages.

"The bands of warlike adventurers who successively arrived on the British shores proceeded, each under its own chieftain, to win an independent conquest and to found a separate principality. The identity of their language and manners attested their kindred race; as the contiguity of their original seats on the northern coasts of Germany also explained the common inducement of their expeditions. But under the general Saxon name, they were composed principally of at least three distinct nations or tribes—the Jutes, the proper Saxons, and the Angles, with a promiscuous admixture of other barbarians. The Jutes, who led the way, under Hengist, were spread over the northern portions of Jutland; the Saxons still held the districts near the Elbe, which we have designated after Ptolemy as the primitive seat of their name and tribe; and the Angles occupied the intermediate country, which forms the modern Duchy of Sleswick. The superior fame of the Saxons, or at least of the collective term which described the earlier association of the piratical tribes, afforded a common appellation for all the conquerors of Britain: but the people who formed the numerical majority among the three invading races, and who possessed themselves of the most ample portion of the country, have naturally been permitted to perpetuate their title on the nation and the land; and from the Angles, or Engles, have been compounded the generic term of Anglo-Saxons, and the dearer and more familiar name of England. Indeed, so late as the eleventh century, the Duchy of Sleswick was called Old England."—*Procter.*

448 Three Jutish ships (Cyules) under the command of two brothers, Hengist and Horsa, descendants of Woden, range along the eastern coast.

Vortigern makes an overture to these pirates to render him assistance against the northern invaders.

The Jutish pirates accept the offer, and in

449 The Angles and Saxons are invited to come to the aid of the Britons against the Picts and Scots.

They land in the Isle of Thanet, which is assigned to them as their reward.

[Their force, from the number and size of the vessels which had brought them, could not have amounted to above five or six hundred men, and more probably did not exceed half that strength: but their intrepid valour rendered them powerful auxiliaries; and in concert with the native followers of the British chieftains, they are said to have repelled the incursions of the Caledonians with signal success. But for the permanent defence of the country against the desultory inroads of those tribes, more numerous forces were requisite; and Hengist was permitted to send to Germany for a second body of his warlike countrymen. The invitation was accepted by the fiery youth of Jutland.]

451 A formidable reinforcement of 5000 warriors swell the strength of Hengist; they establish themselves like the first comers in the Isle of Thanet.

Jealousies arise between the Jutes and Britons, which lead to open hostility.

454 1. *The kingdom of Kent* founded by Hengist, the first Saxon king in England.

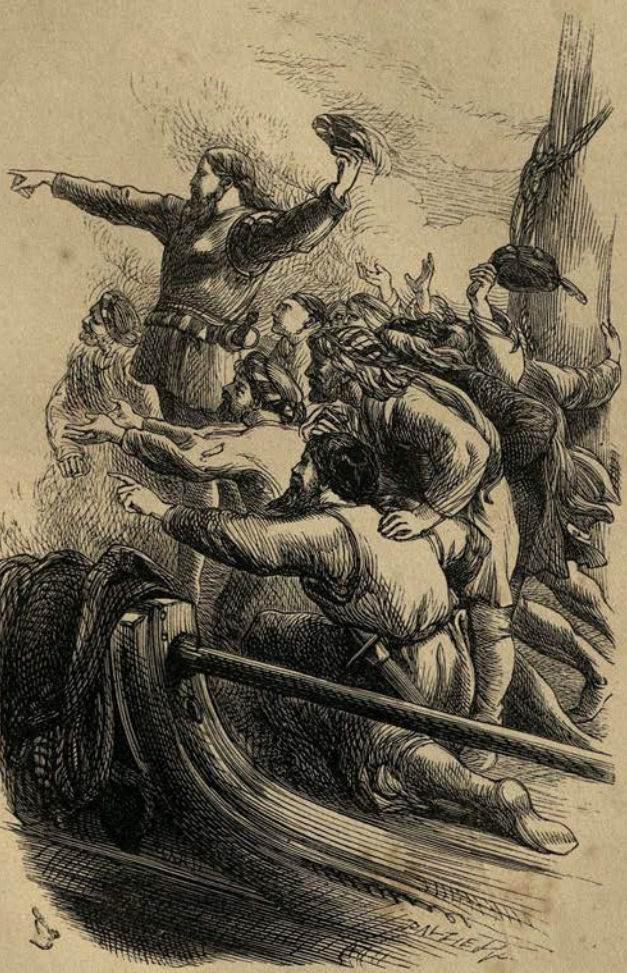
["It is a point of curious inquiry, not yet, so far as we know, fully discussed, to ascertain how far the Saxons, on their invasion of the island, moulded or adapted their political institutions to those which they must have found existing in Roman Britain. The Saxons, we know, ultimately possessed themselves of all the Roman walled cities, of which they formed their boroughs; and it is hardly conceivable that a comparatively small body of invaders would completely overturn all those municipal institutions, which would present them, so far as administration was concerned, with useful means for securing and consolidating their acquisitions."—*Imperial Cyclopædia.*]

455 Battle; in which Vortigern's son, Vortimer, is slain, also Horsa, brother of Hengist.

457 Battle of Crayford; total rout of the Britons.

466 Battle of Ipswich; Britons defeated.

474 Three hundred British chieftains massacred by Hengist, on Salisbury plain.



THE SAXONS INVITED TO BRITAIN, A.D. 449.

475 St. Patrick visits Scotland, and converts its inhabitants (? 460.)
476 Further conquests of the Saxons.
Saxon freebooters, under their chieftain, Ella, and his three sons, land in Britain, on the Isle of Selsey.
477 Ella begins to lay the foundation of the kingdom of Sussex—the *South Saxons*.
484 Ella attempts to penetrate inland, but is checked by the sanguinary opposition of the Britons.
488 Ella receives re-inforcements of his countrymen, by whose valour the Britons are driven further inland.
Æsc successor to Hengist in *Kent*.
490 II. *Kingdom of Sussex* founded by Ella.
Ella chosen the *first Bretwalda*.
[The principle of national confederation among the Saxon chieftains, is shown in the frequent election of one among their number, whose general authority, or, at least, whose superior power and dignity was recognised by his cotemporaries, under the title of *Bretwalda*, the Ruler, or, literally, *Wielder*, of Britain.]
491 Ella besieges the fortified city of Andredes Ceaster, which he takes, after much resistance; reduces it to ashes, and cruelly murders every person found therein.
[The kingdom of Ella was not of greater extent than the present county of Sussex.]
Ireland is celebrated for its learning, and known as the Island of Saints, about this time (684.)
495 Commencement of the kingdom of Wessex—West Saxons; landing of Cerdic either at Southampton, or at Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight.
Several conflicts with the native Britons under their king and leader, Nantanleod.
500 *Arthur*, of Cornwall, begins his military career—against the Saxons.
501 Cerdic receives a large reinforcement of his countrymen, who establish themselves at Portsmouth.
508 Battle between Nantanleod and Cerdic; defeat and death of the former, and slaughter of 5,000 Britons.
King Arthur is chosen Peudragon, or paramount sovereign, over the other British kings (in 517 according to Owen.)
512 *Oela* succeeds Æsc in Kent.
514 *Sissa* or Cissa succeeds Ella in Sussex.
515 Arthur, king of the Silures, marches to oppose the Saxons under Cerdic.
[Nennius states that Arthur gained twelve battles over Cerdic; eleven of which, Mr. Whitaker, in his History of Manchester, attempts to show were fought in Lancashire, and *before* Arthur's election to the Peudragonship. The chronological difficulties are great.]
519 Conquest of Wessex—completed by the victory of Cerdic over Arthur at Chardford.
III. *Kingdom of Wessex* founded by Cerdic.
Cerdic the first king of Wessex.
[Cerdic's kingdom embraced no greater extent of territory than is included within the present limits of Hampshire.]
St. David elected king of Wales.
520 Battle of Mount Badon between Cerdic and King Arthur; the former defeated.
527 Landing of Uffa and a numerous band of followers, somewhere between Essex and Deira; hence commencement of the kingdom of East Anglia.
528 Swearing on the Gospel introduced.
530 IV. *Kingdom of Essex*—East Saxons, founded by
Erkenwin, the first king of Essex, who had united, under his guidance, several bodies of straggling adventurers.
[Erkenwin's kingdom embraced the county of Middlesex, including London, then "a town of some trade."]
Battle of Llongborth between Cerdic and Arthur (? in 518 or 520.)
532 Cerdic of Wessex unites his son, Cynric, in the government.
Cerdic's nephews invade the Isle of Wight, and cruelly massacre all its inhabitants.
Cynric is successful in various engagements with the native Britons.
534 Death of Cerdic of Wessex: his son
Cynric (or Kenrick) succeeds.
540 Chichester rebuilt by Cissa.
542 Battle of Banbury.
Eormenric, or *Ymbrick*, sued. Octa in Kent.
Rebellion of Medrod or Modred, nephew of King Arthur, in Cornwall.
Fatal battle of Camlau; death of the rebel Medrod. His uncle,
Arthur, is borne from the battle-field mortally wounded, and carried by sea to Glastonbury, where he dies, and his remains honourably interred.
[He was buried in a coffin made of an oak-trunk, hollowed out—the first mention of wooden coffins in England.]
547 Landing of Ida, on the coast north of the Humber, with a large body of followers, (Angles,) who speedily drive the native Britons inland; and found
V. *Kingdom of Bernicia*, (Bryneich,) the first of the Anglian States in Britain.
[This kingdom comprized Durham, Northumberland, and a small part of Scotland, extending from the north bank of the Tees to the Scottish stream.]
559 Death of Ida; his son succeeds, viz.:—
Adda, second king of Bernicia.
Secession from the standard of Adda.
The seceders choose Ella (or Sella) as their Chieftain, and separate from Adda.
Ella invades the country south of the Tees.
560 VI. *Kingdom of Deira* (Deifyr) founded, after a long and arduous struggle with the natives.
Ella, the first king of Deira.
Banchor (Bangor) monastery founded.
Death of Cynric of Wessex, who, during his military career, had added to his father's conquests, the country now included in Wilts, Berks, Oxon, and Bucks.
Cealwin (son) succeeds in Wessex.
561 *Ethelbert* succeeds Eormenric in Kent.
He establishes his capital at Durovernum (Canterbury.)
563 Excommunication of Maurice, of Glamorgan, for the murder of king Cynetu; Morcant, for having killed his uncle, Frioc; and Guidnert, for the murder of his brother, by a synod at Llandaff.
566 *Clappea* succeeds Adda in Bernicia.

568 War between Kent and Wessex, occasioned by Ethelbert's encroachment upon the territory of Ceawlin, or Cealwin.
571 Ceawlin defeats Ethelbert at Wimbledon.
Ceawlin elected the *second Bretwalda.*
Ceawlin's brother defeats the Britons at Bedford.
Æglesbury (Aylesbury) reduced by Cuthwolf, brother of Ceawlin.
572 *Theodwald* or Heodwulf succeeds Adda in Bernicia.
573 *Fridulph* or Freodwolf succeeds Theodwald, king of Bernicia.
575 VII. *Kingdom of East Anglia* established by *Uffa*, the first kg. of E. Anglia (Blair, 571.)
577 Victory of Ceawlin over the three kings.
[Ceawlin's kingdom was so extended by this and previous victories, as to remove its boundary to the banks of the Severn. This new addition of territory included within its range the cities of Bath, Cirencester, and Gloucester.]
578 *Titillus* succeeds Uffa in East Anglia.
Anchors first forged in England.
579 *Theodoric*, successor to Fridulph or Freodwolf, king of Bernicia.
584 Cissa of Sussex defeated, and his kingdom conquered, by Ceawlin of Wessex.
586 VIII. *Kingdom of Mercia* founded by Cridda, chief of a colony of adventurers from Deira.
[These invaders having penetrated into the central parts of the island, laid (after repeated conquests over the Britons) the foundation of a kingdom which gradually extended from the Humber to the Thames, and from the frontiers of East Anglia to the mountains of Wales.]
The Saxon Octarchy established.
[Until of late years it was customary to describe the Anglo-Saxon division of States as a Heptarchy; but the *original* number of distinct and independent kingdoms or principalities, until the first intermittent union of Deira and Bernicia, was eight; and after those provinces were finally blended into the single sovereignty of Northumbria, the other weaker States were so often subjected to the more powerful, that the title of a Pentarchy or Triarchy would be quite as appropriate as that of the Heptarchy. Of these eight States, one was Jutish (Kent), three were Saxon proper (Sussex, Wessex, and Essex), and four were Anglian (Bernicia, Deira, East Anglia, and Mercia.)]
587 *Sledda* succeeds Erkenwin in Essex.
588 *Ethelric* or Athelrick succeeds Theodoric in Bernicia.
590 *Cheveline* succeeds Cissa in Sussex.
Edwin succeeds Ella in Deira.
591 *Ceolric* defeats his uncle, Ceawlin, Wessex, banishes him the kingdom, and reigns.
Ethelbert, of Kent, the *third Bretwalda.*
592 Interregnum in Mercia till 595 or 597.
Cheveline, of Sussex, succeeded by Ceolric; Sussex and Wessex are therefore united.
593 *Ethelfrid* succeeds Athelrick in Bernicia.
He marries Acca, daughter of Ella, and unites Bernicia and Deira, forming
The kingdom of Northumbria (see 644.)
595 *Wibba* succeeds Creda, k. of Mercia (? 597.)
596 Augustine and forty monks land in Kent.
597 *Ceolwph* succeeds Ceolric in Sussex.
Conversion of Ethelbert, king of Kent, to the Christian religion by Augustine.
An ancient pagan temple granted to Augustine by Ethelbert, in which he establishes
The first monastery in England.
598 St. Augustine, the first abp. of Canterbury.
[Augustine erected the cathedral of Christ church in the city of Canterbury, and founded there a Benedictine abbey, called after his own name; and, having received episcopal ordination from the bishop of Arles, he was invested with a jurisdiction over all the *Saxon* prelates. For the period of a century from this event the English primacy was filled by foreigners, nominated by the Roman Pontiffs.]
Ceolwolf succeeds Ceolric in Wessex (592.)
Sabert, of Essex, succeeds Siedda.
[Sabert was the first Christian king of the kingdom of Essex.]
599 *Redwald* succeeds Titillus in East Anglia.
The Britons suffer great hardships; their towns and villages fall into the hands of the foreign invaders; thousands are cruelly murdered, thousands are reduced to the condition of slaves, and thousands flee into the mountains, where many of them perish from fatigue and want.
600 Settlement of large numbers of persecuted Britons in Armorica, on the coast of Gaul; whence the name Bretagne or Brittany.
The Feudal tenure (suit or service) introduced by the Saxons (1067, 1072.)
[Feudalism, in its strict form, was a thing which could not permanently exist; hence we find it modified, in succeeding years, by the irresistible power of new circumstances; see for instance 1154.]
Ethelbert, of Kent, publishes the first code of Anglo-Saxon legislation.
St. Osyth, martyr, buried at Æglesbury.
602 Augustine founds the See of Rochester; he ordains Justus, one of his companions, as bishop of the see (? 604.)
Conference of St. Augustine with the British bishops; the latter refuse submission to the papacy.
603 The Northumbrians, under Ethelfrid, defeat the Scots at Degsaston.
604 St. Paul's church, London, founded by Sabert of Essex, nephew of Ethelbert, king of Kent.
Easter, baptism, and the preaching of the Gospel, subjects of debate, at a council held at Worcester.
605 The founding of the Abbey of St. Peter's and Paul's confirmed by a synod.
606 or 605 Court of Chancery instituted (1067.)
Second conference between the foreign bps. and those of the Britons; the latter still refuse submission to Augustine and Pope.
607 Death of St. Augustine.
611 Ceolwolf succeeded by his sons,
Cynegils and *Cwichhelm*, in Wessex.
St. Peter's church (Westminster Abbey) founded by Sabert of Essex.
Lawrence, second archbp. of Canterbury.
612 Ethelfrid sends an army into Wales; they destroy the monastery of Banchor, and murder all its inmates.

614 *Sexred*, *Seward*, and *Sigebert*, succeed Sabert in Essex.
615 *Cheorlas* or Ceorl succds. Wibba in Mercia.
616 Battle of Retford, between Ethelfrid, king of Northumbria, and Redwald, king of East Anglia; the former is slain, and the latter places
Edwin, son of Ella of Deira, on the throne of Northumbria (593.)
Redwald of East Anglia, *fourth Bretwalda*.
Eadbald succeeds Ethelbert in Kent.
617 Edwin of Northumbria, *fifth Bretwalda*.
He introduces the *Tufa*—Roman standard.
618 Eadbald of Kent persecutes the Christians.
619 Mellitus, third archbishop of Canterbury.
622 The primacy restored to York by Pope Gregory; Paulinus made archbishop.
623 *Sigebert* (the little) king of Essex (614.)
624 *Erpenwald* succd. Redwald, k. of E. Anglia.
626 Cambridge University founded (? 625.)
Edwin-borough (Edinburgh) founded by king Edwin of Northumberland (? 629.)
Interregnum in East Anglia till 629.
627 *Penda*, a powerful prince succeeds Wibba in Mercia.
Lilla, ambassador of Cwichhelm, king of Wessex, attempts to assassinate Edwin.
628 Edwin's marriage with Ethelburga.
Victory of Edwin, of Northumbria, over Cwichhelm, of Wessex (611, 627.)
629 Conversion of Edwin to Christianity.
Edwin penetrates into Caledonia, and founds the Castle of Edinburgh (? 626.)
Sigebert succeeds to the vacant throne of East Anglia (626.)
630 Synod of Lenia in Ireland, concer. Easter.
The first convent in England founded by Eadbald at Folkestone (see 560, 597.)
632 *Egrik* succeeds Sigebert in *East Anglia*.
633 Battle of Hatfield Chase; defeat and death of Edwin of Northumbria, by Penda, king of Mercia, and by Cadwallon, king of North Wales.
Eanfrith (or Eanfrid) succeeds Edwin.
634 *Osric* succeeds Eanfrid; he is followed by *Oswald*, king of Northumbria.
Paulinus bishop of Rochester.
Defeat of Cadwallon, king of North Wales, by Oswald of Northumbria.
Oswald appointed the *sixth Bretwalda*.
First Christian "Altar" erected in England.
635 *Anna* succeeds Egrik in East Anglia.
636 Erpenwald, king of East Anglia, succeeded by Sigebert.
Pestilence in North Wales; and
Emigration of Cadwaladyr to Britany.
640 The entire country is laid out into 45,000 parishes (Camden 630, see 970.)
Ercenbert succeeds Eadbald, king of Kent.
Lent first observed in England.
642 Oswald defeated and slain at the battle of Maserfield, Salop, by Penda, of Mercia.
Oswy succeeds Oswald of Northumbria.
Cenwalch succeeds Cwichhelm in Wessex.
Oswy victorious over Penda and the kings of East Anglia.
Oswy becomes the *seventh Bretwalda*.
643 Victory of Penda over the kings of East Anglia.
He compels Cenwalch of Wessex to quit his throne, which he retains three years.
644 *Oswin* becomes king of Deira (560, 593.)
644 University of Cambridge founded.
[Some say in 626, some in 636, others 900.]
646 Cenwalch restored to his sovereignty (643.)
648 *Edilwald* reigns in Sussex (592.)
651 *Adelwald* succeeds Oswin, king of Deira.
654 *Ethelric* succeeds Anna in East Anglia.
Battle of Winwidfield, near Leeds; Oswy, of Northumbria, routs the army of Penda with great slaughter; Penda is also slain.
Peada succeeds Penda in Mercia.
655 *Welfern* succeeds Peada in Mercia.
Ethelwald succeeds Ethelric in East Anglia.
Sigebert (the good) succeeds in Essex.
657 Wulfere, of Mercia, defeats Oswy.
658 The throne of Deira again vacant (644.)
661 *Swithelm* succeeds Sigebert in Essex.
663 *Sigeric* and *Sebbi* succeed Swithelm.
The abbey of Whitby founded.
664 *Aldulf* succeeds Ethelwald in East Anglia.
Ecbert succeeds Ercenbert, king of Kent.
Synod at Phare, on Easter and church discipline.
The monastery of Gilling founded.
670 Death of Oswy, king of Northumbria.
Egfrid, or Eckfrid, succeeds.
The dignity of Bretwalda suspended.
[Northumbria, Mercia, and Wessex, acquire ascendancy over the other five states.]
Eckfrid, of Northumbria, defeats the Picts.
Building with stone introduced by Monk Bennedict.
First convent in Scotland founded at Coldingham; Ethelreda takes the veil.
672 *Sexburgha* succeeds Cenwalch in Wessex.
673 The venerable Bede born.
Synod at Hertford concerning the celebration of Easter.
Lother succeeds Ecbert in Kent.
674 *Eskwin* succeeds Sexburgha in Wessex.
Glass introduced by Monk Benedict.
675 *Ethelred* succeeds Wulfere, king of Mercia.
676 *Centwin* succeeds Eskwin in Wessex.
Free-masonry introduced into England about this time, (some say at an earlier period.)
677 Ethelred overruns Kent.
The choral service used at Canterbury, being the first time in England.
St. Wilfrid restored to York, and Theodore to Canterbury, by a Roman Synod.
[They had been deposed by Egfrid.]
679 Eckfrid of Northumbria invades Mercia.
680 King of Sussex renounces Paganism, and professes Christianity, thus rendering the conversion of the Octarchy complete.
684 Invasion of Ireland by Eckfrid, k. of Mercia.
[Ireland was then distinguished for the peaceful character of its people, and even for the superior learning and virtues of its monastic teachers. Though the inoffensive natives do not appear to have given him any provocation, Egfrid, in the cruel wantonness of ambition, resolved upon their subjugation, and, under his General, Beorht, despatched across the channel, an army, which, though prevented by the brave resistance of the invaded, from effecting the purpose of conquest, miserably ravaged their coasts, and burned many of their towns with the churches and monasteries.]

685 Defeat and death of Ecgfrid in battle with the Picts at Drumnechtan; the victors inter his body in the Isle of Icolmkill.
Alfred (the wise) succeeds Ecgfrid.
Edric succeeds Lother in Kent.
The subdued Britons flee into Wales.
686 *Ceadwalla* succeeds Centwin in Wessex.
Ceadwalla subdues Sussex, and adds it to the kingdom of Wessex (584, 648.)
He also overruns Kent.
688 *Ina* (the lawgiver) succeeds Ceadwalla, (who dies at Rome) as king of Wessex.
689 *Authun*, and after him *Berthun*, endeavour to revive the kingdom of Sussex.
690 *England* (*Angles*, the name of a tribe, and a *word* for country) begins to be applied to Britain (829.)
Ina founds a Saxon school at Rome, and grants Peter's Pence for its maintenance, (? 725 or 727, which see.)
692 Ina's code of Saxon laws published.
Council convened by Ina for promoting union between the Britons and Saxons.
693 *Sigeward* and *Suenfrid* succ. in Essex (663.)
694 Essex subjugated by Ina, king of Wessex.
Withred succeeds Edric in Kent.
He promises, before a Synod at Beaconsfield, to preserve the rights and treasures of the churches and monasteries.
697 Laws of Berkhampstead enacted by the king and clergy; spiritual punishments are joined with temporal.
698 The Picts in Britain adopt Christianity.
Nectan king of the Picts.
The venerable Bede flourishes.
700 *Offa* succeeds in Essex (693.)
703 Synod of Nesterfield against Wilfrid, archbishop of York.
704 *Cenred* succeeds Ethelred in Mercia.
Wilfrid absolved by a Roman Synod.
705 *Osred* succeeds Alfred, Northumberland.
The bishops meet at Nidda; reconciliation with Wilfrid.
709 Death of Andhelme, the introducer of ballads into England.
Ceolred succeeds Cenred in Mercia.
Suebricht succeeds Offa in Essex.
710 Ina, of Wessex, subdues the British king, Geraint, and seizes part of Cornwall.
713 *Selred* succeeds Aldulf in East Anglia.
716 *Ethelbald* succeeds Ceolred in Mercia.
Cenred succeeds Osred in Northumbria.
718 *Osric* succeeds Cenred in Northumbria.
Death of Iniglis, father of Egbert, and brother of Ina.
Glastonbury Abbey rebuilt by Ina.
725 *Eadbert* succeeds Withred in Kent.
Sussex finally united to Wessex.
Peter Pence granted by Ina, for the endowment of a Saxon college at Rome.
[The tax was paid on the feast of St. Peter, and was levied upon all families worth thirty pence annually in land, 688.]
728 Abdication of Ina, k. of Wessex and Sussex.
Ethelheard succeeds him.
Ale-booths first regulated by law.
Wilibrod proceeds as a Christian missionary to the Frisons.
729 *Ceolwulf* succeeds Osric in Northumbria.
735 Death of the venerable Bede, aged 62.
736 Alcuin (writer on *scholastic philosophy*) born about this time at York.
736 The letters and sermons of a Saxon monk, a native of Essex, publishd. abt. this time.
737 Northumbria conquered by Ethelbald, king of Mercia.
738 *Swithred* succeeds Essex (709.)
Great flood in Glasgow, 400 families drwnd.
Eadbert suc. Ceolwulf, k. of Northumbria.
739 Ethelbald of Mercia invades Wales; he is driven back with great slaughter.
740 Ethelheard defeated in several battles with the British king, Rodri Malwynawe.
741 *Cuthred* succeeds Ethelheard in Wessex.
A law enacted prohibiting the clergy from drunkenness.
Wars between the Picts and the Irish.
The Picts are at war also with the Saxons.
743 Second and successful invasion of Wales by Ethelbald of Mercia.
746 Lord's Prayer, Ten Commandments, and Apostles' Creed, translated into the Saxon language.
Alphwald succeeds in East Anglia (713.)
748 *Ethelbert* succeeds in Kent (725.)
749 *Beorna* and *Ethelred* in East Anglia (746.)
751 The feast of St. Boniface appointed to be observed on the 5th June, by a council convnd. by abp. Cuthbert of Canterbury.
752 Cuthred, king of Wessex, defeats Ethelbald, of Mercia, at Burford, Oxfordshire.
753 Croyland Abbey founded by Ethelbald.
754 *Sigebert* succeeds Cuthred in Wessex.
Bernred succeeds Ethelbald in Mercia.
755 *Offa* succeeds Bernred in Mercia.
Cynewulf succeeds Sigebert in Wessex.
757 *Oswulf* succeeds Eadbert in Northumbria.
758 Beorna reigns alone in East Anglia (749.)
Decline of the kingdom of Northumbria.
Churchyards first used for burying-grounds.
759 *Mull-Ethelwold*, king of Northumbria.
760 *Alric* succeed Ethelbert in Kent.
The first age of scholastic philosophy from about this time (736, 878.)
761 *Ethelred* succeeds in East Anglia (758.)
Legislation of Ethelred. See *note*, 970.
765 *Alred* succeeds in Northumbria (759.)
774 Battle of Otford; Offa, of Mercia, defeats Alric, king of Kent.
Ethelred succeeds Alred in Northumbria.
777 The kings of Northumbria and Wessex defeated by Offa, king of Mercia.
778 *Elwald* succeeds in Northumbria (774.)
780 Offa, of Mercia, drives the Britons beyond the river Wye.
Offa's dyke, or rampart, separating Mercia from Wales, constructed.
784 Murder of Cynewulf, king of Wessex.
Beorhtic elected king by the nobles.
Flight of young Egbert, a claimant of the crown to Offa, king of Mercia; thence to Charlemagne, king of the Franks.
787 First recorded invasion of the Danes; they land in the Isle of Thanet in three ships, kill the governor, and ravage Lindesferne and Weremouth.
[These ferocious invaders, whose very name inspired horror among the more civilised Anglo-Saxons, had probably sprung from their own stock in Scandinavia. They claimed a common descent from Woden; and were certainly distinguished by similar qualities, manners, and religion, with the original Saxon invaders of Britain.]

788 Abbey of Bath founded by Offa.
The Nicene creed and the acts of the six general councils, approved by a Northumberland synod.
789 *Osred* succeeds Elwald in Northumbria.
790 *Ethelbert* succeeds in East Anglia (761.)
Ethelred succeeds Osred in Northumbria.
791 Interregnum in Essex (738.)
792 Offa murders Ethelbert (his son-in-law) on his nuptial day, and annexes his dominions (East Anglia) to those of Mercia.
Sigeric revives the independ. of Essex (791.)
793 Abbey of St. Alban's founded by Offa.
Offa introduces "Peter's pence" into his dominions, as an atonement for his murder of Ethelbert (725.)
["Ina king of the West Saxons, about A.D. 688, or 720, or 725, and Offa king of Mercia about A.D. 790, or 793, are respectively said, by different authorities, to have been the first contributors of this payment. But William of Malmesbury names Ethelwolf. Polydore Vergil reconciles these differences, by explaining that each made a similar grant. The tax was first regarded more as an alms than as a tribute, and was therefore termed in the confessors's laws, *Regis Eleemosyna;* and John, in the charter by which he basely surrendered his kingdom to the dominion of Rome, carefully distinguishes the *Denarii B. Petri* from the yearly pension of 1000 marks, which he then promised to pay to the Vatican. In process of time, however, it was considered a due, instead of a voluntary offering; and if any backwardness was shown in levying this *Census Ecclesiæ*, as it was then termed, Ecclesiastical penalties were employed to compel its discharge. . . . Sir Edward Coke affirms, that Offa's charter is still extant under seal."—*Smythe.* The origin of tithes in England is traced by some writers to this event.]
794 Offa dies, and is succeeded by
Egfryd, who is soon followed by
Cenulf, king of Mercia (819, 822.)
Decline of the Mercian kingdom.
Edbert Pryn succeeds in Kent (760.)
795 *Erdulf* succeeds in Northumbria.
796 *Cuthred* succeeds in Kent (794.)
799 *Sigered* reigns in Essex (792.)
Usurpers of church possessions anathematized by a Synod at Beaconsfield—King Cynewulf being present (755.)
War between the Scots and Picts (810.)
800 Beorhtic, king of Wessex, accidentally poisoned by a potion prepared by his wife for a courtier.
Egbert returns from the Carlovingian court, and is created king of Wessex.
[Egbert was a descendant of Cerdic, and, probably, the only male descendant of that warrior prince—the founder of the West Saxon kingdom, 495, 519.]
The faith, as received from St. Gregory, adopted by a council convened at Cliff.
803 Adherald, archbishop of Canterbury, opposes the erection of Lichfield into an archbishopric, at a council held at Cliff.
804 Death of Alcuin, the *philosopher*, a disciple of Bede, (736.)
[Alcuin was considered the most learned man of his time; Charlemagne was numbered among his patrons; and he had the honour of establishing schools, and greatly promoting the cause of letters.]
805 *Baldred* succeeds Cuthred in Kent (823.)
806 Flourishing period of Saxon architecture.
Deposition of Erdulf, k. of Northumbria.
808 *Alfwold* king of Northumbria (819.)
809 Egbert commences his long-continued war with the Welsh Britons.
[It appears that Egbert ruled over his people for the space of nine years, in the enjoyment of domestic and foreign peace. At this time the original Saxon octarchy was reduced to three sovereignties, viz., Northumbria, Mercia, and Wessex.]
Order of St. Andrew, called also Order of the Thistle, instituted by Achaius, king of Scotland, upon forming a league of amity with Charlemagne.
[The ensign of the knights of St. Andrew is a gold collar composed of thistles, linked together with amulets of gold, having pendant thereto the image of St. Andrew, with his cross, and the motto—"Nemo me impune lacessit." See 1540.]
810 Erdulf restored to Northumbria (842.)
Marriage of Ayeha, king of the Scots, with Ungaria, sister of Ungus, k. of the Picts; hence peace between the two peoples.
816 The Christian era first used in England, by decree of a synod held at Chelsea, July 27.
819 *Kenelm* first, and soon after, *Cenwulf*, or Kenwulf, reign in Mercia.
821 *Beornwulf* suc. Kenwulf. k. of Mercia (823.)
Gildas, the ecclesiastic historian, fl.
822 Assembly of ecclesiastics at Cliff, concerning king Cenulf's (794) usurpation of lands belonging to the see of Canterbury.
823 Battle of Wilton; Egbert defeats Beornwulf.
Ethelwulf, son of Egbert, invades and conquers the kingdoms of Kent and Essex, which Egbert annexes to that of Wessex.
Sanguinary encounter between the forces of Egbert and the Welsh Britons.
Egbert incites Eadbert and Sigered to revolt against Beornwulf of Mercia.
825 Egbert invades Mercia; the Mercians defeated, and Beornwulf slain.
Wiglaf seizes the sovereign power; but being unable to raise an army to defend his claim, he escapes to the monastery of Ethelburga, Croyland.
827 Wiglaf is restored, by Egbert, as a tributary prince (838.)
Egbert invades Northumbria, and compels king Eanred to become tributary.
East Anglia submits to Egbert.
828 Wales, as far as Anglesey, made tributary to Egbert, king of Wessex.
Egbert rules over all South Britain.
[Thus victorious in every quarter of South Britain, Egbert had compelled the universal recognition of a permanent sovereignty; and though he never assumed the general title of king of all England, the contemporary acknowledgment of his supremacy is sufficiently expressed in the dignity which is associated with his name, as the eighth (and last) *Bretwalda.*

829 King Egbert convokes a general council at Winchester, at which the name of "England" is duly ratified.

830 "Borough English," an ancient custom, according to which the youngest son inherits, to the prejudice of the eldest, is now observed.

[It is said, by some, that the reason of the custom was the greater need of provision in which the youngest child would stand, at the death of his father, than his elder brothers; while others maintain, that as in feudal times the lord claimed the right of spending the first night with his vassal's bride, so the land was made to descend to the younger son, because of the supposed illegitimacy of the first-born. 1062.]

832 The Danes invade Kent; they plunder the Isle of Sheppey, and retreat unmolested.

833 The Danes, in a fleet of thirty-five vessels, invade Wessex; they defeat Egbert at Charmouth, in Dorsetshire, and carry off much spoil. (See 839.)

Egbert assembles his nobles at London, to deliberate on measures of defence.

[The origin of London is involved in deep obscurity, but it certainly was a stronghold of the Britons, before the Roman invasion. The etymology of its name is variously traced; the most probable solution being two British words, *llyn* and *din*, signifying the town on the lake. Its Roman designation, *Augusta*, marks it as the capital of a province; and Tacitus speaks of *Londinium*, or *Colonia Augusta*, as a commercial mart of considerable celebrity, in the year 61. It was subsequently noted as a large and wealthy city, in the time of the emperor Severus; and regarded as the metropolis of the country. After the withdrawal of the Roman forces from Britain, (410,) London fell successively under the dominion of the Britons, Saxons, and Danes. It was nominated a bishop's see in 604; and a cathedral church was erected, in 610, (see 604 and 605,) where St. Paul's now stands. Its importance, in the year 833, appears from a Wittenagemot having been held there by King Egbert; and under the reign of Alfred, who gained possession of it in 844, its municipal government was planned, which has since been gradually moulded into its present form. See 61, 530, 604, 605, and 1066.]

Alpine, son of Aycha and Ungaria, king of the Scots (810, 838.)

Invasion of the Danes; they land at Cornwall, and are joined by the dissatisfied Britons.

835 Egbert routs the Danes and Britons at Hengstone hill, compelling them to betake to their ships.

836 *Ethelwulf* son and suc. of Egbert, (856.)

Alstan, bishop of Salisbury, Ethelwulf's favourite minister.

838 *Bertulf* succeeds Wiglaf in Mercia (853.)

838—843 *Kenneth*, king of the Scots, son and successor of Alpine; he claims the Pictish throne, subdues the Picts and Caledonians, and reigns over the whole of North Britain (842, 844.)

839 The Danes defeat Ethelwulf off Charmouth.

842 Final struggle between the Scots and Picts; the latter are nearly all annihilated, and Wrad, their last king, is slain.

843 Commotions in Northumbria after the death of Erdulf. (See 862, 863, 867, &c.)

844 Tithes first granted to the English clergy, in a general assembly, by Ethelwald (? 854 or 894. See also Note 793.)

["Tithes," says Mr. Eagle, "are not in strictness payable in respect of the land, but in respect of the persons of the laity, in return for spiritual benefits. They do not belong, nor are they appurtenant to the land. They are not a profit issuing out of the land as a rent, but are collateral to, and wholly due from the estate on the land. Being wholly distinct from the land, they are freehold estates, whatever may be the tenure of the land."]

Kenneth II. (M'Alpine) k. of the Scots (863.)

849 Alfred, Ethelwulf's fourth son, born at Vanathing, (Wantage,) Berkshire.

851 The Danes again invade England; they winter in the Isle of Thanet.

Bertulf of Mercia confers ample privileges upon Croyland monastery (825.)

852 A reinforcement of Danes, in 350 ships, ascend the Thames.

They sack Canterbury and London.

Bertulf, king of Mercia, marches an army against them, but is defeated.

Ethelwulf and his son, Ethelbald, defeat the Danes at Aclea, in Surrey.

The Danes defeated at Wenbury, by the Ealdorman of Devon.

They are also defeated by Athelstan, on the coast of Kent.

853 A small body of Danes visit England, but speedily retire.

Ethelwulf sends Alfred to Rome, under the care of the bishop of Winchester, to receive the regal unction from the Pope.

Burhred succeeds Bertulf in Mercia (874.)

854 Successful expedition of Ethelwulf against the Britons, who had invaded Mercia.

855 *Edmund* (St.) begins to reign over East Anglia (see 870.)

Ethelwulf undertakes the pilgrimage to Rome, accompanied by his son, Alfred.

Council at Winchester; a tenth part of the kingdom of Wessex granted to the church, in compensation for its losses by the ravages of the Northmen.

856 Ethelwulf, on his homeward journey, marries Judith, daughter of Charles the Bald of France.

Revolt of Wessex, headed by Ethelbald.

Abdication of Ethelwulf; his son, *Ethelbald*, succeeds to Wessex (860.)

858 Death of the ex-king, Ethelwulf.

Ethelbald marries Judith, his young stepmother, (856.)

Swithun, bishop of Winchester, prevails on Ethelbald to divorce Judith.

859 *Donald* III., king of Scots, suc. Kenneth.

860 *Ethelbert* of Kent ascends the throne of Wessex, to the prejudice of his brother, Ethelred (866.)

862 *Osbert* assumes regal honours in Bernicia.

863 *Ella* also reigns in Bernicia (867.)

Constantine II. king of Scotland.

863 St. Giles's church, Edinburgh, founded about this period (1466.)
864 Renewed invasions of the Danes:—
One party sack and then burn Winchester to the ground; but while retreating with their booty, they are routed by the Saxons of Berks and Hants.
Another party of Northmen land and winter in the Isle of Thanet; the men of Kent purchase their retreat, but the Danes treacherously violate the agreement.
865 The Danes also invade the Northumbrian coast.
Ragnar Lodbrog, a Danish sea king, is shipwrecked on the coast of Northumbria. Ella mks. him pris. and puts him to death.
866 *Ethelred* of Wessex succeeds to the crown, on the death of Ethelbert (860.)
Northumbria revolts from Wessex; Osbert and Ella strive for the sovereignty.
Ingwar, Halfden, Bacseg, Guthrun, and Ubba, five sons of Ragnar Lodbrog, accompanied by other sea-kings, twenty Jarls, and an immense host of warriors, numbering, at least, twenty thousand, land on the shores of East Anglia, determined to revenge the murder of Ragnar.
They winter on the coast, and make preparations for the ensuing spring.
867 The Danes burst, in vengeful career, from East Anglia, upon Northumbria, spreading devastation in their march.
At York they defeat the united forces of Osbert and Ella; the former is slain in the battle, the latter made prisoner, and cruelly tortured to death.
The Danes, now determined to establish themselves in the country, create Northumbria into a Danish state, which they garrison, and appoint
Ingwar the first Danish king in England.
868 The rest of the Danes invade Mercia; Nottingham and Lincoln fall before them.
The monasteries of Bardeney, Croyland, Peterborough, Ely, pillaged and burnt.
Erigena (sch. phil.) flourishes at Oxford.
870 Sucsfl. invas. of East Anglia by the Danes.
Drunkenness made a capital offence by Constantine, king of Scotland.
Murder of Edmund, (St.) kg. of E. Anglia.
Guthrun, the Dane, ascends the throne.
Massacre of the monks of Croyland Abbey.
The Danes invade Wessex; they penetrate to Reading, which they conquer.
Rout of the Danes at Æscesdun, by Ethelred and his son Arthur.
Battle of Basing; Saxons defeated.
Battle of Merton; Ethelred is borne from the field mortally wounded.
Alfred, now 22 years old, reluctantly succeeds to the throne of Wessex.
[The aspect of affairs was at this time such as might rationally excite the worst apprehensions. An enemy, whose superior martial skill and activity were rendered more appalling by their merciless ferocity, had already securely established themselves in the island, with overwhelming numbers; and continued reinforcements of new swarms, from their northern seats, rendered their defeat unavailing, and their ultimate expulsion hopeless.]
871 Ninth battle between the West Saxons and Danes; Alfred defeated purchases peace.
The Danes proceed to London, where they winter (873.)
872 Alfred *anointed* at his inauguration, being the first time anointing at coronations was used in England (1697.)
The Danes prepare to ravage Mercia.
Burrhed, k. of Mercia, purchases peace.
873 The faithless Danes, after receiving the bribe, ravage Mercia.
The Danes invade Scotland; Constantine, king of the Scots, is slain in battle.
He is succeeded by the joint-kings, Aodh, Eocha, and Grig (? 881.)
874 Burrhed escapes to Rome (892.)
Ceolwulf made king by the Danes.
875 Deposition and murder of Ceolwulf; and cessation of Mercia as a separate kingdm.
[By the subjugation of Mercia, the Northmen divided the possession of all England, south of the Tyne, with the only remaining Saxon state of Wessex.]
876 Halfden takes part of the Danish force, and proceeds to Northumbria, extending his devastation over all Deira, and into Cumbria.
Guthrun, with the other portion, leaves Cambridge, and debarks on the eastern shore.
They re-appear on the Dorsetshire coast.
Alfred makes a treaty with them.
Alfred procures a few ships, with which he obtains a trivial victory.
877 Alfred builds large ships at all his ports.
He obtains a victory over Guthrun at sea.
Alfred makes peace with Guthrun.
878 Guthrun and his hordes, reinforced by Ubba and his ferocious followers, overrun England in January.
Alfred, taken by surprise, flees to Athelney, and conceals himself.
Alfred fortifies the place of his retreat, and from thence, with some of his retainers, makes several excursions upon the enmy.
Scholastic philosophy:—John Scotus, Erigna, (an Irishman,) the first writer of the middle ages who dared to think for himself, still flourishes at Oxford (858.)
Guthred, the Dane, rules in Deira.
879 Defeat and death of Ubba in an encounter with Ealdorman Odum of Devonshire.
Alfred re-appears, and summons the Saxons to conflict and revenge.
The armies of Guthrun and Alfred meet at Eddendune; Guthrun is defeated, and submits to Alfred, gives hostages, and embraces Christianity.
Alfred recovers the dominion of Wessex, Kent, and Mercia, while East Anglia is ceded to Guthrun.
[The Danelagh, or territory subject to the Danish law, embraced East Anglia and the old kingdom of Northumbria.]
881 *Aodh* (? Hugh) king of Scotland (873.)
882 Alfred improves the subsequent peace of fifteen years, by repairing and augmenting his fortresses, fortifying the coasts, increasing his fleet, and establishing a militia.
He re-establishes courts of justice, and patronizes learning throughout his kgdm.

884 John Asser, court chronicler to Alfred.
An estate given by Alfred, for a book on cosmography.
The supremacy of Alfred is acknowledged both by the Danes and ancient Britons.
Eocha (Achy) and *Grigg*, joint kings of Scotland (892.)
886 Oxford University founded by Alfred—according to some.
Wax time-candles invented by Alfred.
[The measurement of time being extremely uncertain, Alfred adopted the expedient of trying to mark its flight, by the burning of wax candles; six to burn twenty-four hours, allowing three inches an hour.]
Fairs and markets established.
Death of John Scotus, at Oxford (878.)
888 The title of *Earl* becomes hereditary from about this period.
890 Alfred publishes his code of laws—from which our common law is derived.
[According to some, he divided his kingdom into shires, and established trial by jury. These things, however, belong to a later period than that of Alfred. See 970.]
Alfred invents lanterns. (See 886.)
Eorle succeeds Guthrum the Dane (870.)
891 First land-tax in England.
892 *Donald* IV. king of the Scots (904.)
893 First invasion by Hastings the Dane.
Alfred, aided by his son, Edward, overthrows the Danes at Farnham.
894 Second Danish invasion under Hastings.
He is assisted by a fleet of Danes from East Anglia and Northumbria.
Alfred routs the Anglian Danes at Exeter.
His army in Essex destroys the Danish intrenchments at Bemfleet, and captures their treasures, with the wife and family of Hastings.
Alfred restores to Hastings his wife and children, and gives him permission to quit England.
895 The remains of the Danish hordes twice cross the island, and do much harm.
896 Alfred besieges a fortification of the Danes on the river Lea, and disperses the dindrs.
The fugitive Danes winter at Bridgenorth.
The *Privy Council* instituted by Alfred.
[Privy councillors are nominated by the sovereign, without patent or grant, and are removable at his pleasure. In ancient times, the council consisted of twelve, or thereabouts; it is now (1832) considered indefinite in number.]
897 Alfred invests the Danes on all sides, and compels them to retreat in dismay.
The invading Danes abandon England; but the colonists still possess East Anglia and Northumbria.
899 Pestilence in Alfred's dominions.
900 Alfred confers knighthood upon Athelstan, being the first instance on record of the sword of state being used in conferring that dignity.
Death of Alfred, aged 51 years.
[Of Alfred, it has been said, that "he was as eminent in the cultivation of the arts of peace, as in the struggles of warfare. He consolidated the Saxon monarchy; he built up and restored cities and towns; he organized the administration of justice; he was an indefatigable promoter of knowledge, translating, himself, some valuable authors and portions of the Holy Scriptures; he encouraged the useful arts; he patronized travellers; he was the friend and correspondent of the most eminent scholars. He did all this with a feeble constitution, and under the sufferings of a chronic malady."]
901 *Edward* (the Elder) elected, by the Witenagemot, king of all England (920.)
Ethelwold, son of Ethelred, ineffectually prefers a claim to the throne.
He flees to the Danes of Northumbria, who espouse his cause; which leads to war.
904 *Constantine* III. king of Scotland (944.)
905 Ethelwold killed in battle in Kent.
A pacification succeeds.
909 Death of John Asser, historian, and court chronicler to Alfred (884.)
910 Edward defeats the Northumbrian Danes in several encounters.
912 *Chivalry* rises into importance. (See Ger.)
914 Westminster Abbey built by Ethelbert.
[A temple dedicated to Apollo formerly occupied the site.]
915 Cambridge University founded, according to some (See 626, 1230.)
916 Great zeal for church building.
Wretched state of agriculture, owing to the operation of the feudal system.
920 The Danes in Northumbria and East Anglia swear allegiance to Edward.
Edward incorporates Mercia with Wessex, and takes the title of *Rex Anglorum*.
924 *Athelstan* succeeds Edward (the Elder.)
Edgiva, wife of Charles of France, takes refuge, with her son, Louis, (nine years old) in Athelstan's court.
925 Athelstan invades Northumbria, which he subdues and nominally annexes to his own kingdom.
Cumbria made tributary to Athelstan.
Birth of St. Dunstan, at Glastonbury.
926 The Britons of Cornwall and Wales subd.
At Eadmote the British and Scottish princes swear fealty and pay tribute to Athelstan (920.)
Rise of the English order of "Free Masons;" great meeting at York.
["There has been great diversity of opinion among the writers on Speculative Masonry as to its antiquity and origin. Some have not hesitated to make it coeval with the world itself; others have attributed its rise to the Jesuits. The Egyptian priests, the Dionysiac artificers, the Ishmaelites, the Templars, the trading Free Masons of the middle ages, have, in their turn, had their advocates. According to the *traditions* of the Society, the first Grand Lodge of England was formed at York, in the time of king Athelstan, A.D. 926, where prince Edwin presided as grand master. . . . . Notwithstanding these assumptions as to the early origin of the system of Speculative Masonry, to which the term "Free Masonry" is now applied, it appears to have been scarcely known before the time of Sir Christopher Wren, (b. 1632, d. 1722;) that it was engrafted upon operative

masonry, which at that time was frequently called Free Masonry; adopting the signs and symbols of the operative masons, together, probably, with some additional customs taken from the Rosicrucians of the seventeenth century, and from some of the early religious rites of the Pagans."—*Sandys.*]

927 To Athelstan is confided the education and training of the infant princes—Haco of Norway, Alan of Brittany, and Louis (afterwards the IV.) of France.

928 Athelstan's civil and ecclesiastical laws published at a synod held at Gratley.

930 Anlaff, one of the late kings of Northumbria, now in Ireland, contemplates a descent upon the English coast.
Juries are fed both by plaintiff and defendant about this period.

934 Anlaff invades England *via* the Humber.
He is aided by Scottish, Irish, British, and Scandinavian chieftains.

936 Athelstan equips Haco with an armament in his contest for the crown of Norway.

937 Battle of Brunanburgh; Athelstan defeats the confederates with great slaughter; by which victory he obtains the title of "Conqueror" (? 934.)
Athelstan first assumes the title of "*King of all England.*"

939 Athelstan aids Louis in his struggle for the sovereignty of France; which is
The first political connection between England and France.

940 Howel Dha, Welsh lawgiver and king, fl.

941 *Edmund* I. succeeds his brother Athelstan.

942 Anlaff again invades England.

943 After several battles he obtains, by treaty, the country north of Watling Street.
Restitution made to bishop Patrick of Llandaff by king Nougui.
Bells first cast in England; under the direction of Turkeytel the chancellor (960.)
[In a fit of devotion he soon after became abbot of Croyland Monastery (948.)]

944 Anlaff dies, and Edmund seizes his territories and annexes them to his own.
Malcolm I. king of Scotland (904.)

945 Edmund conquerors Cumbria, and gives it to Malcolm, king of the Scots, as a fief of the English crown.

946 Murder of Edmund at a banquet.
Edred, his brother, succeeds to the crown.
[In the reign of Edred, Dunstan, abbot of Glastonbury, aided by Odo, archbishop of Canterbury, endeavoured to establish the Benedictine order in the English monasteries, even to the expulsion of all married clergymen from canonries and prebendaries. These efforts to enforce and extend the vow of celibacy, drew Dunstan and his followers into collision with the secular clergy, who were generally married.]

948 The chancellor Turkeytel appointed abbot of Croyland Abbey.

950 Edinburgh Castle built.

952 The Northumbrian Danes completely subdued, and their territory finally annexed to the Anglo-Saxon kingdom (925.)

953 Edred divides the kingdom into counties, over which proper officers are appointed.

953 Constantine III. (Scot.) retires to a cloister.
Malcolm I. succeeds to the throne.
[He had previously received (from Edmund I.) Cumberland and Westmoreland as a fief of the English crown.]

955 Edred dies childless; his nephew,
Edwin, succeeds to the throne.
Dunstan drags Edwin from the company of Elgiva on his coronation-day.
Edwin banishes Dunstan, and proscribes the monkish order throughout the kgdm.

956 Insurrection under Odo, abp. of Canterbury.
Elgiva is separated from the king and banished to Ireland.

957 Elgiva returns to Edwin, and is barbarously murdered by command of Odo.
Edwin consents to a partition of his kingdom with his brother, *Edgar.*

958 Edgar recalls Dunstan, and appoints him his chief minister and counsellor.
The monks again under royal patronage.
Death of Odo, archbishop of Canterbury.
Indulf, king of Scotland.
The numbers and influence of the monkish orders greatly increase.

959 Premature death of Edwin (? assassinated.)
Edgar succeeds to the entire sovereignty.
Dunstan successively promoted to the Sees of Worcester and London.

960 The Benedictine Order is now successfully introduced by Dunstan (946.)
Brithelm, archbishop of Canterbury, deprived of his bishopric, by the influence and exertions of Dunstan.
Dunstan obtains the vacant archiepiscopal see. He is also created papal legate.
Edgar patronizes, and munificently forwards Dunstan's projects for the exaltation of the monkish orders; whereby the strife between the monks and the secular clergy is increased.
Edgar greatly enlarges his fleet, which, (to the number of 360 sail,) annually make the circuit of the island under his command.
The first set of musical bells in England; erected in Croyland Abbey.
["Ingulphus records that Turketulus, (Turkeytel) abbot of Croyland, who died about 870, gave a great bell to that abbey, which he named Guthlac, and afterwards six others, viz., Bartholemew and Bettelm, Turketul and Tatwin, Pega and Bega; so that, *non erat tunc tanta consonantia campanarum in totâ Anglia.* This statement disproves an assertion of Mr. Brand, that John XIII., A.D. 968, was the first who baptized bells. Bells were probably introduced into England very soon after this invention. They are first mentioned by Bede about the close of the seventh century."—*Smedley*, 899, 943.]

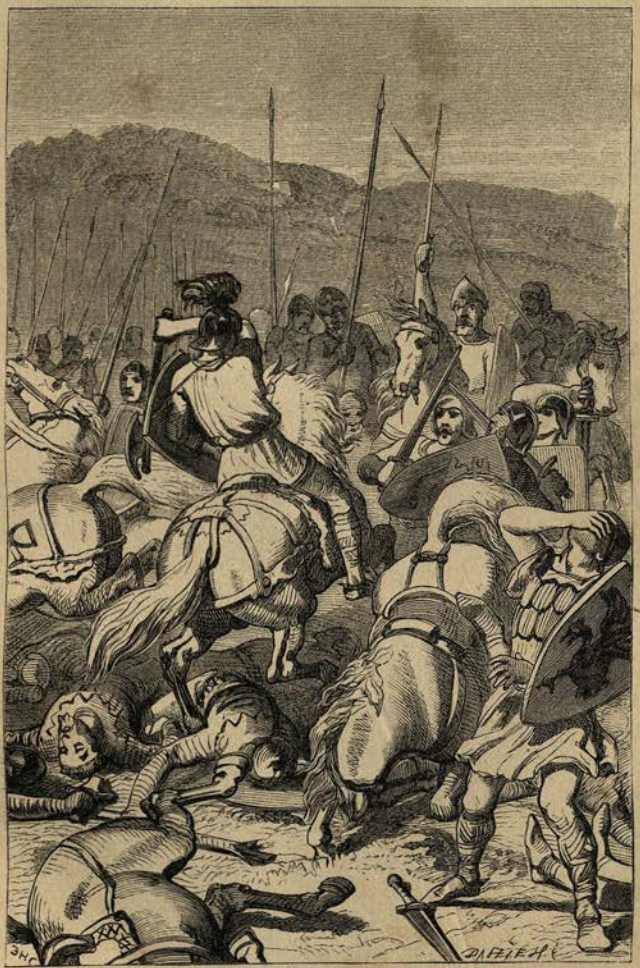
962 Edgar's policy towards Northumbria and Wales is of a conciliatory and salutary nature.
Edgar abducts a lady from a convent, for which he is subjected to penance.

963 *Duff*, king of Scotland.

969 *Culen*, king of Scotland.
Council on discipline, held by Dunstan, at which king Edgar is present.

970 Edgar marries Elfrida.

970 Legislation of Edgar; recognition of the general parochial division of the country made in 640.
Juries about this time.
[A controversy has long been sustained on the question, whether trial by jury was known in the Saxon times, immediately before the conquest; or whether it was introduced by the Normans after the conquest, either as part of their institutions then existing in Normandy, or as a subsequent invention. Spelman decides in favour of the Saxon origin; and, in support of his opinion, quotes two passages from the laws of Ethelred, (761,) the first ordaining, "that a court shall be held in every hundred; and that twelve men (*duodeni viri*) of free condition and mature age, together with the presiding officer, shall swear not to condemn the innocent, nor acquit the guilty." The second citation, (from the statute *De Monticolis Walliæ*,) enacts—"Let twelve *lahmen* (lawful men) decide between the Angles and the Welsh: six of the twelve to be Angles, and six Welsh." Hickes, who contends that the origin of juries is of later date, shows that the *duodeni viri* were twelve compurgators; that they were merely a permanent body of assessors to the earl, or other officer who presided in the court. The term *lahmen*, which has been translated "lawful men," is rendered by Lambard—"men skilled in the law;" which applies to the twelve assessors, whose legal qualification was essential to their office, but by no means required in a jury. The trial by compurgators was of canonical origin, and was known to many foreign nations as well as to the Anglo-Saxons; and it is treated by most writers on legal affairs, as a totally different institution from the trial by jury. It must, however, be stated, that Spelman's opinion is followed by Blackstone, Sullivan, and others, who go so far as to attribute considerable improvements in the mode of trial by jury, to the wisdom of Alfred (880), asserting that he merely amended it, but that its origin was of a still earlier date. See 1070, 1164, 1176, and 1194, also German Nations 415.]
The Cathedral of Ely founded.
Kenneth III. of Scotland defeats the Danes at Lancarty.
973 Eight princes, among whom are Malcolm of Cumbria, and Kenneth of Scotland, acknowledge Edgar's supremacy; they row him across the Dee at Chester.
975 *Edward* II. (the Martyr) chosen by the Witenagemot in opposition to Elfrida's claims for her infant son.
976 Violent contention between the clergy and monks terminated by a fatal accident.
977 Laws to restrain drunkenness among the poorer classes.
978 Assassination of Edward by one of Elfrida's retainers, at the gate of Corfe Castle, Dorsetshire. Elfrida's son, 10 yrs. old,—*Ethelred* II. (the Unready) succeeds (1014) St. Dunstan minister of the crown.
979 Customs upon merchandise first collected.
980 Renewal of the Danish invasions.
Southampton and its vicinity plundered.
981 Inroads on the coasts of Thanet, Devon, &c.
Dublin is at this time a place of considerable trade (1000.)
982 Dunstan disinters the remains of Edward, "the martyr," and buries them with honours at Shaftesbury.
983 Elfrida betakes herself to a monastery.
988 Death of Dunstan, abbot and minister.
Archbishop Siric is raised to the ministerial office on the death of Dunstan.
Kenneth III. (Scot.) murdered by Fenella.
990 The Northmen arrive in great numbers; they surprise Ipswich and Maldon.
991 The retreat of the Danes purchased by the bribe of 10,000 pounds of silver.
"Danegelt" levied to raise the amount.
[The origin of direct taxation in this country is referred, by our ancient annalists, to this ignominious source.]
992 Elfric, ealdorman of Mercia, traitorously joins the Danes; whereupon Ethelred seizes his son and puts out his eyes.
993 Invasions in the north; the principal chieftains of Northumbria join the invaders.
994 Sweyn, king of Denmark, and Olave, king of Norway, with a fleet of 100 vessels, sail up the Thames to London, where they are repelled.
They ravage the surrounding country.
Ethelred purchases their departure for 16,000 pounds of silver.
England's miseries are many and great.
The selling of English children to Irish and Danish traders prohibited.
Constantine IV. (Scot.) sueds. Kenneth III.
995 *Kenneth* IV. "the Grim," kills Constantine of Scotland, and ascends the throne.
1000 Civil war and great distress in Scotland.
The Danes or Ostmen repair and strengthen the city of Dublin (981.)
[Dublin, which is now the second city in the British empire, both in extent and population, and may be considered as the seventh in Europe, is first mentioned by Ptolemy, in the second century of the Christian era, by the appellation of *Eblana*. There is but little doubt that the Danes gained possession of this chief maritime town of the *Eblani*, at an early period of their encroachments upon the eastern coast of Ireland. Harris states, that in the year 498, the Ostmen or Danes entered the Liffey and possessed themselves of Dublin, &c., and soon after environed the walls; this, at least, is doubtful.]
Churches begun to be built in the Gothic style of architecture.
1001 Hampshire invaded, and the entire western coast ravaged by the Danes.
Ethelred buys them off for 24,000 pounds of silver.
1002 Marriage of Ethelred and Emma, daughter of Richard, duke of Normandy.
Rise of clanships in Scotland (1746.)
General massacre of the Danes on St. Brice's Eve, by order of Ethelred: Gunhilda, sister of Sweyn, king of Denmark, and her family are murdered.



DEFEAT OF THE DANES, BY ALFRED, A.D. 893.

1002 Coronation of Brian Boru (Bairhoimhe), king of Munster, at Tara, Ireland.
1003 Sweyn arrives at Exeter to revenge the massacre of his sister and countrymen.
[The invaders successively penetrated into every part of the kingdom; each city which they captured was reduced to ashes; each district which they overran was desolated with fire and sword; and all the wretched inhabitants who fell into their hands suffered death in dreadful varieties of torture.]
Malcolm I. king of Scotland; having previously murdered Kenneth, the Grim.
1004 High chancellorship of Scotland instituted.
1006 Death of Ælfric, abp. of Canterbury (lit.)
1007 Sweyn's revenge allayed by the payment to him of 30,000 pounds of silver.
Famine and pestilence.
The earliest coins struck in Scotland.
1008 Malcolm introduces (? modifies) the feudal tenure in Scotland.
The origin of feudalism in Scotland is involved in great obscurity. By many it is supposed that it was unknown in that country till after the Norman conquest; while others assert that it was in operation from an earlier period. *Practical* feudalism in Scotland exhibited scarcely any of the recognised conditions of the continental system; and its aspect and results were far more aristocratic than elsewhere, for the powers usurped by the Scottish nobles were not only exorbitant, but lawless in the extreme. This preponderance of aristocratic sovereignty was owing to the existence of Keltic clanship united with the obligations of feudalism.]
1009 Assembly of lords, temporal and spiritual, at Ethelred's court, Enham, for the purpose of devising means for the reformation of public morals, &c.
1010 Thurkill, the Dane, invades England.
Edward purchases his friendship by the payment of 48,000 pounds of silver, and surrender of sixteen counties.
Battle of Cruden; Malcolm of Scotland defeats the Danes under Canute.
1011 Malcolm defeats the Danes under Sweyn.
Canterbury Cathedral burnt.
1013 Sweyn, for the last time, invades England.
He is joined by several Saxon nobles.
Ethelred escapes to Normandy, and *Sweyn* assumes the title of kg. of England.
From this epoch may be dated the *Establishment of the Danish dynasty.*
1014 Death of Sweyn, who had appointed Canute his heir to the English crown.
Ethelred is recalled to his throne, but in
1015 Canute lands in England to assert, by force of arms, his right to reign.
The See of Aberdeen founded.
1016 Death of Ethelred, and accession of *Edmund* II. (Ironside) his eldest son.
[In seven months, five battles were fought; an arrangement was then come to for the division of the kingdom.]
London Bridge built of wood.
Mysterious death of Edmund II.
1017 *Canute* (the Great) king of all England, as well as king of Denmark (1035.)
1018 He murders, and otherwise disposes of all the relations of Ethelred; marries Emma, widow of Ethelred; banishes the two sons of Edward Ironside to the court of the king of Sweden; by whom they are committed to the care of Stephen of Hungary.
1019 The ancient custom, among the poor, of selling their children to the Irish, as slaves, compulsorily prohibited (994.)
1020 Canute grievously oppresses the English by his rapacity and cruelty; murders and confiscations abound; several of the nobility are banished or slain, and their lands bestowed upon Canute's friends.
[Subsequently Canute embraced Christianity; and having learned to subdue and humanize the violence of his own passions, he publicly and spontaneously expressed his repentance for the cruelties of his early reign. He gained the hearts of his subjugated people by a more benignant rule; governing them by laws which breathe a noble spirit of equity and mercy; and he became an ardent and munificent patron of literature and religion.]
1022 Rise of Earl Godwin, a herdsman's son.
Malcolm of Scotland acquires Lothian, for which he does homage.
1024 Canute subdues Malcolm of Scotland.
1031 He gives Norway to his son, Sweyn.
The crime of adultery punished by cutting off the nose and ears.
1032 Canute performs a pilgrimage to Rome.
Birth of Anselm, abp. of Canterbury.
1033 *Duncan*, of Scotland, succds. Malcolm II.
1035 Death of Canute.
Struggle for the crown by the partisans of two of Canute's sons—Harold, surnamed Harefoot, and Hardicanute, Emma's son.
A compromise; the kingdom is divided:—
Harold (Harefoot) reigns over all England north of the Thames (1040.)
Emma acts as regent, assisted by Earl Godwin, over the southern division.
1036 Harold is crowned at Oxford.
Edward, Emma's eldest son, lands from Normandy and claims the crown.
Edward is promptly repelled; he escapes.
1038 Alfred, Edward's younger brother, comes into England, where he is murdered and his companions.
Emma flees into Flanders.
Harold is proclaimed king of all England.
1039 *Macbeth* murders Duncan, king of Scotland, and reigns in his stead.
Duncan's son, Malcolm, escapes to Siward, earl of Northumbria.
Battle of Clontarf in Ireland, and downfall of the Danish tyranny in that island.
1040 Death of Harold.
Hardicanute returns from Flanders and ascends the throne (1042.)
He reigns oppressively, which makes the Danish yoke burdensome.
1041 Westminster Abbey commenced (1065.)
1042 Hardicanute dies without issue.
Edward III. (the Confessor) son of Ethelred and Emma, succeeds (1050); in whose person
The Saxon line is restored.

1043 Edward marries Editha.
Earl Godwin and his sons have the government of the whole south of England.
Earls Siward and Leofric rule over Mercia and Northumbria.
1044 Edward treats his mother with severity.
He encourages many Normans to his court, upon whom he bestows special favours.
1045 Oxford celebrated as a seat of learning and study at this time (886.)
["Oxford," says the Rev. R. W. Browne, "has been the seat of a university ever since the reign of Alfred, who once resided there." According to Camden, even in the times of the Britons, "the wisdom of our ancestors had consecrated this city to the Muses, translating them from Crickhade hither, as to a more fruitful nursery."]
1046 Sweyn, Godwin's eldest son, abuses the abbess of Leominster; he is banished.
He subsequently murders his own cousin.
Edward pardons Sweyn, who returns.
1048 The "Broad Seal" of England first affixed to patents and other grants.
1050 Legislation of Edward the Confessor.
1051 Rebellion of earl Godwin and his sons.
Proscription of the Godwins; the father and three sons flee to Flanders; the other two sons to Ireland.
Queen Edith, Godwin's daughter, is disgraced and confined in a monastery.
Visit of William, duke of Normandy, to Edward.
1052 The Godwins return; welcomed by the enemies of Edward's Norman favourites.
Restoration of the queen and Godwins.
The terrified Normans flee the kingdom.
Proscription of the Normans.
"Dane-gelt" abolished. (Renewed 1083.)
1053 Death of earl Godwin.
Sweyn, the elder son of Godwin, dies on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land.
Harold becomes influential and popular.
1054 Norwich has 22 churches at this time.
1055 Banishment of Algar, son of earl Leofric.
Algar excites the Welsh to rebel.
Leofric dies; Algar becms. earl of Mercia.
1056 Excommunication of the royal family for an insult to the bishop of Llandaff.
Macduff rebels against Macbeth in Scotland; and, being aided by Siward, the king is vanquished and slain.
Malcolm III. (Canmore) succds. Macbeth.
1057 Legend of Lady Godiva and Peeping Tom of Coventry.
1058 Touching for the use of the "King's Evil" first performed by Edward.
1060 Preparations for the re-building of Canterbury Cathedral—begun (1011.)
1061 Surnames appointed to be taken in Scotland by a parliament at Forfar.
1062 The tenure known as "Borough English" abolished in Scotland by Malcolm III.
1063 Harold (Earl) subdues the Welsh, and compels them to assassinate Griffith their king.
Edward Atheling, son of Edward Ironside, comes with his wife and family to England from Hungary.
Sudden death of Edward Atheling.
1064 Harold repels the Irish invaders.
1064 Death of Siward, earl of Northumberland.
Tostig, Harold's brother, succeeds him.
1065 Harold, at sea, in the British channel, is shipwrecked on the French coast.
He is compelled to swear fealty to William of Normandy, as heir to the English crown.
Tostig's cruelty incites a rebellion in Northumbria.
Harold suppresses the insurrection by a pacific policy.
Tostig, now his brother Harold's enemy, retires to Flanders.
Westminster Abbey rebuilt; full immunities to which are granted by k. Edward.
1066 Death of Edward, January 5; the throne is immediately seized by
Harold II., whose claims are disputed by Hardrada of Norway, Tostig (Harold's brother) and William of Normandy.
Defeat of earls Edwin and Morcar; York falls into the hands of Hardrada and Tostig.
Battle of Stamford; Harold defeats his Norwegian rival, who falls in the battle; Harold's brother, Tostig, is also slain.
Four days after the battle of Stamford, William of Normandy lands at Hastings.
Battle of Hastings; defeat and death of Harold II. by William, October 14.
William I. ascends the English throne, (1067) being the first sovereign of
The Norman kings of England.
[The *Bayeux Tapestry*, executed by Matilda, the queen of William, detailing the events of the conquest down to the coronation; it measures 214 feet long, and 19 inches wide.]
Jersey, Guernsey, and Alderney, annexed to the English crown.
London assumes, under William, the station of metropolis of the kingdom, which it has ever since retained; having received a charter from that monarch, still preserved in the city archives, and beautifully written in Saxon characters.
1067 The "Battel Roll," contains 629 Norman chieftains, among whom the lands of Harold are divided.
The slavery of the feudal system increased; other important changes follow. (See notes to 1068 and 1072.)
Court of equity or chancery re-organized.
Maurice, (afterwards bp. of London) first Lord High Chancellor of England.
Edgar Atheling, and the earls Edwin and Morcar, submit to William; who now endeavours to conciliate the English.
William visits Normandy in March.
The oppression of the Normans drives Edwin and Morcar to rebel.
William returns and suppresses the revolt.
1068 Shoeing horses introduced by William.
Ingulphus, secretary to William, (hist.) fl.
William pardons the rebellious earls, but from this time rules with severity.
The curfew bell established.
Feudal tenures rendered more slavish.
[Besides the four incidents common to feudalism in all countries, viz., *Aids*, *Reliefs*, *Fines* or Alienations, and *Escheats*, there were three others of a most oppressive

nature peculiar to English feudalism:—1. *Primer-Seisin*, seizing the lands for a year after the death of a vassal; 2. *Wardship*, taking charge of the heir and his estate during his minority; 3. *Marriage*, or the right of disposing the heiress in marriage.]

1068 Edgar Atheling and many of the English flee into Scotland.
Marriage of Margaret, sister of Edgar Atheling, with Malcolm III. of Scotland.

1069 Insurrection in the north, by the English fugitives in Scotland and Northumbrians.
Edgar Atheling joins them.
The insurgents possess themselves of York.
A Danish fleet of 300 vessels invades the eastern coast, on the invitation of the Northumbrians.
The sons of Harold, with a fleet from Ireland invade Devonshire; William suppresses the revolt, and repels the invaders.
The abbeys pillaged of their plate and other valuable property by William.

1070 Deposition of Stigand, abp. of Canterbury.
Lanfranc (an Italian) succeeds to the See.
Escape of Saxon fugitives to Constantin.
The tenures by which abbeys were held altered.
The first attempt at National Representation; William requires each county to choose twelve men, skilled in the laws and usages, who should inform him of the same, that so they might be ratified by the consent of the Great Council.
Westminster school founded (1560.)
Trial by *Sectatores* or *Pares* (number indefinite) prevails for many years from this time, and gradually introduces trial by jury, subsequently adopted (970.)
Durham ravaged by Malcolm of Scotland.
Heroic exploits of Ivo Taillois and the brave Hereward (1076.)

1071 The castle of Oxford built by Robert D'Oyley, a Norman.
Fairs and wakes established.

1072 Malcolm Canmore submits to William and gives hostages; he performs homage for Lothian (1025.)
England divided into 60,000 baronies and fiefs; 1400 are retained by the crown.
[All England being now subject to the Norman invader, he commenced removing the natives from every place of dignity and trust in the State and in the Church, supplying their places with foreigners; nearly the whole soil of the kingdom passed into the hands of William's haughty barons, all the English nobility having either perished in the contest, or been reduced to ruin by the confiscation of their estates; the Norman tongue was taught in the schools and adopted in all legal proceedings, so far proscribing the Saxon language; the feudal system was introduced, by which means a numerous army could at all times be called into the field; the crown lands were augmented by the most diabolical proceedings, whole districts, with towns and villages, being reduced to desolation, and completely depopulated. "In short, the *English* became the poor, the miserable and the oppressed, the serfs and villains of past ages, and the middle and lower classes of the present; the *Normans* became the rich, the noble, and the oppressors."]

1072 Surnames first come into use.

1073 The See of Canterbury made superior to that of York (1070.)

1075 William in Normandy; his barons rebel.
The rebellion of the barons suppressed by the Grand Justiciaries.
Vaults in chancels introduced first into Canterbury Cathedral.
Restoration of Peter Pence (793.)
Nuns, who had taken the veil to escape the brutal insults of the Norman barons and soldiery, are permitted by a council to re-enter the world.

1076 Beheading introduced into England by William, as an aristocratical mode of capital punishment; hence
Execution of Earl Waltheof, for misprision of treason, being the first instance.
Hereward, the last English chieftain who submits (1070.)
County justices, or guardians of the peace, first appointed.

1077 King William accidentally wounded by his son Robert, at the siege of Gerberoi.
A Benedictine Convent built at Lewes, by William de Warrenne, earl of Warren.

1078 Council at London; Wulstan, bishop of Worcester, deposed for ignorance; and Bath, Chester, Chichester, Exeter, and Lincoln made episcopal cities.
Tower of London commenced.
Jews first arrive in England.

1079 Depopulation of Hampshire for the formation of the New Forest.
Court of Exchequer established.
Cities first incorporated in England.

1080 Domesday book (Rotulus Wintoniæ.)
The Breviary and Missal compiled and published by Osmund, bp. of Salisbury.
Transept of Winchester cathedral built.

1083 A tax of 6s. imposed on every hide of land.

1085 The fealty of all landholders and their tenants required by William; nevertheless the royal authority is rigidly maintained.
Partial re-building of Canterbury cathedral, by archbishop Lanfranc (1060.)

1086 Domesday Book finished (1080.)
["This domesday book," says Camden, "was the tax-book of King William."]
Edgar Atheling departs for Apulia.
William crosses over into Normandy.
Ancient church at Lincoln built.

1087 Fire in the city of London; St. Paul's church, &c. burnt.
Re-building of St. Paul's church, by Mauritius, bishop of London, being (as is said by some) the first church in London wholly built of stone.
[Authentic accounts exist as to the fact, that the travelling masons of the continent had long before this introduced their art into this country. Bede states that Bishop Ninias built a church of stone near Wigton, in the year 432; and it is recorded of Wilfrid, archbishop of York, that he built a stone church at Hexham;

and of Benedict Biscop, that he erected the Abbey of Weremouth of stone, about the years 674 or 676.]

1087 Bow Bridge, Stratford, built, the first stone one in England.
Gold coin first issued. (†) See 1219, 1257.
Public revenue from £100,000 to £200,000.
William invades France; he burns Nantes; is thrown from his horse, and carried to Rouen, where he dies, Sept. 9, aged 63.
William II. (Rufus) succeeds (1100.)
[The principal feature in the domestic administration of Rufus's reign, was unbounded rapacity. His extortions reached every class; and the sums which he so rapaciously plundered from his subjects—lay and ecclesiastical—he as prodigally consumed in the grossest debaucheries, or lavished on the vilest of minions.]
Revolt of the Norman barons, under Eudes, in favour of Robert of Normandy.
Massacre of Jews on the coronation day of Rufus, at the instigation of priests.

1088 Restoration of Odo to the earldom of Kent.
Odo's conspiracy; banishment of Odo.
Death of Lanfranc, archbishop of Canterbury, aged 84 (1091.)

1089 Revenues of vacant livings seized by Willm.
Shock of earthquake throughout England.

1090 William invades Normandy, in retaliation of the revolt in favour of Robert.
The nobles interfere; a compromise.
The keep of Rochester Castle built by bishop Gandolph, of Kentish rag-stone.
[The castle existed since 765.]

1091 William and Robert crush their brother, Henry.
Fortress of Newcastle erected.
Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, the stern opposer of the sentiments of Roscellin, of Compeigne, flourishes.
Croyland Abbey accidentally burnt.

1092 Carlisle rebuilt, and its castle founded.
Lincoln Cathedral first built by Remigius, the first bishop appointed to an English See by William, the Conqueror.

1093 At the consecration of Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, the term "Primatial" is substituted for "Metropolitan," on the remonstrance of the archbishop of York.
Malcolm III. (Scot.) defeated and slain, in an incursion into England, by Roger de Mowbray.
Donald Bane succeeds Malcolm III.
He besieges Edinburgh Castle, &c.
["The origin of Edinburgh is lost in the remote antiquity of barbarous times; as the indistinct notices respecting it, to be met with in the early historians, are insufficient to determine either the time of its commencement, or the object of its erection. Some have supposed the castle to have been built by Edwin, a Saxon prince, in 626, who gave to the town the name of Edwin's burgh. However this may be, the first historical fact respecting the castle is, that in 1093 Queen Margaret, the widow of Malcolm Canmore, died in a few days after her husband was slain; when Donald Bane, the uncle of Malcolm's children, and the usurper of his throne, besieged the castle, in which the heir to the crown then resided, who found means to escape to England."—*Dr. Myers.* See 325, 626.]

1093 Cathedral of Durham commenced, by William de Carilepho (1290.)

1094 The English and Norman nobles banished Scotland by Donald Bane.
Anselm is forbidden to promise obedience to the pope, or to receive the pall from him, without the king's consent.
Duncan, a Scottish usurper, is slain.

1095 Conspiracy of Robert de Mowbray; he is detected, and sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment.
Rufus obtains from his brother Robert the duchy of Normandy by mortgage.
Anselm condemned by a council for having received the pall from the pope.
Sacred theatrical performances at this time; the earliest known piece—"The Miracle of St. Catherine," is exhibited at Dunstable, by Geoffrey, afterwards abbot of St. Albans.
[Fitz-Stephen says—"the most noble city of London has, in lieu of the ancient theatrical spectacles, and the entertainments of the stage, exhibitions of a holier kind; either representations of miracles wrought by the holy confessors, or of the sufferings in which the fortitude of the martyrs was eminently displayed."]

1096 The first duel fought in England.
Flagitious and rapacious life of William.
St. George adopted as the patron saint of England about this time.
["The history of the 'Patron Saint of England,' is involved in the profoundest obscurity. Some writers identify him with an Arian bishop, in the reigns of Constantius and Julian, who is said to have expiated, by martyrdom, a life of error and cruelty; while others assert him to have been a native of Cappadocia, and an officer of rank in the army of Diocletian; and who, professing Christianity, suffered martyrdom A.D. 290. The cause of his being considered the patron saint of England, is said to be his having miraculously appeared at the head of a numerous army clothed in white, with a red cross for their banner, and putting the Saracens to flight at the celebrated siege of Antioch, during the first crusade in Palestine. St. George is the tutelar saint of various military orders, of which the British Order of the Garter is most distinguished, for its antiquity and the nobility of its knights' companions."—*Rev. T. H. Horne.*]
Norwich Cathedral founded.

1097 William oppresses archbishop Anselm, and compels him to flee the kingdom.
Rise of the third estate; their influence is felt and acknowledged at this time (1101.)

1098 Edgar, third son of Malcolm and Margaret, deposes and blinds Donald Bane, king of Scotland.
Edgar is *anointed* as his successor; hence The practice of *anointing* kings at their coronation is introduced into Scotland.

1098 Edgar's sister is married to Henry I.
Westminster Hall built.
1099 St. Giles's, Cripplegate, London, built.
1100 Booksellers appear about this time.
Ecclesiastics prohibited from conferring knighthood, by a council held at Westminster.
King William accidentally shot, while hunting in the New Forest, Hants.
Henry I. (Beauclerc) seizes on the crown.
He immediately publishes a charter of liberties to conciliate the clergy and the nation; abolishes the curfew, and promises to restore the laws of Edward the Confessor.
Archbishop Anselm returns from exile.
Armorial bearings introduced.
[Armorial bearings did not become hereditary till the time of Henry III.; nevertheless something like hereditary devices may occasionally be found among the ancients, who generally impressed the family device upon the hilt of the sword.]
Castles built throughout England.
Maud, daughter of Malcolm, of Scotland, proves, before a council at Lambeth, that she had not entered the religious life willingly, nor by consent of her parents.
Henry marries Maud (Matilda.)
1101 Escape of Flambard, bp. of Durham, whom Henry had imprisoned, to Normandy.
Invasion of England by Robert, duke of Normandy.
Pacification: Robert's claim to the throne purchased for 3000 marks annually.
First charter of incorporation; the Freemen of London receive their first charter and the power of electing their own sheriff. (See 1066.)
1102 Revolt of the earl of Shrewsbury (Robert de Belesme) (1114.)
Duke Robert visits Henry, and is treacherously made prisoner by him.
Robert has to surrender his pension to obtain his liberty (1101.)
1103 Council at London against simony.
1104 Henry invades the duchy of Normandy.
1105 Norman-gothic style of architecture introduced about this time.
Assay of gold and silver introduced by the bishop of Salisbury about this time.
1103 At Tenchebray Robert is made prisoner.
He arrives in England, and is confined for life in Cardiff Castle (1134.)
Alexander I. (Scotland) succeeds Edgar.
He successfully resists the efforts of the archbishops of York and Canterbury to establish their ecclesiastical jurisdiction over Scotland.
1107 Return of Henry after his conquest of Normandy (1104.)
First royal speech from the throne.
Council of ecclesiastics at London; they concede to the king the homage of bishops, but refuse him investiture by cross and ring.
Henry quarrels with archbishop Anselm; a compromise succeeds.
1108 Battle of the seven counts.
Many of the artizans of Holland, driven from their homes by a terrific inundation, come to England.
[These cloth-weavers were well received; they were placed in Carlisle and towards Scotland, but were afterwards transferred to Pembrokeshire. See 1111.]
1109 Birth of Alured of Beverley, historian.
Death of Ingulphus, historian (1068), abbot of Croyland, &c. (born 1030.)
Marriage of Matilda with the emperor, Henry V., of Germany, by proxy (1136.)
1110 Robert, son of Henry, created earl of Gloucester.
1111 Henry settles a colony of Flemish artizans in Wales (1108.)
1112 Apprehension and execution of Helie, earl of Mans, for having protected William of Flanders.
The parish church of St. Andrews, Scotland, built; (rebuilt in 1798.)
1113 War with Louis VI. of France.
1114 Robert de Belesme received into Wareham Castle, from Flanders, a prisoner for life (1102.)
1115 St. Stephen's Chapel (the Old Parliament House) Westminster, built.
The bishopric of Glasgow first endowed by David, prince of Cumberland.
1116 Thurstan, abp. of York, having refused submission to the abp. of Canterbury, a council is held at Salisbury (the king being present), for the purpose of compelling the refractory Thurstan to acknowledge the supremacy of Canterbury.
1118 Confederacy against Henry; quashed.
Death of Queen Matilda, May 1.
Order of Knights Templars established.
1120 Shipwreck and death of prince William, Henry's son, and 140 of the nobility in the race of Alderney.
St. Bees's Priory Cumberland, founded.
Kenilworth Castle, Warwickshire, built.
1121 Marriage of Henry with Adelais of Louvain, Feb. 2.
1122 Enlargement of Canterbury Cathedral commenced about this time.
["It was enlarged to its present size in the beginning of the twelfth century. The choir was built by two architects of the name of William; one of these was a Norman or Italian, the other an Englishman, whom Garvase describes as "parvas quidem corpore, sed in diversis operibus subtilis valde et probus." He is the first English architect of whom we have any positive account."—*Narrien.*]
1123 War in Normandy (1124.)
Henry establishes a park at Woodstock; the first in England.
A new cathedral in Glasgow commenced under the bishop, John Achaius (1136.)
1124 *David* I. (Scot.) succeeds Alexander I.
The insurrection in Normandy suppressed.
Death of Eadmer, abbot of St. Albans, author of "Historia Novorum;" and of Ernulf, bishop of Rochester, author of "Textus Roffensis," &c.
1125 Council at Westminster against the incontinence of the clergy (1129.)
1126 Return of Matilda, widow of empr. of Germany, with her father, Henry, Sep. 11.
1127 Athelard, the mathematician of Bath, fl.—to whom we are indebted for our first Latin editions of Euclid's Elements.

1127 Death of William, duke of Flanders.
1128 Matilda, widow of emperor of Germany, marries Geoffrey Plantaganet, Aug. 26.
Holy Rood House, Edinbro', built.
[At which time it was a royal burg.]
1129 Bishops who had accepted bribes from incontinent priests, are condemned by a synod held at London (1125.)
1130 Henry visits Normandy.
"The Arabic figures first introduced into England from Spain.—Wallis.
Wallis refers this early introduction to several Englishmen who travelled in Spain about this period, viz., Athelard, monk of Bath, who translated Euclid from Arabic into Latin; Robert of Reading, who translated the Alcoran into Latin in 1143; Daniel Merley, who studied mathematics and the Arabic language at Toledo about 1180, and others.]
Wind-mills in general use in Europe.
["It is probable," says Mr. Peter Barlow, "that the *hand-mill* is a machine of the highest antiquity. It was called a Quern, and may possibly have been introduced by the Phœnicians. Its use in the Western Islands of Scotland has been obsolete for hardly more than 50 years. As, however, population and civilization proceeded, *horse-mills* or *cattle-mills* were constructed; and even to this day in the east, mills of this description are nearly the only ones employed; and at a comparatively recent period a fire at Constantinople, which destroyed more than 1500 houses, burned down also 120 horse-mills. The *water-mill* is supposed to be of Greek invention; but the inventors of that useful invention, the *wind-mill*, are not known. Wind-mills are, by Montucla, supposed to have been used by the Dutch in the eighth or ninth century, but others have imagined that the idea of their construction was derived from Asia in or about the twelfth century. Under the feudal system the lord was obliged to be at the expense of erecting a mill worked by water or wind for the use of his tenants; and they, in return, were obliged to take their corn to be ground at the lord's mill, paying him a certain toll for the convenience." 1783.]
1131 The barons swear fealty to Matilda.
1132 London nearly destroyed by fire.
1133 Birth of prince Henry (1128.)
Renewal of the oath of succession.
1134 Death of Robert, duke of Normandy, in Cardiff Castle (1106.)
The rivers Trent and Witham joined by
The first canal made in England.
The first stone-built church in Ireland erected at Bangor, county Down, by archbishop Malachy.
1135 Death of Henry I. in Normandy, Dec. 2, aged 67. He is succeeded by *Stephen* of Blois (styled an Usurper.)
Earl of Gloucester swears fealty to Stephen.
The nobles build private castles by permission of king Stephen (1154.)
1136 Matilda prefers her claim to the throne.
Meeting of barons—the pope's letter respecting the succession produced by Stephen.
1136 Stephen's charter of general liberties.
David, king of the Scots, espouses the cause of Matilda; he invades England.
Peace between Stephen and David.
London Bridge burnt.
Consecration of a new and magnificent cathedral at Glasgow (1123.)
Melrose Abbey founded by king David.
[Abbeys, priories, and monasteries differ principally in the extent of their particular powers and jurisdiction. Abbeys, in many instances, gave birth to towns and cities; some of them also issued coins, and became courts of criminal justice.]
1138 Second Scottish invasion under David.
Battle of "The Standard," at Cuton Moor, and defeat of the Scots, Aug. 22.
Peace of Durham, favourable to David.
Stephen quarrels with the clergy.
Robert of Gloucester, renounces fealty to Stephen, and takes arms on behalf of his sister Matilda; takes the city of Bristol.
Civil law introduced by abbot Theobald.
1139 The empress Matilda lands in England.
Civil war begins; Matilda's followers being headed by the earl of Gloucester.
1140 William of Malmsbury, historian, fl.
Abelaid's doctrines condemned.
St. Andrews, Scotland, is erected into a royal burgh.
Abbey of "Our Lady of the Isle," founded at Alcester, Warwickshire.
1141 Battle of Lincoln, Feb. 2.
Stephen made prisoner, and immured in the Castle of Lincoln.
Matilda crowned queen of England.
Matilda's haughtiness incites a rebellion; she escapes to Oxford.
Defeat of her adherents at Winchester.
Stephen is released, Nov. 1, in exchange for the earl of Gloucester.
Battle of Harlaw, Aberdeenshire, between 10,000 Highlanders, under Donald, and the Lowlanders, under Mar; the former defeated.
The bishop of Winchester apologises for having assisted Matilda, and promises allegiance to Stephen before a synod at Westminster.
1142 Matilda besieged in Oxford, Sept. 26. She escapes, by night, to Wallingford, Dec. 20.
Earthquake felt at Lincoln.
1143 Gloucester routs Stephen from his quarters at Wilton, who flees, by night, for safety.
Death of William of Malmsbury, author of "De Regibus Anglorum."
1144 Decline of Matilda's cause, and success of Stephen's.
1145 The war degenerates into predatory attacks upon each other.
1146 Death of the earl of Gloucester, Oct. 31.
Tilbury Fort erected.
1147 Matilda leaves England for Normandy.
Normandy lost to Stephen.
Building of Alnwick Castle, Northumld.
1149 David, of Scotland, confers knighthood on his nephew, prince Henry, at Carlisle.
Roman law taught at Oxford by Vacarius, a Lombard by birth; he publishes a work on Roman law, in nine books, for his poorer students.

1149 Robert Pulleyn (schol. philos.) dies.
Walter Mapes, archdeacon of Oxford (lit.)
Florence, of Worcester, historian, fl.
1150 The "Saxon Chronicle," written hitherto in the Saxon language, gradually changes into English; it is written in semi-Saxon from about this period.
Building of the Abbey of Kiluriming (Kilwinning), from which event dates the Rise of Freemasonry in Scotland (926.)
1152 Arrival of Henry to enforce his mother's claims to the English crown, having been invited by the clergy and the earl of Chester.
Geoffrey of Monmouth, (British historian) consecrated bp. of St. Asaph, Feb. 24.
Earliest known instance of Papal investiture in Ireland—at the synod of Kells, county Meath.
The archbishopricks of Armagh, Cashel, Dublin, and Tuam, appointed.
["The Church of Ireland," says Mr. Smyth, "celebrated, at an early age, for learning and the piety of its members, was one of the last Christian communities of the world that became dependent upon the See of Rome. It was not till the twelfth century that an apostolic legate was known to exist in Ireland. Henry, well acquainted with the temper and policy of the See of Rome, turned these events to his account with great sagacity. He commenced a negociation at Rome, of which the basis was—that he should possess Ireland, and guarantee to the Pope that supremacy over the Irish Church, and revenue from the Irish people, from which his Holiness had hitherto been excluded. The contract was concluded by a Bull of Pope Adrian, an Englishman, in 1156, which was explicitly confirmed, after the invasion, by his successor, in 1172."]
1153 Proposal of treaty; Eustace, Stephen's eldest son, falls into a violent rage, and dies suddenly.
Treaty agreed upon at Winchester, by which Stephen is to hold the crown for life, and to be succeeded by Henry of Normandy, Aug. 18.
Henry marries Eleanor, the repudiated spouse of Louis of France; hence Bourdeaux is annexed to England in 1152.
Malcolm IV. (Scot.) succeeds David.
1154 Appeals from the English tribunals to the pope permitted by Stephen.
Canon law introduced into England.
Death of Stephen, Oct. 25, aged 49.
[The horrors of Stephen's reign are thus summed up by the *Saxon Chronicler*:—"All was feud and disorder; strong lords built castles and held them against Stephen, filling them with evil and devilish men, who seized and oppressed the poor folks of the land, forcing them to grievous labours; shutting up in dungeons full of noisome reptiles such as had gold or silver, and wringing out their spoils with sundry torments. . . . . The towns were burned with fire, the lands left waste, the poor folks driven to starve. A whole day's journey might the traveller ride and not find a man left in a town, nor a land in tillage."]
1154 *Henry* II. succeeds as king of England, duke of Normandy, Anjou, Aquitaine, Poitou, and Touraine; he is the first of *The Plantagenet line.*
He renews the charter which his grandfather had granted, and he demolishes all private fortresses, which now number 1100. (1135.)
Escuage accepted instead of feudal military service—thus enabling Henry to get rid of his army of turbulent and inefficient vassals, for an army of subservient mercenaries. First levied 1158. (See 600.)
1155 Thomas à Becket, king Henry's favourite, created Lord Chancellor.
[Becket was the first Englishman who, since the conquest, had been permitted to attain any civil or ecclesiastical dignity.]
1156 Henry of Huntingdon, historian, fl.
1157 Richard (Cœur de Lion) born at Oxford.
Henry invested with the right to invade and conquer Ireland, "as a fief of the church," by a Bull of pope Adrian.
[Adrian's Bull was based upon the assumption, that "no doubt Ireland, and every island upon which the Sun of Justice—Christ—hath shone, belong of right to St. Peter, and the most holy Roman ch."]
Cumbria and Northumbria surrendered to Henry by Malcolm (Scotland) who does homage for Lothian. (See 1174.)
Henry confers knighthood on Malcolm.
Establishment of a woollen manufactory at Worsted, Norfolk.
1158 Prince Geoffrey affianced to Constance of Bretagne.
1159 A *Scutage* is levied by Henry for carrying on the war in Toulouse (1170.)
[Henry's chief force consisted of Brabançons, mercenary adventurers, issuing originally from Brabant and Flanders, and offering their swords, like the Italian *Condottieri* of subsequent times, to the most profitable market.]
1160 Henry insists on the marriage of his son Henry with Margaret of France, which leads to war with Louis.
Malcolm (Scotland) ally of Henry.
The wine trade of Bourdeaux (belonging to England) flourishes.
Woollen establishments at Norwich.
The pope relieves the Berkshire clergy from the burden of maintaining the archdeacon's dogs and hawks at visitations.
Simeon of Durham, author of a "History of England," from 616 to 1130, fl.
Alresford, Hants, destroyed by fire.
Thirty heretics condemned at Oxford.
1161 Cloth-weavers established at Nottingham, Huntingdon, York, Oxford, London, Winchester, &c.; all of whom pay fines to the king for the privilege of carrying on their trade (1108, 1111.)
Walter Odington, a monk of Evesham, improver of sacred music, &c. flourishes.
1162 Thomas à Becket consec. abp. of Canterby.
He quarrels with the king on church reform; and resigns the great seal.
Birth of the princess Eleanor (1177.)
Bagnirs of Bankside, South wark, legalized.

1164 King Henry and the nobles (Jan. 25) assemble in council at Clarendon, and pass, without opposition, sixteen enactments for the prevention of ecclesiastical abuses and usurpations; these enactments are called
The Constitutions of Clarendon, which recognize the principle of trial by jury, and in which the first notice of Assize is found—*Origin of our Grand Juries.*
[In these constitutions it is directed that should no one appear to accuse an offender before the archdeacon, then the sheriff, at the request of the bishop, should summon a legal jury of twelve men, from the immediate vicinity or next town, &c. Here, no doubt, is the origin of the grand jury, and an intimation as to the cause of its establishment. In turbulent times, like these, when the power of the great men had acquired such an extent, few would be found sufficiently daring to accuse them in their individual capacity; hence the necessity and feasibility of bringing them to justice by a body. Though the archbishop of Canterbury and the other bishops promised to observe the "Royal Customs," they subsequently refused subscription to them. This induced Henry to deliver over to the secular power those priests who were accused of criminal offences.]
Thomas à-Becket signs, but refuses to seal the Constitutions.
He subsequently repents having signed.
1165 à-Becket, having rejected, in toto, the Constitutions of Clarendon, escapes to Pontigny, in France.
His cause is espoused by the Pope and Louis of France.
1166 Excommunication, by à-Becket, (now in France) of those who took part in the Constitutions.
William (Scot.) succeeds Malcolm IV.
1168 Dermot, expelled Ireland by Roderic O'Connor, comes to Henry, in Normandy, to solicit his assistance,
1169 Strongbow, at the head of an army of English adventurers, crosses over to Ireland, ostensibly to restore Dermot.
Invasion successful; Dermot restored.
Strongbow marries Eva, Dermot's dautr.
Death of Dermot, king of Leinster.
Strongbow assumes royal authority, which greatly offends Henry.
[Strongbow assumed the title of king of Leinster, in right of his wife.]
Lambeth Chapel founded.
Roger de Hoveden, chaplain to k. Henry, flourishes, whose "History" extends from 731 to 1202 (1192.)
[The exact period of his birth and death are unknown.]
1170 Reconciliation of the king and à-Becket in Normandy, July 22.
à-Becket returns and behaves tyrannically.
Henry, in Normandy, hearing of à-Becket's intemperate conduct, exclaims—"of all the cowards who eat my bread, there is none to rid me of a turbulent priest."
Four knights depart for England

1170 Murder of the archbishop at Canterbury, by the four knights, Dec. 29.
Coronation of prince Henry, the king's eldest son, at Westminster Abbey, Sunday, June 15.
Strongbow returns to England, and submits to Henry.
Preliminary invasions of Ireland by Fitzstephen, Strongbow, Maurice of Prendergast, &c.; fall of Wexford, Ossory, &c.
[At the very onset, we find the ecclesiastical power holding out a helping hand to the invaders—won over by a grant of tithes made to them by the Pope, in 1152, in the event of Ireland's submission to the English yoke. We must, however, except the patriotic Laurence O'Toole, archbishop of Dublin, who nobly despised the proffered bribe, and energetically opposed the foreigners. He flew from province to province, entreating, exhorting, and commanding chieftains, clergy, and soldiers, to unite for the expulsion of the common enemy.]
1171 A *Scutage* levied throughout England for equipping an army to invade Ireland.
[A tax paid out of knights' fees was called scutage, or escutage, (*scutifer*, one bearing a shield,) and was originally a commutation for the personal services of military tenants in war. It was first levied in the fifth year of Henry's reign. This, which was originally an indulgence, was, by the rapacity of future sovereigns, converted into an imposition.]
Invasion of Ireland by Henry; he lands at Waterford, Oct. 18.
Strongbow surrenders Dublin and Waterford to Henry, and does homage for his Irish possessions obtained by marriage.
Cork surrendered by Macarty, who agrees to pay tribute for his principality.
O'Brien of Thomond, O'Fallon of Decies, Fitzpatrick of Ossory, and O'Rorke of Breffny, &c., follow Macarty's example—they submit.
The archbishops, bishops, and abbots of Ireland, come to Henry at Waterford, and acknowledge him as lord of Ireland, swearing fealty to him and his heirs, and giving charters of his perpetual right to reign over them.
Tithes granted the clergy, as a reward for their ready submission to the Papal and English domination (1170.)
[The Irish clergy, previous to the invasion, lacked much of that power, and were denied many of those privileges which attached to their order in other countries.]
Henry, (after 15 days' stay in Waterford,) visits Lismore, Cork, Limerick, Cashel, and thence comes to Dublin.
Liberation of all the English in bondage in Ireland decreed by a synod at Armagh.
The crypt of York Cathedral built.
1172 Henry makes friends with the Pope, and conciliates the English clergy.
The conquest of Ireland is authorized by a papal Bull (1156.)
[Extract from Pope Alexander's Bull:—"Following in the steps of the venerable Pope Adrian, we ratify and confirm the

grant he made you, (Henry) of the dominion of the kingdom of Ireland, saving to blessed Peter and the most holy church, the annual pension of a penny from each house in Ireland also, as in England."]

1172 Coronation of prince Henry repeated, in order to include his wife, Margaret, by the bishop of York, Aug. 27.

Jealousy of the queen excited by "*Fair Rosamond*," and others of the king's mistresses.

Liverpool made the place of rendezvous for troops destined for Ireland—the excellent harbour having attracted the attention of the king.

[The name of Liverpool has defied the investigation of etymologists; and so little is known of its origin and early condition, that antiquaries have discovered nothing satisfactory on the subject.]

1173 League of France, Scotland, &c., against Henry.

Henry's sons rebel against him, on the instigation of their mother, Queen Eleanor, who also deserts him.

The queen is captured and shut up in prison (1189.)

Henry suppresses the continental revolt.

Dane-geld is heard of no more after this date.

The Bull for the canonization of à-Becket read before a council at Westminster.

First charter to the merchants of Liverpl.

["It is supposed that Liverpool had no existence till some time after the Norman conquest, when lands in the neighbourhood were granted to Roger of Poictiers, who, according to Camden, built a castle on the demesne, which was shortly after surrounded by the hamlet destined, in a subsequent age, to expand into the largest provincial town in the empire."—*W. D. Cooley.*]

1174 The king's sons again in rebellion.

William, of Scotland, invades England.

Henry performs penance at the tomb of Thomas à-Becket.

Capture of William (Scot.) at Alnwick, Berwick burned.

Surrender of Henry's sons; submission of the rebel barons; and humiliation of King William, who now holds *Scotland as a fief of England*, according to the treaty of Falaise.

[Before this event, the kings of England had not received homage from any portion of Scotland, Lothian alone excptd.]

1175 Henry and his sons are reconciled at Mount Louis.

Formal treaty with Roderick O'Connor.

Marriage of the princess Eleanor with Alfonso IX. king of Castile.

Institution of judicial circuits; three circuits, three judges to each, who are named "barons errant."

1176 Changes made in the "Constitutions," to suit the priesthood (1164.)

The Pope tries, unsuccessfully, to enforce his authority over the Scottish Church.

Building of London Bridge, with stone.

1177 The principle of trial by jury becomes gradually developed from this time (1194.)

[The statute of Northampton directs, that questions in dispute should be decided by twelve men. "Trial by jury," says Mr. Hassard Hume Dodgson, "as may naturally be supposed, was not brought to its present state of perfection in a single day, or in a single century. Like all our other institutions, it was imperfect in its original state, and it has been gradually improved by receiving such alterations and amendments as the wisdom or necessities of successive ages have pointed out." As to its antiquity, see note 970.)

Henry restores to the earl of Leicester all his lands which had been forfeited.

1178 Return of Henry from Normandy.

He performs additional penance at à-Becket's tomb.

The Tyronensian Abbey of Aberbrothock, in honour of Thomas à Becket, founded by William, the Lion.

William, the first English architect of whom we have any positive account, is employed about Canterbury Cathedral from this year to 1184.

Henry, Saxony, a refugee in England—having been deposed by a diet at Goslar.

John (Sansterre, or Lackland) the youngest son of Henry, created lord of Ireland.

1179 Louis, king of France, comes to England on a pilgrimage to à-Becket's tomb.

1180 Chief Justice Randolph de Glanville draws up a digest of the civil law.

Glasgow erected into a free burgh.

[It is probable that Glasgow was indebted for its first walls to the Roman legions. It was not, however, till the year 560, that it became so important as to attract the attention of the early annalists. At that date a church is said to have been founded by St. Mungo, or St. Kentigern, who, in his cathedral of wattles covered with straw, performed the office of a Christian bishop. But the fame of this apostolical character rests on a very uncertain basis. 1115, 1190.]

Glass windows in private houses introd.

1181 Embarrassment of Henry, occasioned by the wild ambition of his sons.

Death of John of Salisbury (bishop of Chartres) author of "Polycraticon," &c. a great patron of learning.

1182 Prince Henry demands Normandy from his father (1170, 1172, 1183.)

Dissensions among the young princes excited by their father, as a means of safety for himself.

1183 Henry's sons again in rebellion.

Death of prince Henry, June 11.

1184 Lambeth Palace built.

The privileges of the Weavers' Guild of London confirmed.

1185 The Temple Church in London founded by the Knights Templars.

The king is forbidden to leave the country in defence of the East, by a council held at London—which deems it "more expedient that he should remain at home to govern his subjects," &c.

1185 Prince John goes over to Ireland to assume the duties of the government (1178.)
[John evinced at the beginning an infirm mind, wilful temper, and all the love of pleasure which characterized his whole life, and proved the bane of his subsequent government. The insolent levity of himself and his attendants so disgusted the Irish that they flew to arms; his father was, therefore, compelled to recall him at the end of eight months' misrule.]
Lincoln Cathedral injured by an earthqk.
[It was subsequently rebuilt, and the work was carried on at various times till the close of the fourteenth century.]
1186 Death of prince Geoffrey, Aug. 19.
Fealty sworn to Arthur, Geoffrey's son.
Stephen Redel, first Lord High Chancellor of Ireland (1004, 1067.)
The court of Chancery administers a peculiar branch of law, styled *equity*. "Equity," says Selden (in Table-Talk), "is a roguish thing. For law we have a measure—know what to trust to; equity is according to the conscience of him that is chancellor; and as that is larger or narrower, so is equity. 'Tis all one, as if they should make the standard for the measure a chancellor's foot. What an uncertain measure would this be! One chancellor has a long foot, another a short foot, a third an indifferent foot; 'tis the same thing with the chancellor's conscience." The whole theory, says Polson, of a court of equity may be summed up in a word—it is to afford *relief*. It is said that the term chancellor first occurs in English history about the year 920 (1625.)]
1188 The third Crusade; Henry, by the consent of a council held at Gidington, levies a tax of £70,000 on his Christian subjects and £60,000 upon the Jews, with a view of assisting in the third Crusade, now being preached.
Temporary union of Henry and Philip.
[The union between Henry and Philip, caused by the Crusade, was of short continuance; for the end of the same year saw the two sovereigns again at variance. The *casus belli*, as stated by Philip and Richard, was the refusal of Henry to deliver up Alice, sister of Philip, and the affianced bride of Richard.]
Prince Richard joins king Philip, Nov. 10.
1189 Henry, now broken-hearted, sues for peace.
Peace concluded betw. Henry and Philip.
Death of Henry at Chinon, July 6, aged 57.
Richard I. (Cœur de Lion) succeeds.
He is acknowledged duke of Normandy, Aug. 13.
Richard releases his mother from prison, and makes her regent during his stay in Normandy (1173.)
He comes to England, and is crowned at Westminster Abbey, Sep. 3.
Massacre of Jews on his coronation-day.
[For six months the popular rage against those unhappy people continued to burn.]
Richard renounces all claim to the sovereignty of Scotland. (See 1174.)
Archery revived by Richard.
1189 Richard, having made preparation for the third Crusade, leaves England, Dec. 11.
Birkenhead priory, Cheshire, built.
1190 Self-destruction of 500 Jews in York castle to avoid the fury of a savage mob.
First translation of Wace's Hist. des Rois d'Angleterre, by Layaman.
1191 Coarse woollen cloth first introduced into England.
Death of William Fitzstephen, author of "A description of London," &c.
1192 Richard detained prisoner by the emperor Henry VI. on his return from Palestine.
The art of heraldry introduced, for distinguishing the crusading knights.
Roger de Hoveden, hist., still fl. (1169.)
1193 Richard's brother, John, aided by Philip II., attempts to seize the crown.
He endeavours to prolong Richard's imprisonment by bribery.
Death of Benedict, abbot of Peterborough, author of a "History of England," from 1170 to 1192.
1194 Richard is ransomed, Feb. 4; and restored to his kingdom, May 13.
[70,000 marks were paid down, and hostages given for payment of 30,000 more.]
The castles and estates of John are seized and confiscated.
John, having escaped to Normandy, is pursued by Richard; humiliation of John.
Richard retaliates upon Philip, by making war against France.
Oppressive taxation of Richard's subjects.
First example of the mode of summoning a jury. (Notes 970, 1164, 1177.)
[In the articles of inquiry delivered to the Justices in Eyre this year, we find that the Justices were to cause four knights to be chosen out of the whole county, who, upon their oaths, were to elect two lawful knights of every hundred or wapentake; and if there was not a sufficient number of knights, then good and lawful men. These twelve men to be employed in every cause arising out of their own wapentake or hundred (970.)]
1196 Sedition of William Longbeard suppresd.
Continuance of the war with France.
1197 Glasgow cathedral rebuilt (1123.)
National standards of weights and measures first in use.
[The office of mayor in England dates from the time of Richard I.]
1198 "God and my right," or *Dieu et mon droit*, king Richard's parole on the day of Gisors.
[This device has continued ever since as England's royal motto.]
1199 Richard, mortally wounded by Gourdon at Chaluz, dies April 6, aged 42.
To the prejudice of Arthur, son of Geoffrey, Richard's eldest brother,
John, seizes the crown, and then secures the submission of the continental dependencies of England.
Council of Northampton; Fitzstephen obtains an unanimous resolution to receive John, on his arrival, as their rightful sovereign.
John arrives in England.
Coronation of John, May 26.

RICHARD CŒUR DE LEON AND SALADIN A.D. 1189.

1199 Normandy overran by Philip Auguste, in favour of prince Arthur, whose claims he supports (1186.)
First mention of legal interest, rated at 10 per cent.
1200 John divorces his wife, Avisa, and marries Isabella, the daughter of the count of Angoulême.
Coronation of John and Isabella, Oct. 8.
First recorded instance of Oxford being denominated an university, in a document of this date.
Chimneys introduced—first in kitchens.
Death of Peter of Blois, archdeacon of London (lit.)
Bishopric of Argyle (Scot.) founded.
Cymmer Abbey, Merionethshire, and Cockersend Abbey, Lancashire, built.
1201 War with France.
1202 Assize of bread first established.
Gervase of Canterbury, historian, &c.. fl
1203 Murder of Arthur of Brittany, John's nephew, in the Castle of Rouen, Apr. 3.
Giraldus Cambrensis, author of "Itinerarium Cambriæ," flourishes.
Privilege of standing in the king's presence, with head uncovered, granted to De Courcy, by king John.
1204 Normandy wrested from John by Philip II. of France.
Cruel and dastardly persecution of Jews by king John.
Henry of Huntingdon, historian, fl.
Beaulieu Abbey, Hampshire, built.
Bridgewater Castle and Bridge built.
Castle-rising Castle, Norfolk, built.
1205 Lyamon's translation of Wace's Romance of Brut, translated, and published in the Saxon Chronicle.
First regular Parliament (baronial)—
The barons summoned to conference.
Andover, Hants, a free borough.
Death of Eleanor, queen of Henry II.
1206 Stephen Langton, abp. of Canterbury, fl.
Creak Priory, Norfolk, built.
Crickeath Castle, Carnarvonshire, built.
1207 John quarrels with the pope respecting the right of ecclesiastical investitures.
The pope consecrates Langton archbishop of Canterby. in opposition to John's will.
Birth of Henry III.
Degree of doctor first conferred in Engld.
The phraseology "we" first adopted instead of the singular pronoun by John.
1208 The pope lays the kingdom under an interdict.
The English bishops endeavour to reconcile John to the discipline and requirements of the pope.
Publication of the interdict, Mar. 23.
Incorporation of London; charter to the citizens for electing their own mayor and magistrates. On this occasion
The *Folk-mote*—a court of common council—is first appointed.
Banishment of the clergy.
John imprisons his queen (1200.)
1209 The pope excommunicates k. John, Nov.
John defeats the Scots.
London Bridge finished.
Bull-baiting first exhibited at Stamford, in Lincolnshire (1374.
1209 Massacre, at Cullen's Wood, near Dublin, of the British colonists.
1210 John invades Ireland, where he destroys many castles, and after the lapse of three months returns.
Castle of Dublin built; and English laws and customs introduced into Ireland by king John.
Bishop Grosshead, or Grostete, bishop of of Lincoln, author of "Kalendarium Lincolniense," &c., flourishes (d. 1253.)
Halfpennies first struck in Ireland.
1211 Expedition against Llewellyn of Wales, in which John is successful; he makes his own terms.
Holy Trinity Order of Knighthood fondd.
1212 Issue of the Papal sentence of deposition against John; the kingdom promised to Philip of France.
Awful catastrophe at London Bridge; 3000 lives lost—some by fire, some drowned, and some trampled to death.
1213 The king's abject submission in presence of Pandulf, the pope's legate, at Dover, May 15, to whom he surrend. his crown.
Pandulf restores John his kingdom as a fief of the Holy See.
War with France. John in Normandy.
Confederacy of the barons, under Langton's guidance, formed at St. Alban's.
John returns and prepares to punish the barons. Abandoning his purpose, he repairs to the seat of war.
Second council of barons at St. Paul's; they swear to maintain their rights.
John returns and proceeds to Worcester.
Third Assembly of the barons (at St. Edmund's Bury); they swear again, and that before the high altar, to maintain their rights and liberties.
John flees to London; the barons follow.
He pleads for time to consider; granted.
The barons renew their demands, but John insolently rejects them.
The barons besiege the royal castle of Northampton; Robert Fitzwalter, leader.
The barons obtain possession of London.
1214 *Alexander* II. (Scot.) succds. William I.
County Representation; John commands the sheriffs to summon certain barons, and four discreet knights from each county, to hold a conference at Oxford.
Grist mills invented in Ireland.
Birth of Roger Bacon, of Oxford, Schol. Phil., supposed to be the most learned man of the middle ages (1294.)
Walter of Coventry, historian, flourishes.
1215 The barons assemble at Runneymede.
John submits; *Magna Charta signed* Ju. 15.
[This may be considered as the first Act of Parliament.]
John violates it, and attacks the barons.
The charter is annulled by the pope.
Suspension of Langton, who proceeds to Rome (1220.)
Contentions between the Highlanders of Scotland and Alexander II.
Hales-Owen Abbey, Shropshire, built.
Hugh de Beauvois, with 40,000 followers, coming to the aid of John, are lost in a storm.
1216 The barons offer the crown to prince Louis.

1216 Louis accepts the offer, and comes to their aid. John departs for Newark.
Jealousies between Louis and the barons.
Death of John, of fever, at Newark, Oct. 19, aged 49. Is buried at Worcester.
Henry III. (aged 9 years) succeeds.
He is crowned at Gloucester, October 28, with a plain circle—the crown having been lost, with all his father's treasures and baggage, in the marshes near Lynn, Norfolk, in his flight to Newark.
William, earl of Pembroke, appointed regent or protector of the kingdom.
Council at Bristol, the charter confirmed.
Skilful policy of Pembroke to reconcile the barons now under Louis's banner.
The privileges of the Cinque ports revived for the security of the coasts.
Berwick burned (1173.)
Coin first made sterling.
Southern wing of the transept of York Cathedral begun, (finished 1255.)

1217 Battle of Lincoln; defeat of Louis.
Battle in Dover Straits; French defeated.
Louis compelled to abandon his enterprise.
General amnesty; the French depart.
"De Nullitate Magiæ" of Roger Bacon published at Oxford, in which mention is made of the composition of gunpowder.

1218 Many Engl. nobles join the fifth Crusade.
Coats of arms first impressed on seals.
Order of Mendicants established at Oxford.
Second confirmation of the charter; charge to the sheriffs to see that its conditions are duly observed.
Alexander of Scotland does homage to Henry III. at Northampton.
Woollen manufactures take root in most European countries about this time.

1219 Death of the regent, the earl of Pembroke.
Hubert de Burgh appointed minister.
Gold coin, value 1s. 8d. (called pennies.)
[Only a few pieces were struck.]

1220 Return of archbishop Langton (1215.)
He crowns Henry again (1216.)
Dublin Castle built.
[Dublin—the walls of which were built in 840—received its first charter in 1173.]
Holywood's work on the "Sphere."
The bones of Thomas a Becket are enshrined in gold and set with jewels.
Beeston Castle, Cheshire, erected by Randal Blunderville.
Death of Gerald Barry, (b. 1146.)
The first stone of the present Abbey of Westminster laid by Henry.
[A small church was built on its site in 604 by Sebert, which was re-constructed on a more magnificent scale by Edward the Confessor about 1050.]
Salisbury Cathedral commenced (1260.)

1221 Homage of Alexander II. (Scot.) to Henry.
Alexander marries Henry's sister, Joanna, at York.
Eustace de Fauconbridge, first chancellor of the exchequer.
Marriage of Hubert de Burgh and one of the daughters of late king of Scotland.
Four persons put to death for blasphemy, viz., two men (crucified) for personating Christ; and two women for personating the Virgin Mary and Mary Magdalene.

1221 Riot in London; destruction of Westminster convent; ring-leader hanged; hands and feet of several others cut off.

1222 Resignation of Pandulf as Pope's legate; he is made bishop of Norwich.
Great dearth in England.
[There were dearths in England in 1193, 1194, 1195, with a pestilence succeeding.]
Frithelstoke Priory, Devon, built.

1223 Henry demands of Louis of France the restoration of Normandy, which John had surrendered. War results.
Richd. de Lucy, first appointed admiral.

1225 Hubert de Burgh assembles a council (Parliament of peers) to solicit pecuniary aid for carrying on the war.
The barons and prelates refuse, unless the charter should be solemnly ratified.
The condition is accepted; hence
Henry III.'s grand charter, or solemn confirmation of Magna Charta.
The subsidy is accordingly given.
[In the annals of Waverley Abbey it is distinctly averred, that the subsidy was given in exchange for the regal concessions. So early in our constitutional history was taxation made to depend upon redress of grievances—one instance among many others to confirm the truth of Mr. Hallam's shrewd remark, that "it is common to assert that the liberties of England were bought with the blood of our forefathers; but it is far more generally accurate to say, that they were purchased by money." The subsidy was raised by a tax of one-fifteenth on all moveables throughout the kingdom.]
Richard, earl of Cornwall, embarks, with an army, for the protection of Gascony.
Poitou lost to Henry.
Husbandry receives an impulse during this century; much waste land is brought under tillage, &c.

1226 William Occam, a Franciscan, and the most successful assailant of Realism, fl.
His opponents are Walter Burleigh (1337) and Thomas of Bradwardine (1339.)
Heraldry makes rapid progress in England. Arms have become settled and hereditary, and the art has its appropriate devices and vocabulary.
["At what time heraldry first became connected with the officers from whom it derived its name, cannot with certainty be determined. The name appears Teutonic; *Herr alt*, aged sir, or lord. It is a translation of the term *veteranus*, a retired soldier, who waited on the Roman emperors, and was by them employed in messages and negociations."—*Thompson.*]

1227 Peter des Roches, bishop of Winchester, dismissed by Henry, on Hubert de Burgh's advice.
Peter des Roches proceeds on pilgrimage.

1228 Death of Stephen Langton, archbishop of Canterbury, by whom the English Bible was divided into chapters and partly into verses.

1229 Lincoln's Inn built.
Lombard merchants arrive from Italy sent by pope Gregory to lend money to

those unable to pay the tenths; offices opened in Lombard-Street, London.
1230 Expedition of Henry III. into France, for the recovery of his lost states, May.
He returns, Oct. 28, not having effected a conquest.
Alexander of Hales flourishes (1245.)
The first charter to Cambridge University.
[The early history of this renowned seat of learning and science is so completely involved in the fabulous obscurity of monkish legends, that it is impossible to trace out its first foundation with accuracy. Sigebert is, however, generally considered the chief founder of these academical institutions from which the present university is derived (626.) The last charter was granted by queen Elizabeth in the year 1560.]
Catherinehill Chapel, Surrey, built.
1231 Cyder "wine" first made in England.
1232 Return of Peter des Roches, bp. of Winch.
Dismissal of De Burgh; he is replaced by Des Roches, bishop of Winchester.
The Steel-yard Society (the first commercial company in England) established.
1233 The bishop of Winchester and earl of Pembroke quarrel.
Hubert de Burgh joins Pembroke.
Linen first made in England.
Coal is discovered at Newcastle († 1234.)
1234 Death of Pembroke.
Des Roches dismissed; Hubert de Burgh restored.
Edmund Rich, abp. of Canterbury, fl.
1235 The Jews of Norwich accused († falsely) of attempting to crucify a child; offenders fined 20,000 marks.
1236 Marriage of Henry with Eleanor of Provence. From this time
Foreign adventurers fill the court.
Henry makes the queen's uncle, William of Valence, his first minister.
Two other uncles of the queen, and crowds of followers are amply provided for.
The four Gascons arrive to receive from Henry their share of the public plunder.
The country groans under the insolence and rapacity of the foreign favourites.
Leaden pipes for conveying water first used.
1237 Three Northern counties claimed by Alexander II. of Scotland.
1238 Arrival of Otho, the pope's legate.
He is refused reception in Scotland.
1239 Birth of Edward I. June 16.
First charter for the license of digging "sea-coal" granted (1384.)
Wells church rebuilt.
Revival of alchemy—philosopher's stone.
[The Greek ecclesiastics of the fourth century were the principal alchemists. Their attention was particularly turned to the formation of silver and gold. During the period of the Mohammedan conquests the art spread extensively, and acquired greater influence among persons of distinction. The Arabian physicians having introduced preparations of mercury into medicine, began to cherish the hope of discovering an universal remedy for all diseases. This opinion also received the support of many opulent and learned persons. After this period alchemy declined till about the present time, when it resumed its celebrity under Albert Magnus, Roger Bacon, and other distinguished men. Impostors, who pretended to sell the secret, multiplied in every country, and for several centuries succeeded in swindling the deluded populace.]
1239 Robert of Gloucester, first English rhymer.
1240 Richard, earl of Cornwall, the king's brother, heads the sixth Crusade.
Temple Church, London, rebuilt; the rectangular part is now added.
The Cornwall tin mines flourish.
Domus Dei House, Dover, built.
Robert Haudlo, musician, &c., flourishes.
1241 Execution of Maurice (Marise) for piracy; the first in England who was hanged, drawn, and quartered.
1242 The first appointment of twenty-six aldermen for the city of London.
Henry III. again invades France.
He is defeated in the battle of Tailebourg.
For ten yrs. succeeding Henry's return his rapacity and injustice were unbearable.
1243 Death of Hubert de Burgh.
First charter to Oxford University.
1244 Seizure of the French lands in England by Henry, in retaliation on Louis.
Henry's new demand for a supply acceded to, on condition of his adding four barons to his council.
The title "Esquire" first applied to persons of fortune.
1245 Death of Alexander, of Hales, ("the irrefragable doctor") who first introduced *Arabian literature* into England.
The central tower of Westminster Abbey rebuilt (1682.)
1246 Remonstrance of the king, barons, and clergy, against the exactions of the Pope.
The Pope lays heavy taxes on the clergy.
Hales Abbey, Gloucestershire, built.
1247 Complaints made to the Pope by three Parliaments respecting his grievous exactions.
Death of William Occam, "inceptor."
1248 Another supply demanded, but refused.
The Thomas à Becket Commercial Company formed.
Whitehall Palace sold to the abp. of York.
1249 *Alexander* III. (Scot.) succds. Alex. II.
St. Edmund of Canterbury retires to the Monastery of Poitigny, in France (1234.)
1250 The semi-Saxon language of the "Saxon Chronicle" yields to the English style from this time. (1150.)
Philosophy: during this century Bacon, Hales, Holcot, Baconthorpe, Bradwardine, Burley, Middleton, & Scotus, flourish at Oxford.
Order of Augustines in England.
1251 The mayor of London first takes the oath of office before the barons of Exchequer.
Lives of Saints, in English metre, publshd.
Office of "Poet Laureate" instituted.—according to Selden.
1252 Henry is unable to procure from the clergy the tenth of their incomes, which was to be their share of the expenses of the Crusade.

1252 Convex magnifying glasses invented by the illustrious Roger Bacon (1250.)
1253 Henry pledges the eternal safety of his soul on his maintenance of the charter, before the barons would grant a supply.
Death of Robert Groshead, bp. of Lincoln.
The Arabic notation, by nine digits and zero, introduced into England.
Marriage of Prince Edward with Eleanor, sister of Alphonso X. of Castile.
Linen first manufactured in England, by English and Flemish weavers.
1254 Henry refuses the crown of Sicily, offered by pope Alexander, for Prince Edward.
Prince Edward created lord of Ireland, &c.
The honour of knighthood enforced upon all persons having a yearly income of £10, on the penalty of a fine.
Henry adopts the scheme of the pope, for driving the k. of Sicily from his throne.
He pledges the country to the payment of an Italian loan of 140,000 marks.
County Representation; Henry issues a writ to summon the barons, &c., and with them, "two good and discreet knights of each county, whom the men of his county shall have chosen, in the stead of each and all of them, to consider what aid they will grant the king in such an emergence."
The nobles and clergy are disgusted with the king's foreign intrigues.
[Throughout this reign we are presented with the singular spectacle of a connivance of the crown with the papacy to plunder the clergy; and of a consequent alliance between the latter body and the aristocracy to assert the national liberties against this double oppression.]
1255 Henry extorts fr. the Jews 18,000 marks.
They ask permission to leave the country.
Metrical Lives of the Saints, in the English language, published about this time.
Eighteen Jews hanged at Lincoln, on a charge of having crucified a child.
Renewed charters to Oxford University.
1256 Henry demands of Louis the surrender of Normandy, which is refused.
Death of John of Halifax or Holywood, author of "de Sphæra," "de Compute Ecclesiastico," "de Algorithmo," &c.
1257 Richard, earl of Cornwall, goes to Germy.
Invasion of Scotland by Haco of Norway, repelled by Alexander.
Loch Leven Castle built.
Order of the Bethlehemite monks in Engd.
First English gold coin struck of which we have any account, value 20 pence.
Parliament at Westminster; the barons in armour demand reform; time granted.
Adjustment of standards of weights and measures.
Peterhouse College, Cambridge, founded.
1258 The "mad Parliament" of Oxford; consisting of twenty-four commissioners.
They enact "the provisions of Oxford."
The confederated barons, under Simon de Montfort, seize the government.
[The seven years which followed were an epoch of revolution; in which we are presented with the quick vicissitudes of an oligarchical usurpation.]
1258 Conflicts in Scotland between the High and Low-landers.
1259 Return of prince Richard, "king of the Romans;" on his landing at Dover, the barons compel him to swear to the "Oxford provisions."
Peace with France; Henry surrenders Poitou and Normandy to Louis.
Matthew Paris, monk of St. Albans, dies.
1260 The oppressions of the oligarchy alienate the affections and fidelity of the people.
Magic lantern invented by Bacon.
Northern wing of the transept of York Cathedral commenced.
Salisbury Cathedral finished (1220.)
[The western end of this cathedral is covered with niches and rows of statues—the earliest example, probably, of that practice in England.—Cost 40,000 marks.]
Friar Roger Bacon, alchemist, &c. fl.
[Alchemy consists in a pretence to a sublime species of chemistry; to transmute metals into gold, and, particularly, to form the philosopher's stone—the universal medicine or panacea, and universal solvent. . . . Perhaps it is due to this exploded, and falsely-called science, to observe, that by provoking inquiry into the secrets of nature, and into the various combinations of natural substances, it developed many interesting facts which had otherwise been much longer hid, and thus prepared the way for better systems.]
Hawarden Castle, Flintshire, built.
1261 De Montfort withdraws to France.
The kg. recovers his power by negociation.
[The quarrels of the factions had enabled Henry thus to free himself.]
Interest on 20s. twopence per week.
Fire and water ordeals abolished.
Henry visits Louis IX. of France (1262.)
Massacre of 700 Jews in London, occasioned by one of their number having charged a higher interest on the loan of 20s. than the law allowed.
1262 De Montfort returns and heads a rebellion.
Henry returns and is compelled to yield.
Dreadful fight between the goldsmiths and tailors in the streets of London; several are killed both sides. The riot is quelled, and 13 are condemned and hanged.
1263 Civil war; alternate successes and reverses.
Both parties being now equally balanced,
The king and barons refer the causes of dispute to the arbitration of Louis IX.
Louis annuls "the provisions," but enjoins the observance of the charter.
Rothsay Castle, Isle of Bute, built.
1264 The barons, though sworn to obey the decision of Louis, reject its terms, and immediately prepare for civil war.
Battle of Lewes; Henry III., his son, prince Edward, the king of the Romans, &c., taken prisoners, May 13.
Usurpation and tyranny of De Montfort produce dissatisfaction at home.
Invasion from Flanders threatened.
1265 To enlist the popular sympathy, De Montfort
First summonses the Burgesses or Commons to Parliament, Jan. 23.

1265 [Montfort summoned, by writs, two deputies from every county, city, and burgh in the realm, to meet the barons and prelates in Parliament; and he thus set an example of popular representation which, though springing from so inauspicious a source, was too congenial to the national wants and spirit to be ever abandoned.]
First regular Parliament in England.
The earl of Gloucester deserts Montfort.
Escape of Edward to the earl of Gloucester.
Battle of Evesham; defeat and death of Montfort, and end of the rebellion of barons, Aug. 4. The barons submit.
Birth of John Duns Scotus, of Northumberland, "the most *subtle doctor*." (1308.)
1266 Dissension between the k. and Gloucester.
Assize of bread and ale established.
Roger Bacon's letter to pope Clement, in which he states, that the first burning-glass made by him cost him £20 (£187 of our money); and that his experiments in optics and practical astronomy, in 20 years, cost £2,000 (£18,733 of our value.)
1267 Surrender of Ely to prince Edward.
Final arrangement between the royal party and that of De Montfort, at a Parliament held at Marlborough, Nov. 18.
Roger Bacon discovers the polar attraction of the loadstone. (See France 1170.)
1268 Prince Edward desires to join Crusaders.
Miracle plays at Chester till about 1576.
[Churches and monasteries were the theatres, and clergymen and monks the authors and actors of the sacred pieces —called "Mysteries of Chester."]
Hartlebury Castle, Worcestershire, built.
Night watch first appointed in London.
1269 Parliamentary tax levied, amounting to the twentieth part of the value of all moveables, towards the expenses of the Crusade.
Statute denying to Jews the privilege of becoming freeholders.
Eltham Palace built.
East end of Westminster Abbey finished.
1270 Prince Edward sets out to join the eighth and last Crusade.
Revival of polite literature in Europe.
Eastbury Priory, Sussex, erected.
1271 The cathedral and monastery of Norwich destroyed by a riotous mob.
1272 Death of Henry III., Nov. 16, aged 66.
[English statute law, and the first organized parliament commenced in the reign of Henry III. In the preamble to the statute of Westminster of this date, the first mention of "parliament" occurs.]
Edward I. (now in Palestine) proclaimed.
[Edward was surnamed "Longshanks."]
Treaty of commerce with the Flemings; being the first made by England with any foreign nation.
1273 The burning of sea-coals prohibited in London, "being prejudicial to health."
1274 Return of Edward from Palestine, July.
Coronation of Edward and queen, Aug. 19.
The king's claim to customs on imported and exported merchandise, first established by parliament.
Jew usurers commanded to wear brass plates on their breasts.
1274 Benefit of clergy—a privilege first extended to the priesthood, but subsequently to learned laymen.
[A Latin book was handed the prisoner convicted of manslaughter, and if he read a verse or two to the satisfaction of the ordinary, he was only burnt in the hand 1513, 1827.]
Shock of earthquake throughout England
1275 Llewellyn, prince of Wales, refuses to pay homage to Edward.
He seizes upon the Castle of Rhudlau.
1276 Capture of Lady Eleanor de Montfort on her journey into Wales to Llewellyn.
Applications for her liberation rejected.
Rees ap Meredith, and David act traitorously towards Llewellyn.
First law in England against bigamy.
Coroners appointed for every county.
[Coroners first became officers of the kingdom in 925.]
Two streets in London, near the Thames granted by the corporation to the "black friars."
Birth of Sir William Wallace.
1277 Llewellyn, hemmed in at Snowdon, purchases deliverance by the cession of most of his territory.
Execution and quartering of 267 Jews for clipping coin.
1278 Liberation of lady Eleanor de Montfort.
Marriage of Llewellyn and lady Montfort.
First attorney general—Wm. de Gisilham.
Roger Bacon condemned and imprisoned by the general of his order for "practising magical arts."
[His "Opus Majus" has been reprinted several times.]
John Peckham, abp. of Canterbury, fl. the first writer on perspective.
Buckland Priory built.
1279 Edward resigns Normandy.
Statute of Mortmain. Law for the entailing of estates. Rape made capital.
"Havelock the Dane" translated.
Denbigh Castle built.
Dunstanbury Priory, Northumld. built.
1280 Richard Middleton, the "solid and copious doctor," fl.
"Quo Warranto" statute passed.
Commutation of the personal service of vassals with money payments comes into general use; hence the feudal-militia system grows obselete.
["According to the constitution of the militia in this, and the succeeding century, every man was bound to serve, and at his own expense, to provide himself with arms suited to his means. No man was required to leave his own county except on occasion of invasion or insurrection. No man was on any pretext to go abroad. This system seems to have been a revival of that which existed before the conquest, and the origin of the militia as at present constituted.
Newcastle coals first used (1233.)
Incorporation of the Saddlers' Company of London.
Coverham Abbey, Yorkshire, built.
The castles of Cærnarvon and Conway built by Edward.

1281 Death of the princess of Wales.
Llewellyn at war with Edward.
The king's army defeated at Newcastle.
1282 Llewellyn slain at Built, in Breconshire.
Anglesea and all Wales subject to Engld.
Laws for the guidance of appraisers.
Execution of 50 Jews at Northampton, on a charge of having crucified a child.
1283 At Shrewsbury, David, prince of Wales, is hanged, embowelled, and quartered.
Wales is united to England.
"Statute of merchants" passed by a Parliament, assembled in a barn at the village of Acton Burnel, in Shropshire, by Edward on his return from Wales.
Aberystwyth Castle rebuilt (1124.)
Gothic bridge at Aberdeen built.
1284 Birth, at Cærnarvon (April 25) of Edward, Prince of Wales.
Act for the appointment of Justices of Assize and *Nisi Prius*.
Cider (called wine) first made in England.
Death of Roger Bacon, at Oxford, aged 77.
Foreign merchants allowed to rent houses and transact business in London.
1285 Death of Alexander III. of Scotland, occasioned by a fall from his horse.
Margaret, "the Maid of Norway" succds.
The three great courts of law instituted.
Circuits, and judges to travel them, appnd.
Fencing schools prohibited in London.
Cheapside Conduit, London, built.
Dreadful thunder storm in London; two of the royal servants struck dead while waiting upon the king and queen.
1286 Death of Hugh Balsham, bishop of Ely.
1287 *Persecution of the Jews;* Edward throws them into prison; then demands £12,000 for their liberation, on obtaining which he expels them (1290) the kingdom.
1288 A parliament summoned, by the king's treasurer, John de Kirby, for obtaining a grant for the king, which the parliament refuses.
1289 The judges convicted of bribery, for which their estates are confiscated.
Last payment of the pope's tribute.
Halfpenny and farthing pieces struck.
1290 Contract of marriage between Prince Edward and Margaret, queen of Scotland.
Death of Margaret on her return from Norway.
Dispute between Robert Bruce, Baliol, and others, for the Scottish crown.
Use of tallow candles begins to be general about this time.
[About the year 1000 splinters of wood, dipped in tallow were the principal lights.]
The Jews expelled the kingdom.
The bishop of Ely's Palace, Holborn, London, built.
Durham Cathedral finished (1093.)
1291 The Scottish barons and prelates submit the dispute of succession to Edward's decision. Twelve candidates appear.
Edward demands, and by his warlike preparations, reluctantly obtains, the sworn fealty of the Scotch, as their Lord Paramount. The result of disunion.
Death of the queen at Herdby or Grantham, Lincolnshire, whence her remains are removed to Westminster.
1291 [Stone crosses were erected at every place on the route, where the mournful cavalcade rested. Three only remain, viz., those at Gedington, Northampton, and Waltham.]
Pleaders of the bar (barristers) first appnd.
Death of John Peckham, archbishop of Canterbury; author of "Collectorium Bibliorum."
Holyhead Church, Anglesey, built.
1292 Piratical warfare between the English and French mariners.
John Baliol does homage to Edward at Newcastle, where he declares him king of Scotland.
Death of Eleanor, queen of Henry III. in a monastery at Ambersbury, whither she had retired.
1293 Baliol cited four times before Edward, to answer complaints of his vassals (1295.)
1294 Edward defrauded by Philip of Guienne.
Silver mines discovered in Devonshire.
1295 *Borough Representation:* Edward directs his sheriffs to send to parliament with the two knights of each shire, two deputies from each borough in the county; and that these last should be provided with sufficient power from their constituents to consent, in their name, to what he and his council should require of them.
[In the preamble to the writ, Edward says, "It is a most equitable rule that what concerns all should be approved of by all."]
Baliol's nobles dissuade him from obeying the summons of Edward (1293.)
He leagues with France.
War with Scotland and France.
Birth of Walter Burleigh (schol. philos.)
Letters of marque and reprisal first issued.
The records of the acts of the Scottish crown lost in their transmission by sea from England to Scotland.
Final subjugation of Isle of Anglesey.
1296 Defeat of the Scotch at Dunbar, &c.
Submission and abdication of Baliol, Jul. 2.
He is sent to the Tower of London.
Sir William Douglas and Wallace attack the English, and compel them to flee.
Edward sends an army, under the earl of Surrey, to chastise the Scotch.
Blantyre Priory, Scotland, built.
Coronation chair, and stone of destiny, brought from Scotland.
The town of Hull founded (1299.)
The first book on angling published.
1297 William de Leybourne, first "Admiral of the English seas"—a distinguished rank.
Wallace and Sir Andrew Moray defeat the English at Cambuskenneth, near Stirling.
The states of Scotland invest Wallace with the title of Guardian of the Kingdom.
Banishment of Gaveston, the favourite of prince Edward.
Parliament decides that taxes cannot be leived but by the consent of commons and lords in council assembled.
Robert of Gloucester's chronicle from this date.
Bolton Castle, Yorkshire, built.

1298 Edward marches a powerful army into Scotland.
Battle of Falkirk: Edward routs the Scotch, under Wallace, with dreadful slaughter—40,000 being killed, July 22.
Wallace, being deserted, escapes to the Highlands.
The Scottish states appoint a regency, who continue to maintain the war.
Westminster Palace burnt (built 1098.)
1299 Second marriage of the king—now to Margaret, sister of the king of France.
The question of Scottish independence referred to the pope by Bruce, Comyn, and Lamberton, regents.
Baliol liberated, proceeds to Normandy.
Incorporation of Hull, under the name of Kingston.
Confirmation of the several charters.
1300 Pope Boniface declares Scotland to belong to the See of Rome.
Protest of the English Parliament against the pope's pretensions.
Algebra introduced into Europe.
Improvement in chimneys.
Silver knives, forks, and spoons, a very great luxury at this period.
[Silver plate was first used in England by Wilfrid, a Northumbrian bishop, an ambitious personage, about 709.]
Standard for gold and silver fixed by law.
1302 An Act rendering the royal forests perpetual, Feb. 14.
Silver pennies coined.
1303 Guienne restored to Edward I. by Philip.
The exchequer office robbed.
1304 Edward invades Scotland and subdues it.
Treaty between Edward and Comyn.
Betrayal of Wallace by Sir John Monteith.
Death of Richard Middleton, the "solid and copious doctor."
1305 Sir William Wallace beheaded at Westminster, (born 1276.)
Edward has a consultation with Robert Bruce, for forming a plan for the government of Scotland.
Somerton castle, near Newark, built.
Comyn, Baliol's heir, killed by Rob. Bruce.
1306 Revolt of the Scotch, who crown Robert Bruce at Scone, March 29.
Edward marches an army towards Scotld.
Edward, being ill, winters at Carlisle.
Annates, or first-fruits institd. (See 1316.)
Bruce wanders from place to place, hunted by the Engl. army, and native enemies.
Scotch cities are first represented in the Scottish Parliament.
1307 Gaveston a 2d time banished by the king.
Death of Edward I. at Burg-upon-Sands in Cumberland, July 7, aged 67.
His last will:—"Boil my flesh off my bones, and carry them with the army that invades Scotland."
[The government of Edward I. was distinguished by the permanent establishment of burgesses and citizens as a branch of the legislature. Many parliaments were also held during Edward's reign. Trade and commerce were greatly extended, and manufactures made some progress.]
Edward II. succeeds; whose propensities were unworthy his high station.
1307 He disbands his army and returns home.
Recal of Piers Gaveston, (a court favourite,) who is made earl of Cornwall.
Marriage of Edward and Isabella, daughter of Philip IV. of France.
Bruce avails himself of several opportunities to increase his strength.
Confederacy of barons under the earl of Lancaster.
Last annual date of Peter de Langtofts' chronicle, which commences with 689.
The interest on money this year, rises to forty-five per cent.
Dunstafnage Castle, Scotland, built.
Act regulating the entailing of estates.
Bills of exchange first in use in England.
1308 The barons demand the dismissal and banishment of Gaveston.
Gaveston is sent to Ireland.
The Knights Templars abolished, and their funds given to the Knights Hospitallers.
Death of Duns Scotus, (sch. phi.,) aged 43.
1st company of barber chirurgeons formed.
Treaty of Commerce with Spain and Portugal; being the second foreign treaty made by England, (1272.)
1309 Permission given to Gaveston by some of the barons to return.
Gaveston's resistance enrages the barons.
Boston church, Lincolnshire, built.
Holland priory, Lancashire, founded.
1310 Revolt of the English barons.
Appointment of a council (ordainers) for the control of royal excesses, consisting of twenty-eight bishops and barons.
The commissioners command Gaveston to quit the kingdom under penalty of death.
Winchelsea monastery built.
1311 The barons extort articles of reform from Edward, and compel him to sign them as "ordinances for ever":—
Parliaments are to be held annually;
They are to appoint to all great offices.
Edward dares the council and the barons by his recall of Gaveston.
The confederate barons take up arms.
Gaveston flees to Scarborough castle, where he capitulates to the earl of Pembroke.
1312 Gaveston beheaded at Warwick castle.
1313 Reconciliation of Edward and his barons.
The castle of Edinburgh taken by the Scots.
1314 Battle of Bannockburn: total rout of the English, and flight of Edward, June 24.
[King Robert Bruce's army numbered 30,000; king Edward's 100,000, of whom 52,000 were archers. Of the English, 50,000 were killed or taken prisoners.]
Several inroads of the Scots into England.
1315 The Irish chieftains invite Edward Bruce.
He crosses over to Carrickfergus.
He burns the town of Dundalk.
Dearth in England; wheat 40s. per quarter, about £8 of present currency.
1316 Edward Bruce crowned king of Ireland.
His brother Robert comes to his aid.
Exeter college, Oxford, built.
First-fruits first collected in England.
Dearth of provisions this year also.
1317 Robert Bruce returns to Scotland.
The Irish chieftains supplicate pope John's aid, pleading the justice of their cause.
Sandal castle, Yorkshire, built.

1318 Battle of Armagh, and defeat of the Scots by John, lord of Birmingham; Edward Bruce beheaded at Dundalk, October 5.
1319 The king introduces the younger De Spenser at court.
Papal excommunication of Robert Bruce.
The Scotch Parliament reply.
The Staple Merchants' Company formed, being the first *trading company* in Engld.
University of Dublin founded.
1320 Truce between England and Scotland for two years.
Memorial to the pope from the Scottish Parliament.
The two chief favourites of Edward are the Hugh de Spensers, younger and elder.
1321 The De Spensers, having offended the barons, are banished by Parliament.
The Mortimers make themselves officious.
War between the king and the barons; the latter are subdued.
The De Spensers are recalled.
Twenty-four aldermen apptd. for Dublin.
Whalebone first brought from Cape Breton by the English.
The De Spensers insult the queen.
1322 Thomas, earl of Lancaster, beheaded at Pomfret.
Edward's fruitless invasion of Scotland.
1323 A truce of thirteen years with Scotland.
Escape of Roger Mortimer from the Tower of London, and flight to France.
1324 The De Spensers control the queen's revenue; they become obnoxious to her.
Birth of William of Wykeham, bishop of Winchester, and of John Wickliffe.
1325 Queen Isabella leaves for France, where she becomes connected with Roger Mortimer (1323.)
The prince of Wales follows his mother.
Conspiracy of the queen, bp. of Hereford, and Mortimer.
Commercial treaty with Venice.
1326 Isabella having obtained an army in France invades England.
Edward's followers desert him; he flees.
Murder of Walter Stapledon, bishop of Exeter, in London.
The king is dethroned, and imprisoned in Berkeley Castle.
Burgesses first admitted into the *Scottish Parliament* by king Robert Bruce.
Ravages on the borders by the Scots.
Valig-fort, abbot of St. Albans, invents a clock on mathematical principles.
1327 Edward II. resigns the crown, Jan. 7.
Edward III. succeeds, in his fourteenth year, under the regency of his mother, Isabella, and Mortimer.
At Edward's coronation the first instance of general pardons (amnesties) occurs.
Expedition against the Scots.
Mortimer procures the murder of the deposed Edward in Berkeley Castle, Sep. 21.
De Spenser, the elder, aged 90, is hanged at Bristol, in Oct.; and
De Spenser, the younger, is hanged at Hereford, Nov. 24, (1400.)
1328 Peace between England and Scotland.
The independence of Scotland is acknowledged by Edward.
Sion College, London, founded, (1630.)
1328 Public discontent with the regency.
Geoffrey Chaucer, the poet, born.
1329 Arrest of Edmund, earl of Kent, on an unfounded suspicion of conspiracy, for which he is tried and convicted.
The earl of Kent beheaded, March 21.
The Queen and Mortimer taken by surprise in Nottingham Castle, Oct. 19.
Edward's council (parliament) includes 27 abbots and 2 priors.
Mortimer arraigned and condemned in parliament. He is hanged at Tyburn, near London, Nov. 26.
Death of Robert Bruce of Scotland.
David Bruce succeeds.
1330 Isabella confined for life by her son, Edwd., in her palace of Castle Rising, Norfolk.
Denbigh Abbey built.
Dunoon Castle, Scotland; and
Naworth Castle, Cumberland, built.
Seventy Flemish families settle in England on the king's invitation.
1331 Conquest of Scotland planned by Edward.
The Flemish refugees establish manufactories of woollen cloth in England.
Two Brabant weavers settle at York, &c.
1332 Invasion of Scotland on behalf of Baliol, the younger. (See 1299.)
Regent Mar defeated by Baliol, Aug. 11.
Baliol, set up by Edward, is crowned at Scone, Sep. 24.
Moray defeats King Baliol, (Dec. 16,) and expels him from Scotland.
Treaty of Northampton—Engl. and Scotld.
1333 Scotland again invaded by the English.
The Scotch defid. at Halidon Hill, July 19.
Berwick surrenders, and is annexed to England.
David Bruce escapes (1342.)
1334 Baliol being restored, does homage to Edward, and cedes to him the south of Scotl.
The Scotch drive Baliol from the throne for his concessions to Edward.
1335 Edward retaliates by devastating Scotland.
St. David's Palace built.
1336 Edward demands of Philip of France the restoration of his ancient territories.
The title "Duke" restored, Edward having created Edward the Black prince "duke of Cornwall."
1337 Edward lays claim to the French crown.
He receives important aid from James Arteveldt, brewer of Ghent.
Priories held by foreign residents seized.
Gold florins first struck.
Death of Walter Burleigh, (sch. ph.) Oxon.
Edward discontinues the payment of the papal tax known by the term Peter's pence, (see 973.)
Edicts against luxuries.
Maxtock Priory, Warwickshire, built.
1338 Edward commences a war against Philip.
Parliament votes Edward a supply of 20,000 sacks of wool (1340.)
Pestilence in Scotland.
1339 Death of Thomas of Bradwardine archbishop of Canterbury.
Copper coinage in Ireland.
1340 Castle of Newcastle-under-lyne built.
The Inner and Middle Temple, London, made inns of law (1185, 1560.)
Herald's College, London, founded.

1340 Gleaton castle, Lancashire, and Hever castle, Kent, erected.
General dissatisfaction with the king's lavish expenditure of wealth and life in war.
Speaker of House of Commons first chosen.
Parliament enacts that peers shall not be punished but in virtue of the sentence of their equals; that the great offices of state shall not be filled without the concurrence of parliament; that the king's ministers shall be responsible to parliament; and that an investigation of official proceedings shall take place every session.
The king ratifies the enactments, and then receives a supply of 30,000 sacks of wool.
Naval victory of Edward at Helvoet Sluys.
1341 The king resolves to annul the above enactments.
Aid sent by Edward to Count de Montfort.
1342 At Hennebon, Lady Montfort is relieved by Sir W. Manny.
Knights and burgesses first sit in the same house of parliament.
Countess of Montfort engages a Fr. fleet.
David Bruce, king of the Scots, returns to his country (1333.)
1343 David Bruce commits many ravages in the north of England.
The parliament divided into two houses—upper and lower house.
Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, founded.
1344 War again with France.
King's apothecary first mentioned.
First creation of titles by patent.
Gold first coined in England. (?)
Statute of Præmunire.
Island of Madeira accidentally discovered by Robert Macham (?)
1345 Philippa, Edward's queen, leads an army against David of Scotland.
Clifford's Inn Society founded.
1346 Edward gains the battle of Cressy
The Bohemian motto "Ich dien" first adopted by the prince of Wales after the battle of Cressy.
The term "Commons" first used in Engl.
The Scotch defeated at Nevil's Cross, near Durham; k. David made prisoner, Oct. 17.
Maxtock castle, Warwickshire, built.
Regency of The Stuart.
Holborn bars, London, first set up; at which tolls are first collected.
1347 Calais surrendered to the English, Aug. 4, and retained by them till 1558, being 211 years.
Death of William Occam, (lit.,) a Franciscan, and the reputed conqueror of the philosophy called *Realism*.
The first fire-artillery in England, being the first also in Europe.
Truce with France.
House of Commons, Westminster, built.
1348 Pestilence throughout Europe; 50,000 perish in London alone. The sheep and oxen die in thousands; the courts of justice are closed; parliament is prorogued; agricultural and other labour suspended.
Caius and Gonvil colleges, Cambrige, fndd.
Massacre of Jews throughout *Europe*, as being the authors of the pestilence; 1,500,000 perish.
1349 Institution of the "Order of the Garter;" (Order of St. George) April 5.
[The institution of the Order of the Garter is usually mentioned by historians as a token either of the gallantry of Edward, or of that political wisdom which knew how to convert the martial spirit of the times into a cheap instrument for accomplishing his ambitious views. The origin, (with which every body is acquainted,) fanciful as it may seem, is not altogether inconsistent with the habits of that age; and it is difficult by any other means to account either for the seemingly unmeaning words of the motto, or for the peculiar badge of the order, which cannot be referred to military use or ornament. The costume of the order consists of a dark blue velvet mantle, having a crimson hood, an ostrich feather in the cap, white silk stockings, with a dark blue velvet garter on the left leg, bearing the motto—"Honi soit que mal y pense," in letters of gold; and a badge, gold medallion of George and the Dragon, suspended by a blue ribbon, is also worn; and a star upon the left breast.]
Death of Robert Halcot, the *Nominalist*.
Poem by Laurence Minot considered as the first original English poetry extant.
Newcastle destroyed by fire (accidental.)
Nobles first coined—value 6s. 8d.
[Hence, say some, the lawyer's fee.]
1350 Victory of Edward over the Spanish fleet.
"Sea-coal" first used as fuel by brewers, dyers, and others.
Glazed windows and chimneys introduced.
Trinity Hall, Cambridge, founded.
The fictitious names of "John Doe and Richard Roe" first inserted in writs about this time; an expedient adopted for meeting the requirement of Magna Charta, of two witnesses before trial.
1351 The "blessed Parliament;" the statute of treason, confining it to seven offences.
Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, fnded.
William de Thorpe, chief justice of the King's Bench, hanged for bribery (1288.)
1352 A pound of silver coins into 25 shillings.
1353 The Strand, London, first built.
Law compelling harlots to wear striped hoods, and their dresses the wrong side out.
1354 Assay of gold and silver established by law.
1355 The Scotch army crosses the borders.
Edward returns from France, and obtaining a liberal subsidy from Parliament, proceeds with an army into Scotland.
The Scots flee; Edward devastates the country.
1356 Battle of Poitiers.
The Black Prince establishes his court at Bourdeaux, where he holds it for eleven years.
Edward invades Scotland; he retreats.
Sir John Mandeville's "Travels" publd.
1357 Return of the Black Prince, with his royal prisoners, king John and prince Philip.
Herring fishing statute passed.
Admiralty Court established.
Statute for the appointment of administrators to the effects of intestate persons.

1357 Ransom of David, king of Scotland, for 100,000 marks; he is liberated Nov. 1.
The French refuse Edward's terms for the release of their king, John.
Ralph Higden's "Polychronicon" ends.
Thomas Blanket carries on the trade of weaving coarse white cloth at Bristol—hence the term *blanket* is derived.
1358 France again invaded by Edward. He besieges Rheims; but is compelled to retire.
A French fleet destroys the town of Winchelsea.
The Society of Merchant Adventurers—first called the Thomas-à-Becket Society—formed, being the second *trading company* in England.
Death of Laurence Minot, historical poet.
1359 Court of Exchequer established.
John Fordun, chronicler of Scotland, fl.
[His "Scoti-chronicon" ends with 1385.]
1360 Peace of Bretigni, and its ratification:—England retains Gascony and Guienne, acquires Saintoigne and other places, &c. May 8, 21.
Title of "Guardians" of the Peace changed to *Justices* of the Peace.
H. de Bracton, writer on law, flourishes.
1361 Commissioners sent by Edward to take possession of the surrendered possessions in France.
"Acts of Wallace," by Blind Harry, a Scottish poet, published.
1362 French language to be discontinued, and the English used in all law pleadings.
Birth of Edward, (II.) son of the Black Prince, at Bordeaux.
Manufactures and commerce progress.
Some Flemings are brought into England about this time by Edward, who introduce the improvements in the finer manufactures of cloth.
Matthew of Westminster, author of "Flowers of History," flourishes.
1363 The papal demand on England refused.
[In 1226 the tenths of the entire kingdom were collected for the pope.]
1364 Return of king John from France.
Windsor Castle built.
Marriage of David (Scot.) and Mary Logie.
1365 Dismissal and fine of chief justice Sir Henry Green, for extortion.
Burgesses first sit in the *Irish Parliament.*
About this period the clergy evince a disposition to shake off the oppressive yoke of the papacy. (See 1392.)
1366 Parliament finally abolishes the annual payment to the Holy See.
Cities and boroughs first represented in Parliament.
Geoffrey Chaucer, the father of English poetry, flourishes.
1367 The Black Prince gains the battle of Navarette, in Spain, for Peter the Cruel.
1368 First striking clock—at Westminster.
Edward oppresses Aquitaine.
First company of linen weavers in London.
1369 Confiscation of the English possessions in France, which leads to a renewal of hostilities.
Peace with Scotland.
1370 John Wickliffe, the reformer, flourishes.
Spurs in use about this time.
1370 Andrew Wynton's "Cronikel" published.
Order of Golden Shield and Thistle instd.
First parochial assessment for the poor.
1371 Marriage of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, with Constance, daughter of Peter the Cruel of Spain.
Robert II. (Scotland) grand-nephew of Robert Bruce, king of the Scots.
1372 The English fleet, under Hastings, earl of Pembroke, defeated by the combined fleets of Castile and France.
Dartford Priory, Kent, erected.
Death of Mandeville (1356.)
1373 Embarkation of John of Gaunt for France.
William of Wykeham founds Winchester school (1389.)
"The Bruce" an *epic*, by John Barbour, archdeacon of Aberdeen.
Birth of John lord Talbot (died 1453.)
1374 Edward loses most of his conquests and possessions in France. A truce.
Bull-running first introduced into Tutbury, Staffordshire (1209.)
The king lavishes his wealth upon his mistress, Alice Perrers.
Building of Amberley Castle, Sussex.
1376 Death of the Black Prince, Ju. 8, agd. 45.
Renewal of war with France.
Death of Edward at Sheen, June 21, aged 64.
[The large supplies required for Edward's armaments, rendered frequent meetings of the legislature altogether indispensible; and there are still extant writs of summons which prove that the representatives of the people assembled under his auspices not fewer than seventy times.—During this memorable reign architecture made rapid progress, and the fine arts in general received encouragement; trade and commerce were extended; and the first real symptoms of hostility to the pope were manifested.]
1377 *Richard* II. (aged 11) son of Black Prince.
Office of champion of England instituted.
Office of speaker of the House of Commons instituted.
The Commons aspire to have the appointment to all state offices, the barons refuse.
Wickliffe first opposes the pope's supremcy.
The "Gospellers" a nickname of the Wickliffites.
Hastings destroyed by fire.
[The castle of Hastings was built in 1070.]
Census; population of the chief towns—London, 35,000; York, 11,000; Bristol, 9,000; Plymouth, 7,000; Coventry, 7,000; Norwich, 6,000; Lincoln, 5,000; Sarum, 5,000; Lynn, 5,000; Colchester, 4,500; Canterbury, 4,000; Beverley, 4,000; Newcastle-on-Tyne, 4,000; Oxford, 3,500; Bury, Suffolk, 3,500; Gloucester, Leicester, and Shrewsbury, above 3,000 each.
[At this period Flanders could boast of much more considerable cities, as Brughes, Ghent, Antwerp, Brussels, &c.]
1378 Invasion of France, unsuccessful.
Border war with the Scots.
Impressment of seamen alluded to in statute of this year as a known practice.
Introduction of plays into England.
Imposition of the poll-tax on all classes.
1379 Truce with France.

1379 The Roman law rejected, except from the spiritual and admiralty courts.
Death of Matthew of Westminster.
New College, Oxford, founded.
First duty on coals of 6d. per ton levied on coals coming from Newcastle.
1380 Roger Mortimer, earl of March, hanged.
Popular dissatisfaction; the peasantry claim the franchise on the ground of taxation.
The Annals of England, by Adam Merimuth, ends this year.
[It commenced with 1302.]
1381 Insurrection against the poll-tax under Wat Tyler.
Some of the insurgents enter London, murder the lord Chancellor and others, and burn the duke of Lancaster's palace, Clerkenwell monastery, &c.
Richard holds conference with them, and promises to abolish slavery, to remove restrictions on trade, and to substitute a fixed rent on land in lieu of services as villains.
Richard meets Tyler's party at Smithfield: Tyler is knocked down by Walworth, lord mayor of London, and killed by one of the knights.
The barons, with 40,000 men, finally suppress the insurrection.
Richard fulfils none of his promises to the people, but compels them to return to slavery; not fewer than 1500 are hanged, some without the formalities of law.
The title "lord," first used by the mayor of London.
First navigation act passed.
Coals first imported from Newcastle as an article of trade.
John of Gaunt holds a court of minstrels.
Locks and padlocks are mentioned by Du Cange at this period.
1382 The Cambridge expeditn. to Portugal fails.
Marriage of Richard with Anne, daughter of the emperor Charles V.
John de Trevisa, a Cornish divine, translates Higden's Chronicon (1357.)
[It is said that Trevisa published an edition of the Bible.]
1383 Cannon first used in the English service by the governor of Calais.—Fleming.
Spenser, bishop of Norwich, assists the Flemings.
Wickliffe's *translation of Bible* published.
1384 The duke of Lancaster accused of treason; he flees to Pomfret Castle.
The princess of Wales effects a reconciliatn.
The Scots invade England, urged by the arrival of a French army.
Death of John Wickliffe (1324.)
The privilege of exporting coals without paying license to the corporation of Newcastle granted to the inhabitants of south side of the Tyne (1239.)
[This license to the inhabitants of the county Durham was extended on account of Richard's devotion to their tutelary saint, St. Cuthbert.]
1385 Roger, earl of March (grandson of Lionel duke of Clarence) declared heir-presumptive by Richard.
Scotland invaded: Edinburgh burned.
1385 Robert de Vere created marquis of Dublin, the first on whom the title was conferred.
Severe dearth in England, and murrain among cattle, &c.; national distress.
Office of Lord High Admiral of England instituted in December.
1386 Abortive attempt of the French to invade England.
The earl of Lancaster's expedition to Spain.
De la Vere created duke of Ireland.
Impeachment of the Chancellor (the Earl of Suffolk,) being the first impeachment by the House of Commons, and the first of a lord chancellor.
First company of linen weavers.
1387 The duke of Gloucester (king's uncle) impeaches De Vere, archbishop Neville, and the earl of Suffolk, in Parliament.
Winchester College founded.
First appointment in England of a Lord High Admiral's court (1385.)
First patent for conferring the dignity of Baron, on John de Beauchamp of Kiderminster.
West Gate, Canterbury, built.
Gloucester usurps the administration.
Richard consults the judges, who decide against the proceedings of Gloucester.
Insurrection of the barons under Gloucester.
1388 Richard summons a parliament, which met Feb. 3, to examine the charges of the insurgents against De la Vere, Suffolk, Sir R. Tresilian, Sir Simon Burley, Sir N. Brember, and the archbishp. of York.
The accused are condemned to death.
Sir Simon Burley, Sir Nicholas Brember, and chief-justice Tresilian, are executed at Tyburn.
The archbishop conceals himself; De Vere escapes to Holland; Suffolk to Paris; and the others are pardoned.
Battle of Otterburn; Hotspur defeated, Aug. 9 (?15.) The famous Chevy Chase.
1389 Richard recovers his authority upon his coming of age, probably by secret compromise.
The duke of Gloucester dismissed.
William of Wykeham, chancellor.
Return of the Earl of Lancaster.
Death of Sir Hugh Calverley, "the first person who used guns in the English service."
1390 The mode of curing herrings discovered.
Robert III. (Scotland) succeeds Robert II.
Scotland chiefly under the rule of the earl of Fife, brother of the king.
Woollen cloth first made at Kendal.
[Medleys were first made in 1614.]
Theatrical performances by clerks first exhibited (1378).
Richard of Cirencester, author of "Description of Britain," (d. 1401); and
R. Longland, author of "Piers Plowman," flourishes.
John of Gaunt's palace, Lincoln, built.
1391 Richard demands of the city of London £1,000. The citizens refuse to grant the money, whereupon
The king annuls the city charters, and
The citizens are compelled to pay £10,000 for its restoration.

1391 Impropriators are enjoined to distribute an annual sum for the relief of the poor.
1392 Famous *Statute of Præmunire*:—
The clergy are forbidden to cross the sea for appointment to benefices, and papal excommunication is prohibited in England under severe penalties. Thus the Papal power is abolished by Parliament.
The French language rapidly grows into disuse in England.
Chaucer's "Astrolabe" published.
1393 The duke of Gloucester, being about to join an expedition to Ireland, is recalled.
London Mercer's Company formed.
Circulation of Scottish gold and silver coin prohibited in England.
1394 Expedition of Richard against Ireland.
The Wickliffites persecuted.
Henry Knighton, historian, flourishes.
1395 Return of Richard from Ireland hastened by the Lollard disturbances.
Truce of 28 years with France.
1396 Marriage of Richard w. Isabella of France.
Union with France against the pope.
The Scottish clans of Chattan and Quhele at war.
Grand Tournament in London.
Gloucester suspected of treasonable designs.
Death of John Barbour, author of the poem "The Bruce," &c., (b. 1326.)
1397 Duke of Gloucester made prisoner at Pleshy in the king's presence, and carried off to Calais.
Suspicious death of the duke of Gloucester; (? smothered between two feather beds, Sept. 28.)
The "Clerks" of Clerkenwell perform sacred plays.
1397 The parliament acting under Richard's guidance, annul their former acts.
Subsidy of wool *for life* granted Richard by his obsequious parliament.
1398 The duke of Norfolk and Henry earl of Hereford (son of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster) about to engage in a wager of battle are arrested by order of the king, and banished the kingdom.
David, prince of Scotland, created duke of Rothsay, the first Scottish duke.
Conspiracy of Albany against David duke of Rothsay, son of Robert III. of Scotld.
Tyrannical rule of Richard II.
Death of the duke of Lancaster.
Richard seizes the lands of the decd. duke.
Public sympathy excited for the exiled Earl of Hereford.
Rebellion in Ireland.
Richard embarks in an expedition against the Irish.
1399 Return of Henry earl of Hereford; he arrives at Ravenspur, July 4, and proclaims himself the champion of liberty and the enemy of all tyranny; nobles and people join him, and accessions from all sides take place.
By stratagem Henry obtains possession of the king.
Abdication of Richard, Sept. 29.
[Richard was conveyed to Pomfret castle, where he soon afterwards perished, either from hunger, or by more active violence, or according to some, that he escaped to Scotland; presenting the second example within a comparative short period, of a sovereign sinking under the jealousy of the barons and the intrigues of a faction. Richard's will is the first royal one on record. The power of the aristocracy received a considerable increase during this reign; they compelled the king to bend to them; and they usually commanded the voices of the lower house of parliament, or seduced them with groundless promises of future advantages. The popular spirit with respect to civil privileges was at times exhibited; the doctrines of Wickliffe agitated the minds of many; and a disposition was shown by the lower house to take part with the reformers, and to depress the hierarchy.]
1399 The earl ascends the vacated throne as *Henry* IV. being the first sovereign of *The House of Lancaster*.
The two grandchildren of Phillipa and the earl of Marche—the two heirs to the crown, are confined in Windsor Castle.
Wark castle, Cumberland, destroyed by fire.
Side-saddles for ladies are in general use in England at this time.
[They were introduced by queen Anne soon after 1382.]
Westminster Hall rebuilt.
1400 Conspiracy of nobles against Henry.
The duke of Rutland discloses the plot.
The conspirators flee; but Kent and Salisbury are killed at Cirencester, Lumley and Despenser beheaded at Bristol, while Huntingdon, Blount, and Seley are executed as traitors.
Death of the historian Froissart.
Return of Isabella to France (1396.)
Invasion of Scotland by Henry.
Murder of the duke of Rothsay, Scotland.
Regency of the duke of Albany, Scotland.
Douglas defeated at Hain.
Coals in general use in London.
Death of Geoffrey Chaucer, author of "Canterbury Tales," &c., (b. 1328.)
1401 Henry declares his resolution to protect the Church agt. the designs of heretics.
The convocation thereupon apply to Parliament for an Act against heresy.
The first law for the punishment of heretics passed in Parliament.
Sir William Sawtree, minister of St. Osith, London, the first person burnt for heresy in England, Feb. 9, (? 19.)
Rebellion in Wales, headed by Owen Glendower.
Welshmen are prohibited purchasing land in England.
Disputes between the border chieftains—the Percys and the Douglasses.
Longland's "Visions of Piers Plowman," published.
Death of Richard of Cirencester.
Death of Froissart, whose "History and Chronicle" extend from 1326 to 1400.
1402 Battle of Homildon Hill; the Northumberland chieftains victorious, Sep. 14.
Sir Edmund Mortimer and lord Grey of Ruthyn made prisoners by Owen Glendower.

1402 Church of St. Asaph rebuilt.
[The first church was erected in 560.]
Lord Grey is ransomed; but Henry will not allow Mortimer's friends to treat with Glendower for his liberation.
Conspiracy of the Percys, &c. agt. Henry.
Sir John Gower, French, Latin, and English poet, dies.
1403 Battle of Shrewsbury; defeat of the Percys; "Hotspur" (earl lord Percy) killed, July 21.
Execution of lords Worcester and Kinderston, and Sir Richard Vernon.
Submission and pardon of Henry, earl of Northumberland.
1404 The House of Commons petition Henry to appropriate the vast wealth of the priesthood towards the support of his army.
Owen Glendower's forces reinforced by an army sent from France.
Conspiracy of Serle, Ward the buffoon, and others, discovered.
The "unlearned" Parliament, meets at Coventry, October 6,—so called, because lawyers were rigorously excluded.
[In this Parliament steps were taken for the resumption of all grants made by the crown, and to prevent, in future, all alienation of the royal patrimony; the motive being to ease the people of taxes, and to enable the king to live upon his own hereditary or private revenue. A proposal was also made for the seizure of all the temporalities of the Church, and their appropriation to State purposes—it being asserted that one-third of all the lands of England was in the hands of the priesthood. To this the king and peers would not consent.]
1405 The young princes liberated by a stratagem of lady Despenser.
They are caught in their flight into Wales.
Earl of Rutland imprisoned.
Prince Henry defeats and captures Griffith, Owen Glendower's son.
Conviction and execution of abp. Scrope and lord Mowbray for conspiracy.
Arrest of prince James of Scotland at sea, on his way to France, March 30 (1423.)
Henry makes the duke of Albany regent.
Berwick, being held by the insurgents, surrenders after the first cannon shot had struck the fortress.
[This statement of Speed and Walsingham, who add, that the shot was of large size, and demolished great part of one tower, was confirmed in 1811, by the discovery of an iron ball, weighing 96 lbs., in the ruins.]
1406 Death of Robert of Scotland, April 4.
Copper coinage in Scotland.
Parliamentary proscription of the Lollards.
1407 Parliament abridges the royal prerogatives; henceforth,
The king to be guided by 16 councillors; The chancellor or privy seal to do nothing contrary to law; Traitors against the king's subjects belonging to the royal household to be punished; The king's ordinary revenue to be wholly appropriated to his own household; The king to receive petitions twice a-week; Situations in the royal household, revenue, courts of justice, not for life, nor a fixed term of years; The council not to determine any thing cognizable at law. These and other articles, amounting in all to thirty-one, receive the royal assent.
[This Parliament asserted that the income of the Church amounted to 500,000 marks, and 18,000 ploughs of land; and they proposed that this immense rental should be appropriated to the maintenance of a hundred hospitals, and a certain number of earls, knights, and squires, leaving a surplus of £20,000 for the king's use. Proposal rejected.]
1408 Rebellion of the earl of Northumberland and lord Bardolf.
Battle of Branham Moor, near Tadcaster; total rout of the insurgents; the earl of Northumberland defeated and killed by Sir Thomas Rokeby; Bardolf made prisoner.
The Highlanders and Lowlanders at war.
1409 Wickliffe's books condemned and burnt at Oxford.
Aldermen first appointed in Dublin.
1410 Henry takes advantage of the confidence which the rival Houses of Burgundy and Orleans respectively repose in him—acting with duplicity towards both.
John Badby burnt at Smithfield, London, the Prince of Wales being present.
Birth of Caxton the printer (1471) †1412.
1411 An army, under the duke of Arundel, is sent to the aid of the duke of Burgundy.
Henry refuses to accept the challenges of two French noblemen.
At Harlaw the earl of Mar (Scot.) defeats Donald of the Isles.
University of St. Andrews, Scotland, founded by bishop Henry Wardlaw.
[The date of the papal Bull confirming this act of bishop Wardlaw is dated 1413. It declares St. Andrews to be a *studium generale* for instruction in theology, canon and civil law, medicine and the liberal arts; and what is remarkable, it bestows on the bishop the power of conferring degrees in those faculties, thus virtually constituting him, *ex officio*, chancellor of the University.]
Andrew of Wintoun, Scottish chron. fl.
1412 Alliance of the English with the Orleanists.
The bones of Wickliffe, the heretic, burnt.
The prince of Wales assaults judge Gascoigne on the bench; for which he is sent to the tower.
The too great liberty of speech of young members of the House of Commons reproved by Henry and the Lords.
1413 Death of Henry IV. while at prayers in St. Edward's Chapel, Westminster, March 20, aged 45.
[During this reign laws were enacted against the exercise of undue influence by the crown for the return of its own partizans to Parliament; and on one occasion the sheriff of Rutland was imprisoned for making a false return. The Commons exercised their privileges with greater boldness, and they abridged the

prerogatives of royalty; the riches of the clergy became the subject of popular and legislative complaint; steps were taken to suppress heresy; and literature, trade, commerce, and manufactures progressed. Previous to his death, Henry advised his son, the heir apparent, not to allow his people to remain too long at peace, which, he remarked, was ever apt to breed commotion in England.]

1413 *Henry* V. aged 24, succeeds.
Henry liberates the young earl of March.
He restores to the Percy family their lost fortune and honours.
He extends favour to all those who remained faithful to the unfortunate Richard II.
Insurrection of Lollards, under Cobham.
Arrest and escape of Cobham.
He heads a large body of insurgents.
Frustration of Cobham's designs; many of his adherents are taken and executed.
Death of Nicholas Flamel the alchemist.
Death of chief justice Gascoigne.
John Fontaine, poet, alchemist, &c., fl.

1414 Henry lays claim to the French crown.
110 monasteries suppred. by order of council.
Wickliffites increase among the commons.
Death of archbishop Arundel, (b. 1353.)
Laws enacted for the extirpation of heresy.
Knights and citizens to reside in the places they represent.
A pound of silver coins into 30 shillings.

1415 Invasion of France; Henry victorious.
Henry returns after his victory at Agincourt, landing at Dover, Nov. 16.
Conspiracy of the earl of Cambridge, lord Henry Scrope, and Sir Thomas Grey.
Execution of the conspirators.
Holborn, London, first paved.
Death of Owen Glendower.
John Claydon, furrier, and Richd. Turmin, baker, burnt at Smithfield for heresy.
Lanterns with glass sides first used in the streets of London.
Visit of Sigismund, king of the Romans, and William of Bavaria.

1416 Guildhall, London, built (1669.)
Herrings, cured according to the practice adopted in Holland, first sold in London.

1417 Henry again invades France.
Arrest and execution of Sir John Oldcastle, known as lord Cobham, Dec. 25.
Many of his followers also perish.

418 Gunpowder first made in England.

419 Death of Robert, duke of Albany, (Scot.)
His son, Murdoch, appointed regent.
Scotland an ally of France.
Thomas Hoccleve, poet, &c., fl.
The first regular collegiate heraldic chapter is held at the siege of Rouen.
[From this time the heralds became a corporate body, having their peculiar statutes and observances.]

1420 The treaty of Troyes results in the Marriage of Henry with Catherine, dau. of Charles VI. of France.
Henry is regent of France, and "heir apparent" to the French throne, to the prejudice of the Dauphin and all others of the royal family.

1420 The Scottish regent, Murdoch, duke of Albany, sends an army to France for the service of the Dauphin.

1421 Return of Henry in January.
Henry re-crosses to France, carrying with him his captive, James of Scotland.
Death of the duke of Clarence at Beauje, Feb. 23.
Keels or lighters carrying coals from Newcastle are to measure, from henceforth, exactly 20 chaldrons, to prevent fraud.

1422 Birth of the prince of Wales.
Death of king Henry V. at Vincennes, Aug. 31, aged 33.
[Henry's time being principally occupied in war, he had little leisure to devote to the arts of peace and the duties of legislation; but so far as his opportunities extended, he showed himself the steady friend of justice, and also of such liberty as his people were prepared to enjoy. He intrusted to Parliament greater powers than they were disposed on all occasions to exercise; and in return for their liberal grants, he was willing to confer privileges upon them to the full extent of their desires.]
Henry VI. (nine months old) proclaimed king of France and England.
Regency of the duke of Bedford in France.
The duke of Gloucester protector of the realm and Church of England.
Higham Ferrars College, Northamptonshire, built.

1423 Victory of the English at Crevant, June 10.
Liberation of James I. of Scotland, Sep. 10. (See 1406.)

1424 James marries Jane, daughter of earl of Somerset.
He endeavours to restore order and prosperity.
Victory of duke of Bedford at Verneuil.
Exportation of sheep prohibited.
Death of the earl of March.
The Freemasons are forbidden to assemble in general chapters.
["These were originally, it is supposed, refugees from Greece, Italy, Germany, and France, who were skilled in the art of building, and who formed themselves into a fraternity for their general benefit. They travelled, it is said, from place to place, and engaged themselves to carry on the works which the ecclesiastics had designed. Near the building which they had undertaken, they formed an encampment of huts, in which they resided; and they were subject to a regular government of their own. One man, who acted as a surveyer, was responsible for the conduct of the party employed in the work, and every tenth man was a warden."—*Narrien.* See 926.]

1425 Dispute between bishop Beaufort and the duke of Gloucester.
Mediation of duke of Bedford successful.
Arrest of Murdoch, late regent of Scotland, the earls of Angus, Douglas, &c.
Court of Session in Scotland instituted.
Guildhall Council Chambers, Lond., built.
Death of Nevil, earl of Westmoreland.

1426 Defeat of Warwick at Montargis.

1426 A cardinal's hat conferred on bishop Beaufort of Winchester.
1427 The English, under the earls of Salisbury and Suffolk, lay siege to Orleans.
1428 Petition to Parliament against hops as a "wicked weed."
["The first certain mention of hops," says the Rev. Edward Smedley, "occurs in a letter of donation by king Pepin." Hops were in use in Germany as early as the ninth century, whence they were introduced into the breweries of the Netherlands. Beckman denies a very common assertion, that, in consequence of the petition noticed above, the planting of them was forbidden. He searched in vain for any such prohibition; and he inclines to a belief, which is supported by Houghton and Anderson, that hops were unknown in England till they were brought from Artois, about the year 1524. See 1524 and 1528.]
Death of Thomas, earl of Salisbury.
Turges, musical composer, &c., fl.
"Morality Plays," in which allegorical personages such as Truth, Justice, Peace, Benevolence, and Mercy, are introduced upon the decline of "Miracle Plays."
1429 Coronation of Henry VI.
Siege of Orleans; Joan of Arc, &c.
The forty-shilling freehold qualification for electors in counties first adopted.
Grocers' Company, London, incorporated.
Arson made high treason.
1430 Act respecting aliens; they are not to hold church livings; their juries to be half foreigners.
Death of Andrew of Wintoun.
The noble rises in value to 8s. 4d.
The angel first coined, value 6s. 8d.
[The type of the obverse represented the archangel Michael with his left foot on the dragon, hence its title—*angel*.]
1431 Trade in the Mediterranean extensive.
Porch and front of Guildhall, Lond. built.
1433 Meeting of the dukes Bedford and Bretagne at St. Omer's.
1434 Death of John, earl of Arundel.
1435 Death of Bedford at Rouen, Sep. 14.
Duke of York succeeds to the French regency.
Harry, the Scottish minstrel, author of "Sir William Wallace," a poem, &c. flourishes.
1436 England desolated by plague and famine.
War with Scotland.
Gradual loss of the French conquests.
Sir John Fortescue (lit.) flourishes, "Laws of England," &c.
1437 First mention of medical practitioners employed in infirmaries.
Scottish aristocratic conspiracy, headed by earl of Athol and Sir Robt. Graham.
James (Scotland) murdered at Perth.
James II., under the regency of Sir W. Crichton and Sir Alexander Livingstone, succeeds.
All Souls College, Oxford, founded by Henry Chicheley, abp. of Canterbury.
1438 Great dissensions in Scotland.
1439 New schools, Oxford, erected by Hokenorton, abbot of Osney.
1440 Liberation of the duke of Orleans, having been twenty-five years a prisoner.
Viscounts first appointed in England.
Death of Beauchamp, earl of Warwick.
William, earl of Douglas, and his brother murdered (Scotland.)
Death of Thomas Walsingham, historian.
Tattershall Castle, Lincolnshire, built.
The Chapel of Holyrood founded.
[Roslin Chapel was founded before this time.]
John of Dunstable, one of the most successful reformers of music, fl. (d. 1468.)
[To him is ascribed the honour of a principal share in the invention of figurative harmony. His cotemporaries in France were Dupay and Binchois.]
1441 Eton College founded by the king.
Death of Lawrence Coster.
Eleanor Cobham, duchess of Gloucester; the astronomer Roger Bolingbroke; Canon Southwell; Margery Jourdayn, and John Hum, condemned for witchcraft.
The duchess is banished; Bolingbroke is hanged, drawn, and quartered; Margery Jourdayn is burnt; Southwell dies in prison; Hum is pardoned.
1442 Talbot victorious in Normandy.
Sudely Castle, Gloucestershire, built.
1443 Truce between England and Burgundy, April 23.
Death of abp. Chicheley, (b. 1362.)
King's College Chapel, Cambridge, fdd.
[One of the most magnificent examples of scientific construction in the kingdom.]
1444 Truce between England and France.
Marriage between Henry and Margaret of Anjou proposed by the earl of Suffolk; opposed by the duke of Gloucester.
The earl of Douglas defeats the English.
James II. (Scot.) assumes the government.
Wages of reapers at this time 5d. per day, equal to 6s. 8d. of the present currency; labourers obtain 3½d. per day, equal to 4s. 8d. of our money.
1445 Henry marries Margaret of Anjou.
Conspiracy against the duke of Gloucester by the queen, cardinal Beaufort, bishop of York, and earl of Suffolk.
1446 Accusation and acquittal of Gloucester.
Act of Parliament making a false accusation a capital offence.
Death of John Lydgate, author of "The Fall of Princes," "Wars of Troy," &c.
1447 Arrest of Gloucester at St. Edmundsbury.
He is found dead in his bed, Feb. 28.
Death of cardinal Beaufort, April 11.
Death of the first abp. of St. Andrews, Patrick Graham, in Loch Leven Castle.
1448 Elevation of duke of Suffolk—unpopular.
Queen's College, Cambridge, founded.
1449 A rebellion in Ireland quelled by the duke of York—by gentle measures only.
Resumption of crown lands by law.
Duke of York aspires to the crown.
German caps first worn in England.
1450 Battle of Fourminguy, April 18.
Impeachment of William de la Pole, duke of Suffolk, by the House of Commons.
Sentence of banishment against him.
He is beheaded at sea, May 22.

1450 Jack Cade's insurrection; the royal forces defeated at Blackheath; lord Saye, &c., executed by the rebels, July 3.
The insurgents defeated in London; a general amnesty proclaimed; the insurgents disperse.
Cade conceals himself in Kent; is discovered and killed by the sheriff, Alexander Iden.
Scottish Parliament meets in Edinburgh.
General dissatisfaction with the affairs both of Church and State.
Papal Bull for founding a University at Glasgow (1572.)
Thomas Dalton, a priest of Gloucester Abbey, alchemist, &c., flourishes.
1451 All the English possessions in France lost to them except Calais.
Duke of York, on his return from Ireland, advances towards London with an army.
The duke of Somerset is appointed by the court to oppose York.
From these events may be dated
The Civil War of the Two Roses.
York retires to Fotheringay.
Glasgow obtains its charter from James; its University is also founded.
Order of St. Andrew revived (809.)
1452 York marches upon London; retires to Kent; makes peace with the king.
James II. (Scot.) stabs earl Douglas.
Douglas's five brothers take up arms.
Woods first taxed.
1453 Unsuccessful attempt to recover Guienne.
Death of Talbot and his son at Chatillon.
Death of John earl of Shrewsbury.
Birth of Edward, prince of Wales.
Lord Mayor's shows in Londn. commence.
War agst. France concluded—Guernsey, Jersey, and Calais remain to England.
Impeachment of the duke of Somerset.
Death of Monstrelet the continuator of Froissart's History and Chronicle (1401.)
1454 Illness of Henry from Feb. to Dec.
During the above period Richard, duke of York, as protector, leads the council.
Truce in Scotland (1455.)
Death of the poet Occleve, (born 1371.)
1455 The duke of York being called on to resign on the recovery of the king, prepares for war.
Liberation of the duke of Somerset.
Renewal of the civil war between the parties of York and Lancaster.
Battle of St. Albans, May 22; Edmund Beaufort, duke of Somerset, slain.
York recalled to the protectorate.
Civil war again in Scotland:—
Douglas defeated; escapes into England.
St. Salvator's college founded at St. Andrews, Scotland, by James Kennedy.
1456 The duke of York displaced.
The duke of York and earl of Salisbury repair to their castles.
Nevil, earl of Warwick, goes to Calais.
1457 Scottish invasion repelled by York.
Renewal of the truce between England and Scotland.
1458 Duke of York re-admitted to the council.
Affray at court; the duke of York and his party take up arms.
John Hardyng, the chronicler, flourishes.
1459 Battle of Bloreheath, near Ludlow; death of Lord Audley, Sept.
The duke of York's troops desert; which obliges him to take refuge in Ireland.
The Scots invade England.
1460 The parliament adopt severe measures against York and his associates, which drive them to take up arms again.
Battle of Northampton, July 10, and capture of king Henry.
Murder of Lord Scales.
Duke of York enters London and claims the crown, on the 16th of October.
Battle of Wakefield; defeat and death of the duke of York; lord Rutland killed by Clifford; execution of the duke of Suffolk, Dec. 30.
James III. (Scotland) succeeds James II.
The Scotch retake Roxburgh and Berwick.
Edward, earl of March, succeeds to his father's title and claims as dk. of York.
1461 He defeats the Welsh and Irish allies of the king at Mortimer's Cross, Feb. 1.
Second battle of St. Albans; royalists victorious over Warwick's forces, Feb. 17.
Henry retires to the northern counties;
Edward enters London, March 4, and is proclaimed king, being the first of
The House of York.
[Henry VI., the son of the hero of Agincourt, was inactive, mild, and humane a stranger to all the stronger passions which impel the affairs of mankind, and agitate the councils of nations. Edward on the other hand, was bold, indefatigable, and enterprising; possessing so much firmness of heart and severity of temper, as rendered him impregnable to all those movements of compassion, which might have checked him in the pursuit of ambition or revenge.]
Battle of Towton; 37,000 slain, March 29.
Escape into Scot. of Henry and Margaret.
Edward returns to London and is crowned.
Bill of attainder agt. all who had espoused the cause of the House of Lancaster.
Incorporation, by charter, of the company of Barber Chirurgeons (1308.)
1462 Narrow escape from shipwreck of queen Margaret and her troops off Holy Island.
Margaret is plundrd. by a band of robbers.
A robber enables her to escape to France.
1463 First restrictive corn-law.
[Wheat sold in some places, in 1455, so low as 1s. per quarter, chiefly owing to large importations of corn from the continent for the procuring of wool. To prevent such influxes, (injurious to the farmers) a law was passed this year prohibiting all importations of corn when wheat was under 6s. 8d., rye below 4s., and barley under 3s. the quarter.]
Agriculture gradually declines.
1464 Battle of Hexham; defeat of the Lancastrians and flight of king Henry.
About this period music is much patronized, and, under the able guidance of Dr. John Hambois, John Taverner, John Marbeck, Dr. Robert Fairfax, John White, Sir Thomas Phelyppes, and other eminent musical professors, begins to flourish.

1464 Henry wanders a fugitive on the borders.
Letters first forwarded by "post."
The Scottish bishops withdraw their allegiance from the abp. of York; hitherto their metropolitan.
Edward marries Elizabeth Grey, (widow) May 1.
1465 Henry VI. is betrayed by a monk.
He is taken and sent a prisoner to London.
Law against excess in costly apparel.
Death of Sir John Fortescue.
Birth of William Dunbar, the Scottish poet, (d. 1530.)
Tonnage and poundage first granted to the sovereign for life.
1466 Artful policy of king Edward—he allies himself with the dukes of Burgundy and Bretagne, and the king of Castile; while he holds friendly intercourse with Louis of France.
The marriage of Edward with lady Elizabeth Grey offends the earl of Warwick.
The queen's father (Sir Rd. Woodville) created earl Rivers; and her brother, lord Scales.
St. Giles's church, Edinburgh, (the metropolitan) erected into a collegiate charge (863.)
Death of John Hardyng, author of "Chronicle of England," about this time (? 1468.)
1467 The queen's sisters married to the duke of Buckingham, earl of Kent, and earl of Huntingdon.
The favours conferred upon the Woodvilles further excite the indignation of Warwick.
He forms an alliance with the king's brother, the duke of Clarence, by giving him his daughter as wife.
The Orkney Islands added to Scotland—being granted by the king of Denmark.
[They were first sold by the Danes to the Scots in 839.]
The clergy denounce long-toed shoes, and all who wear them.
1468 Marriage of Edward's sister, princess Margaret, with the duke of Burgundy.
Death of John of Dunstable, composer of some of the earliest fugues and canons, and patron of counterpoint. (See 1440.)
1469 Insurrection of the populace in Yorkshire against an oppressive land tax.
Battle of Edgecott, Banbury, July 26; partial defeat on both sides; Hulderne, commander of the rebels, taken and executed by the royalists; earl Pembroke captured and decapitated by the rebels.
Earl of Devonshire, earl Rivers and his son, and Sir Henry Nevil, captured and executed.
1470 Insurrection of Sir Robert Wellis.
Battle of Erpingham; defeat and execution of Wellis, March 19.
Earl Warwick and duke of Clarence compelled to escape to the French court.
Warwick's alliance with Margaret.
Warwick returns, and in eleven days makes himself master of the country.
Edward IV. compelled to leave the kingdom, passes over to Holland, Oct. 3.
Restoration of king Henry VI. Oct. 13; earl Warwick exercising the real sovereignty. A bloodless revolution.
1470 Death of Tiptoft, earl of Worcester.
1471 Edward returns with a small army, and is welcomed by the citizens of London.
Return of Edward IV.
Battle of Barnet; earl Warwick and Montagu slain, April 14.
Battle of Tewkesbury; defeat of queen Margaret's troops; herself and son taken prisoner, May 4.
Edward's violence to the young captive prince, who is presently murdered.
Henry VI. again committed to the tower.
Death of Edmund, duke of Somerset.
Suspicious death of Henry VI., May 22, aged 49.
William Caxton, a mercer, introduces printing into England (1410-1492.)
Clement's Inn Society founded.
Sir George Ripley, canon and Carmelite monk, alchemist, &c., flourishes.
1472 Edward requires the duke of Burgundy to deliver up to him the earl of Richmond, but he refuses to comply.
Caxton's "Chronicle of Englonde" (1482.)
1473 Windsor chapel built.
Alchemy and astrology begin to yield to the surer light of astronomical science now studied throughout Europe.
1474 Warwick's property confiscated; the widowed countess reduced to penury.
First book printed in England by Caxton —"The game and play of the Chesse."
1475 Edward IV. invades France, June 22.
Peace; negociated by Louis.
Ransom of Margaret, widow of Henry VI., by Louis of France for 50,000 crowns.
1476 Death of Isabella, Clarence's wife.
One of her attendants is hanged on suspicion of having poisoned her.
1477 Clarence proposes to marry the widow of Charles the Rash, killed at Nancy.
University of Aberdeen founded.
Gawin Douglas, the Scottish poet, born (died 1522.)
Catherine hall, Cambridge, founded.
Thomas Morton of Bristol, alchemist, fl.
1478 Disruption between the king and duke of Clarence. Clarence foredoomed.
Conviction and execution of witches.
Clarence condemns the haste of the judges for putting the witches to death.
He is arraigned before parliament for obstructing the course of justice; is found guilty and sent to the Tower.
Ten days afterwards he is found dead in his apartment. Gloucester suspected.
1479 Treaty with France; Louis, however, withdraws James III. of Scotland from his alliance with Edward.
War with Scotland; unsuccessful.
Old Aberdeen university founded.
1480 Edward dispatches an army to the archduke Maximilian, and forms an alliance with the king of Castile, in revenge for Louis's conduct.
1481 Rebellion of the Scottish nobles: who imprison the king, murder the Earl of Mar (Cochrane) and refuse to assist against England.
Pierce, the Black Monk, alchemist, fl.

1481 Border irruptions of the Scots repelled by the duke of Gloucester.
Lady Juliana Berners, author of a work on Hawking, Hunting, and Heraldry, fl.
The "Paston Letters" publhd. in 5 vls. 4to.
Cowling castle, Kent, erected.
Death of the architect of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, Richard Beauchamp, bishop of Salisbury.
Death of Sir Thomas Littleton, author of a work on "Tenures" (law.)
1482 Restoration of James of Scotland by duke of Albany. Berwick surrnded. to Eng.
A sumptuary law passed.
James of Scotland retires to France.
Death of Margaret, relict of Henry VI., in France (1475.)
Treaty of Arras, Dec. 23.
Currants introduced from Zante.
The great wardrobe in Scotland Yard established.
1483 Statutes first printed.
Death of William Lord Hastings.
The "Chronicle of Englonde" published at St. Albans.
Death of Edward IV., April 9, aged 41.
Edward V. ascends the throne, under the Protectorate of Richard of Gloucester.
Gloucester avows his determination to seize the crown; in which scheme he is supported by the duke of Buckingham.
Arrest of Lord Rivers, Sir R. Gray, and others, for a trifling breach of ceremony.
They are sent to Pomfret castle.
The queen and her children flee to Westminster Sanctuary.
Jane Shore does penance in London.
The young king and duke of York sent to the Tower. Deposition of Edward.
Hastings accused of treason and executed.
Gloucester assumes the throne as *Richard* III. (the Usurper) June 20.
Murder of Lord Rivers and others in Pomfret castle.
Murder of Edward V. and brother in the Tower, under Sir J. Tyrrell's direction.
Jealousy and conspiracy of the duke of Buckingham. He is arrested in Wales.
Buckingham convicted and beheaded, Oct.
"The great waters," or inundation of the Severn.
Post horses and stages first established.
Aliens forbidden to follow retail trades.
1484 Bishop Morton warns Henry earl of Richmond of his danger in Brittany.
Richmond takes shelter in France.
Wax chandlers' company incorporated.
Henry, earl of Richmond, returns, landing at Milford Haven, Aug. 6.
The "sweating sickness" (Sudor Anglicanus) breaks out in the earl's army at Milford Haven, and from thence spreads to London, where it rages three months.
[This singular disease returned 1485, 1500, 1518, 1528, 1529, and 1551; not since.]
1485 Battle of Bosworth-field; defeat and death of Richard, Aug. 22, aged 33.
The crown is found in a hawthorn bush; and Henry is crowned on the spot.
Henry VII. ascends the throne—the first of *The House of Tudor*.
[The accession of Henry VII. has always been understood to mark a distinct era in the history of the English government. Exhausted by the repeated wars waged by the rival adherents of the Houses of York and Lancaster, the nobility now longed for repose; and, without anticipating the remoter effects of principles recently called into action, were content to see the other orders of the State—the traders and manufacturers—make a rapid progress in the attainment of civil rights and political privileges. The vigour of the feudal system had already passed away; its spirit was no longer suitable to the rising interests of commerce; and its influence on the liberty of the people had begun to be felt as at once oppressive and degrading.]
1485 Gunpowder made in England.
Yeomen of the guards first institd. Oct. 30.
The young earl of Warwick, son of the duke of Clarence, committed to the castle of Sheriff-hutton, Yorkshire.
Henry VII. crowned, Oct. 30.
The "sweating sickness" desolates Londn.
1486 Henry marries Elizabeth of York, heiress of Edward IV. Jan. 18, thus effecting the *Union of the Houses of York and Lancaster*.
[The struggle between the "two roses" caused the untimely death of 100,000 persons; and many of the most ancient families were entirely extinguished.]
King's body-guards first appointed.
Henry visits his subjects in the north.
Lovell's futile insurrection; he flees.
Amity with the king of Scots renewed.
Simon, an Oxford monk, instructs a baker's son (Lambert Simnel) to personate the young earl of Warwick.
A party is soon formed to support the supposed Warwick.
The queen is crowned, Nov. 20.
Silk mantles first worn by English ladies—at a ball in Kenilworth Castle.
Henry produces the real Warwick and undeceives the inhabitants of London.
Lambert Simnel goes to Ireland, where he is proclaimed king.
Death of William Waynfleet, bishop of Winchester.
1487 Simnel is crowned in Dublin, May 24.
Simnel invades England.
Battle of Stoke; defeat of Simnel, and death of earl of Lincoln, June 16.
Simnel made turn-spit in Henry's kitchen.
Court of Star Chamber re-organised.
Andrew Barnard, an Augustine monk, and a native of Toulouse, created "Poet Laureate."
[According to Warton, the first mention of a king's poet, under the above title, occurs in the reign of Edward IV., when John Kay addressed the king as "hys humble Poet Laureate."]
The "Great Harry" built, the first ship actually belonging to the royal navy, at a cost of £14,000.
1488 Defeat and death of James III. (Scotland) at the battle of Canglor, June.
James IV. (his son) succeeds.
Henry sends an expedition, under De Broke, to assist the duchess of Brittany.

1488 Battle of St. Aubin; duke of Orleans made prisoner, July 28.
Glasgow raised into an Archiepiscopal See.
Sea charts first seen in England; brought by Bartholomew Columbus, illustrating his brother Christopher's ideas of a western continent.
The "Testoon," or *shilling* first struck.
1489 Act settling the maximum price of hats at 1s. 8d., and caps at 2s. 8d.
Legislative encouragement to agriculture.
1490 The Greek language first taught in England, by professor Grokeyn of Oxford.
Sir Reginald Bray, architect of Henry VII. Chapel, flourishes, (d. 1503.)
St. Winifred's Well Chapel built.
1491 Revolt in the north against taxation, and murder of the earl of Northumberland.
Henry's project for seizing James, king of Scotland, April 16.
Wheat sells for 1s. 8d. the bushel.
Alienation of lands by free-holders first permitted.
1492 Henry invades France in October.
Weights and measures regulated.
[They were adjusted to a standard in 1257.]
Death of William Caxton the printer.
[The immediate successors of Caxton were the printers Richard Pynson, Peter Treveris, and Wynkin de Worde, and (in Scotland) Andrew Miller and Walter Chapman.]
Perkin Warbeck personates the young duke of York, who, it is now reported, had not been murdered in the Tower, but had made his escape.
Warbeck goes to Ireland, where he is warmly received by the Englh. residents.
1493 Henry induces Sir Robert Clifford to disclose to him the conspiracy.
1494 Execution of Sir T. Thwaites and Sir Simon Mountfort for conspiracy.
Sentence of death on lord Fitzwalter not executed.
King's College, Aberdeen, founded.
[James was desirous that the northern districts of his kingdom should enjoy facilities for obtaining a liberal education, hence he obtained from the pope a bull for the establishment of this university.]
Accusation of Sir W. Stanley by Clifford.
Stanley found guilty; beheaded, Feb. 15.
The Noble rises in value to 10s., and receives a new name—the "Ryal;" a word corrupted from Royal, the name given to a French coin bearing the device of the king in his royal robes.
Sovereigns (double Ryals) first struck.
Double Sovereigns (a few only) are coined.
1495 Further limitation of the feudal laws.
Birth of bishop Hooper of Glo'ster (1554.)
Tudor and Cornyshe, musical composers, flourish.
1496 Warbeck lands at Deal with a small force.
He retreats to the court of James IV. Scti.
Receives as wife, daught. of Earl Huntley.
James fails in stirring up the English borderers to espouse Warbeck's cause.
English military establishment in Ireland augmented.
Poynings' Act for Ireland:—
Sir E. Poynings summons a parliament in Dublin, by which it is enacted that all recent English laws shall be in force in Ireland, and that no bill shall pass without first having received the sanction of the English parliament.
1496 Parliament votes Henry a supply for sending an army against the Scots.
The levy of this tax occasions a revolt in Cornwall.
The first *game law* passed this year.
First laws for the regulation of ale-houses and ale-house keepers.
Jane Shore's husband hanged for coining.
1497 Sixteen thousand Cornishmen, under Flammock and Joseph, march towards London; Lord Audley joins them; but at Blackheath they are totally routed.
Flammock, Joseph, and Lord Audley are executed.
Renewed invasion of Northumberland by the Scots.
Peace concluded with James IV. Scotland.
Warbeck leaves Scotland; lands in Cornwall.
Siege of Exeter, and flight of Warbeck.
Warbeck taken and confined within the precincts of the palace.
Old Aberdeen university founded.
Newfoundland discovered, and the coast of North America explored by the Cabots.
1498 Escape of Warbeck from the palace.
Is captured and committed to the Tower, June 14.
Richmond palace built.
Archery ground, Finsbury, established.
William Grocyn, esteemed the patriarch of English learning, (died 1519), Linacre the translator of Galen (died 1521), Smith, Lilly, Cheke, &c., flourish.
The circular windows and western front of Westminster Abbey finished.
1499 Discovery of a new conspiracy btw. Warbeck and Lord Warwick in the Tower.
Execution of Warbeck, Nov. 16.
Young earl of Warwick executed, Nov. 28.
[In Edward Plantagenet perished the last prince of the House of Anjou, which had exercised the sovereign power in England not less than four hundred years, with no small fame, though with very varied fortune.]
Wilford, an impostor, the dupe of friar Patrick, hanged as a rebel.
Birth of bishop Coxe, one of the translators of the Bible, (died 1581.)
Terrigiano, an Italian sculptor, decorates the chapel of Westminster Abbey.
1500 Warbeck's adherents in the counties fined.
A pound of silver coins into 40 shillings.
Friar Patrick banished for life.
Canary-birds first brought into England.
English writers who flourish about this time—Richard Croke, who taught Greek in Leipsic, Sir Thomas More, bishops Fisher, and Latimer, &c.
1501 Incorporation of the Coopers' Company.
Marriage of Arthur prince of Wales with Katharine of Aragon, Nov. 6.
John Skelton, the poet, fl. (died 1529.)
[Skelton was Poet Laureate.]
Dr. John Colet, flourished (died 1519.)
Death of bishop Morton.

1502 Marriage of Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. with James IV. of Scotland, by proxy, Jan. 29.
Final cession of Berwick to England.
Death of Arthur Prince of Wales at Ludlow castle, aged 15 yrs. and 6 mos. Ap. 2.
Gradual improvement in the political and social condition of the country.
The adoption of four meals a-day (instead of two, which was the Norman fashion) becomes general.
The dramatists, T. Lupton, W. Wager, Fulwell and Skelton, flourish.
1503 Death of queen Elizabeth, in child-bed, in the Tower, Feb. 16.
Treaty with Scotland, preceding the Consummation of the marriage of Margaret with king James.
1504 Dudley, speaker of the Hou. of Commons.
Benevolences, or forced loans, introduced; Henry being eager to amass wealth.
The "horse-leeches," Empson and Dudley, act as the king's instruments in illegally and oppressively raising money.
Negociations between Henry and Ferdinand, for the marriage of prince Henry with Katherine.
A chapel at Westminster built.
£30,000 voted the king for the expenses of knighting his son and marrying his dau.
1505 Protest of prince Henry respecting the above project of marriage, June 28.
Duke of Suffolk's conspiracy.
The duke becomes an exile (1506.)
Shillings first coined (? 1488.)
Spinning by distaff introduced.
1506 The archduke Philip and his duchess (king and queen of Castile) land in England, being driven on shore at Weymouth by a storm, January.
Marriage contract (which was never consummated) between Henry and the duchess of Savoy (widow) sister to the archduke Philip.
[The duchess of Savoy was very rich.]
The earl of Suffolk delivered up by the archduke Philip to Henry.
The Hebrides annexed to Scotland.
Order of the Thistle established.
Stephen Hawes, the poet, flourishes.
1506 The Hyacinth first cultivated in England.
1507 Henry renounces his marriage alliance with the duchess of Savoy, and commences negociations for the widow of the archduke Philip.
Cruelty of the king to several of the civic authorities of London, for the purpose of extorting money—realises about £5000.
1508 Wolsey, the "Boy Bachelor," created dean of Lincoln, Feb. 2.
The second "Great Harry," a four-masted line-of-battle ship, built.
1509 Death of Henry VII. April 22, aged 52.
["The memory of Henry VII. cannot justly be charged with the imputation of revenge or blood-thirstiness. The principal stain on his character was occasioned by his insatiable love of money, which he used all means to gratify, whether by parliamentary grants or extortion. His chief agents in oppressing the people were Dudley and Empson, both lawyers and privy counsellors. Henry was at all times more desirous of money than of martial fame. He preferred the more solid advantages of peace, to the danger and glory of war; identifying his honour as the ruler of a divided people, with the success of his foreign negociations, and a rigid economy at home. The sum amassed by Henry, and left at his death, amounted to the almost incredible sum of £1,800,000, equal in value to about £10,000,000 of the present currency. The effect of his measures as a legislator, was to exalt the commercial and manufacturing interests, and to depress the power of the nobles. To these last, as also to the higher gentry, he granted permission to break the ancient entails, and to alienate their estates; a privilege which was used by some of them to such an extent, as gradually to give birth to that middle class, yeomen, and small owners of the soil, who have added so much to the strength of the country and the stability of our institutions." Much improvement in the state of the law, in the extension of navigation, in the promotion of the fine and useful arts, and in the general prosperity of the country, took place during this reign.]
1509 *Henry* VIII. succeeds, aged 18.
Bishop Fisher, king's adviser.
Band of Gentlemen Pensioners appointed.
The pope's Bull of dispensation to Henry VIII. for marrying the widow of his brother, prince Arthur—hence
First marriage of Henry VIII. to Katherine of Aragon, June 3.
[It was generally believed, both in Spain and England, that Katherine's first marriage had never been consummated.]
Coronation of Henry VIII. June 24.
Gardening introduced from the Netherlds.
1510 Treaty of alliance between Henry and Ferdinand of Spain, May 24.
Dudley and Empson beheaded, Aug. 18.
Earl of Surrey the king's favourite.
King Henry appoints Wolsey his almoner.
The Scotch ship of war, the Great Michael, built.
N. O., clockmaker, the first who made clocks which kept good time, flourishes.
[One of his workmanship is in Hampton Court Palace.]
Hats first made in England by Spaniards.
St. Paul's School, London, built.
1511 Henry VIII. joins the "Holy League."
[Henry was anxious for military glory; and himself and council were cajoled by the king's father-in-law, Ferdinand of Spain, into the coalition agst. France.]
Fairfax takes the degree of Doctor of Music at Cambridge.
Musicians who flourished in the reign of Henry VIII.: Ashton, Kasar, Norman, Shepherd, Dr. Christopher Tye, (author of *Laudate Nomen*,) Johnson, Parsons, and several others.
1512 Supplies for the war against France freely voted by Parliament, and cordially seconded by the people, who generally desired war with that country.

1512 An "Income Tax" of two-fifteenths from the commons, and two-tenths from the clergy, levied for the war.
Fruitless expedition against France.
Naval victory of Sir Edward Howard.
The Scottish privateer Barton taken by the English, and punished.
Government annuities first granted.
St. Leonard's College, at St. Andrew's, Scotland, founded by Prior Hepburn.
First royal dock at Woolwich built.
First royal navy (so called) established.
Wolsey a favourite of the king.
Parliament grants Henry a large subsidy.
"Poll Tax" imposed for raising the subsidy.
Robert Whittington receives the laurel at Oxford, the last instance of a laureated degree at that university.
[Skelton was laureated at Oxford in 1489, and at Cambridge in 1493. Skelton usually styled himself "Orator Regius."]
Chapel at the eastern end of Westminster Abbey built.
1513 Sir Edward Howard slain, and his fleet repulsed, near Brest.
Henry endeavours, but in vain, to conciliate the Scottish king.
Henry invades France with a large army.
Execution of the duke of Suffolk.
Battle of Spurs; the English victorious, Aug. 16.
Scottish alliance with France agt. Engld.
James IV. (Scot.) invades Northumberland, Aug. 22.
Norham Castle besieged; surndrs., Aug. 29.
Battle of Flodden; defeat and death of James IV. of Scotland, 10,000 Scots slain, Sep. 9.
James V. (Scot.) 18 months old, under the Regency of queen Margaret.
Tournay surrenders to Henry, Sep. 13.
Margaret (Scot.) marries the earl of Angus.
The duke of Albany regent, (Scotland.)
Henry arrives in England, Oct. 22.
Medical men first exempted from serving on juries.
[There were only thirteen medical men in London at this time.]
Abolition of the "Benefit of Clergy," as it regards murderers.
The claim of "Sanctuary" abolished.
1514 Peace with France; cession of Tournay to England.
Marriage of princess Mary with Louis XII.
Anne Boleyn, now a girl — a maid of honour to the princess Mary—accompanies her to France.
Rise of bishop Wolsey, he is presented to the See of York, Aug. 5.
Duke of Albany introduces French troops into Scotland, to check the anarchy which prevails; this renders him unpopular.
Hampton court commenced.
1515 Return of the duke of Albany to Scotland from France (Lord Home having joined the Englh. party); he is appointed regent.
[Albany's mother was a French woman, so was his wife; his chief estates were in France, and he had spent most of his life in that country.]
1515 Wolsey created cardinal and chancellor of England.
Courts of requests established.
Invention of the Camera Obscura.
1516 The Queen of Scots visits London, May 3.
Arrogant demand of Henry that the Scottish parliament should dismiss Albany.
The parliament manfully refuse, July.
Modern Period of Civil Jurisprudence commences abt. the time of Reformation.
[A new impulse having been given to learning, the science of jurisprudence underwent from this time a complete revolution. See France, 1529.]
Rebellion in Scotland of the earl of Arran, Lennox, Glencairn, and suppressed by the regent Albany.
Corpus Christi College, Oxford, founded.
1517 Indulgences sold throughout Europe.
The duke of Albany departs for France to obtain French assistance.
Queen Margaret comes to Edinburgh; she and her husband quarrel.
The "Pastime of Pleasure," by Stephen Hawes, published.
1518 Wolsey appointed papal legate, June 29.
Reconciliation of Margaret (Scotland) and her husband, Angus.
League with France; Tournay restored.
Princess Mary affianced to the dauphin.
The College of Physicians, London, fndd.
St. George's Chapel, Windsor, founded.
1519 Henry proposes an interview with Francis of France, to take place in July—postponed in consequence of the death of the queen of Germany.
Interview of Henry and Charles at Dover, May 26—previously concerted by Wolsey for a reward of 7,000 ducats.
The emperor promises Wolsey to further his views with reference to the next vacancy in the Holy See.
Court masquerades in this reign:—
Dramatic character given to the amusement of the mask for the first time at court—ambassadors from France being present.
1520 Meeting of Henry and Francis I. of France at Ardres, the "Field of the Cloth of Gold," June 7.
Civil war in Scotland between the Hamiltons and Douglasses of the Angus branch.
First Map of England, by George Lilly.
Literary stops (punctuation) first used.
Birth of Adm. Sir John Hawkins (d. 1595.)
Death of Henry Stevens.
The term "Troy-weight" first occurs in a statute of this year.
[The pound Troy is said to have derived its name from the town of Troyes, where a celebrated fair was held, and this weight used. See 1532.]
The art of knitting takes its rise about this period.
[Up to the time of Henry VIII. the hose or stockings were made of milled cloth by tailors. It is probable that the first knit stockings were of silk, although the same process soon became common with other materials.]
The cathedral service first set to music, by John Marbeck, organist of Windsor.

1521 Wolsey issues orders to all the bishops for the seizure of heretical books, May 14.
Duke of Buckingham, charged with having meditated crimes against the government, is beheaded, May 17.
The real crimes of Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham were:—he was of the royal Plantagenet line; he was very wealthy; he was frank, generous, and popular; he was the son of the judicially murdered Buckingham (see 1483); the king had no sons; on which account it was hinted that the duke's son would inherit after Henry.]
Henry writes to Louis of Bavaria, calling on him to exterminate heresy, May 20.
Title of "Defender of the Faith" conferred upon Henry by the pope; bull dated Oct. 9.
[It was while the blood of Buckingham was fresh upon him that Henry set himself up as defender of the holy Roman Catholic Church.]
League at Calais against France, between Henry, pope Leo, and the emperor Charles, Nov. 19.
Act for restraining inclosures.
Death of John Skelton, poet laureate.
Albany returns to Scotland on the invitation of Margaret; her husband and brother having been discarded by her.
Bishop Gawain Douglas "a better poet than politician, and who had more genius than morality and patriotism," becomes the medium of communication between Angus and king Henry.
Henry expels all Scotchmen from Engld.
1522 The earl of Shrewsbury invades Scotland without any declaration of war having been made by Henry.
Second visit of Charles V. to Henry, May 26; treaty between them against France; Charles pledges to marry the princess Mary, and to indemnify Henry for his loss of the French pension—while each sovereign undertakes to begin the war against France with 40,000 men.
The earl of Surrey escorts Charles to the Spanish coast, and on his return his fleet ravages the coast of France.
A forced loan of £20,000 raised by Wolsey from the citizens of London.
Wolsey demands a supply from the House of Commons; and is offended with Sir T. More, speaker, because of his reply.
Wolsey aspires to the pontificate, but fails.
Silver farthings first coined.
Tonstall, bp. of Durham, publishes the first English work on arithmetic.
The duke of Albany invades England, but Dacre's crafty negotiations prove successful in causing him to disband his army.
Surrey marches against Albany, but returns without a blow being struck.
Death of Gawain Douglas.
"The Nut-brown Maid," a ballad by an anonymous writer, published.
1523 Duke of Albany returns to France.
Angus is made regent.
Wolsey again fails at Rome, Nov. 18.
Supply of £800,000 refused by the commns.
The ryal (noble) rises in value to 11s. 3d., the sovereign to 22s. 6d., and the angel to 7s. 6d.
1523 The George noble first coined.
[After a few years the noble and its parts were no longer struck; the double ryal received the appellation of "pound sovereign," and was ordered to pass for 20s.; the angel rose in value to 8s., and the quarter angel was first struck; lastly, to supply the place of the half and quarter noble, crowns and half crowns were struck in Gold. Crowns were struck in this metal down to the reign of George III.—*Benj. R. Green.*]
1524 Soap first made in London and Bristol.
First parliamentary act for repair of roads.
Great alarm of a second general deluge, it having been predicted that one would occur this year.
Hops first brought into England—imported from the Netherlands (? 1428.)
[A well-known ancient distich says,

"Turkeys, Carp, Piccarel, and Beer,
Came into England all in one year."

On this Mr. Smedley remarks:—"Until, however, it be clearly ascertained that turkeys, carp, piccarel, Reformation, hops, and beer, all date in England from 1524, we do not see that much is gained towards the chronology of hops."]
Combat of Horner the armourer and his man Peter, the former defeated, then hanged and beheaded at Tyburn.
1525 Disagreement between Henry VIII. and the emperor Charles.
Usurpation of power in Scotland by the Douglasses.
King Henry concludes a peace with Francis of France, Aug. 30.
Hops first used in liquors in England.
Hampton Court palace built by Wolsey.
Dover fortified. (The castle built in 47.)
Fig-trees brought into England from Italy—by cardinal Pole.
Rise of the "Libertines"—leaders Corin and Quintin—from which time the word libertine is understood in a bad sense.
1526 Wolsey presents Hampton Court palace to king Henry.
Hans Holbein, John de Maheuze, and other foreign painters, fl. in England.
[The *English Painters* follow, in general, the masters of the Flemish and Italian schools; their portraits and landscapes are excellent, animals also good, and they stand unrivalled in water colours.]
1527 Union with France against the empire.
Anne Boleyn returns home and becomes one of the maids of honour to Katharine.
Henry commences proceedings for the divorce of queen Katharine.
He is offended at the pope's hesitation.
First voyage for the discovery of a North West passage.
1528 Petitions to the legislature from physicians against the use of hops as "a wicked weed"—its use is accordingly prohibited. (See 1428 and 1524.)
Commencemnt. of the Scotch Reformation.
Incendiaries denied benefit of clergy.
Martyrdom of Patrick Hamilton at St. Andrews.

1528 Turkeys first imported into England.
General heraldic visitation of counties.
[From this period to the early part of the 18th century, the practice of heraldic visitations of counties took place every 20 years.]
1529 Campeggio and Wolsey (papal legates) hear and adjourn the question of the queen's divorce.
[The queen pleaded her own case before them and the king, June 21.]
Whitehall palace seized by king Henry from cardinal Wolsey (1698.)
Rise of archbishop Cranmer.
Disgrace of Wolsey; he is deprived of the great seal, Oct. 17.
General peace at Cambray.
Sir Thomas More lord chancellor.
Embassy of Cranmer to pope Clement.
Thomas Cromwell, the son of a blacksmith at Putney, promoted.
Pinks first cultivated in England.
Tuberose introduced into England.
[Brought from India to Europe in 1524.]
Wolsey college, Ipswich, founded.
1530 Wolsey is arrested at York for "high treason" by the earl Northumberld., Nov. 4.
He dies at Leicester Abbey, Nov. 29.
Parochial registers established.
St. James palace, London, built on the site of St. James's hospital.
Illegal and oppressive taxation occasions popular discontent.
A pound of silver coins into 62 shillings.
Death of William Dunbar, poet.
First patent under which the existing office of poet laureate is held, is of this date.—*Smedley.*
1531 Post Offices first established.
The king's supremacy commanded to be acknowledged by the clergy, May 4.
Katharine and Henry separate at Windsor; the queen proceeds to Ampthill.
Thos. Bilney, a heretic, burnt at Smithfld.
Court of Session, consisting of 15 judges, established in Scotland.
1532 Written appeal of queen Katharine to the pope, Jan 25.
The seal resigned by Sir T. More, May 16, who retires to solitude and to poverty.
Death of Archbishop Warham, Aug. 23.
He is succeeded by Cranmer in 1533.
Richard Swineshead teaches at Oxford.
Punishment of boiling to death inflicted on Rouse, steward of the bp. of Rochester, for poisoning seventeen persons.
First English work on agriculture—by Sir A. Fitzherbert—published.
Revival of husbandry from this period.
The apricot first brought into England fr. Italy, by Wolfe, the king's gardener.
Statute enjoining that meat, &c., be sold by lawful weight—"Haber-de-pois."
["The term *aver-du-pots*, which was originally made use of to designate every description of heavy merchandise, was afterwards transferred to the *weight* itself, by which they were most commonly estimated."—*Peacock.*]
Thomas Wyatt (died 1541) and Henry Howard, earl of Surrey, first English writers of sonnets and blank verse, fl.
1533 Henry's second marriage:—to Anne Boleyn (privately) by Dr. Lee, Jan. 25.
He divorces Katharine; Cranmer being the agent by which the sentence of divorce is pronounced, May 23.
Katharine's rank is that of Princess Dowager of Wales.
Henry and Anne Boleyn publicly married by archbp. Cranmer, May 28.
Birth of the princess Elizabeth, Sep. 7.
Hemp and flax (for making fishing nets), and currants, first planted in England.
1534 Parliament legalizes Cranmer's acts.
Abrogation, by parliament, of the papal supremacy, from which event the *Separation of the English from the Romish Church* takes its rise from Henry's quarrel with the Pope.
Augmentation court established.
The first-fruits of the clergy transferred to the king by act of parliament (1316.)
Execution of the "Holy Maid of Kent" and her associates.
Thomas Cranmer created earl of Essex.
Bp. Fisher and Sir Thomas More (opponents of the divorce) refuse to take the new oath in its integrity.
John Frith and Andrew Hewitt burnt at one stake in Smithfield for heresy.
Rebellion of Fitz-gerald in Ireland (1537.)
Wales governed by English laws.
Robert Stevens completes the division of the chapters of the Bible into verses.
John Heywood, inventor of "Interludes," and author of "Spider and Flie," fl. (died 1565.)
[The first attempts in this country to extend the sphere of the mysteries and moralities, appear to have been made by this writer.]
1535 Nine clergymen, who refuse to admit the spiritual supremacy of Henry, are hanged and quartered at Tyburn—six on May 5, and three on June 18.
Beheading of the aged bp. Fisher, June 22;
Sir Thomas More beheaded, July 6.
Universal horror is produced at home and on the continent by these murders.
The pope draws up a form of excommunication against Henry, but suspends its execution.
Cromwell created vicar-general.
Translation of the Bible by Miles Coverdale published at Oxford, Oct. 4.
The king's *conge d' elire* for the election of bishops introduced.
James V. (Scotld.) marries Magdalene of France.
1536 Death of Katharine at Kimbolton, Jan. 8.
Henry is reconciled to the princess Mary.
Anne Boleyn loses Henry's favour.
She is committed to the Tower, May 2.
Condemnation of Norris, Smeaton, Brereton, and Weston, for treason, May 12.
The queen and her brother, Lord Rochford, condemned, May 15.
Lord Rochford, &c. beheaded, May 17.
Queen Anne Boleyn beheaded, May 19.
St. James's Park made.
Birth of Jasper Heywood, poet, (d. 1597.)
The Bible first translated by the king's authority, after much hesitation.

1536 Third marriage of Henry:—to Jane Seymour, one of the late queen's maids of honour, May 20.
Parliament meets June 6; they invest Henry with several important privileges.
The lesser monasteries suppressed; and the Black Book appointed.
Incorporation of Wales with England.
Popular insurrection in Lincolnshire to prevent the suppression of monasteries.
Cardinal Pole encourages the disaffected.
"Pilgrimage of Grace" under Robert Aske.
The English tongue, dress, and manners, embraced in Ireland.
Bible, Creed, Decalogue, and Paternoster, set forth and placed in churches to be read in English.
1537 Aske, Lord Darcy, and other leaders of the insurrection, executed.
Suppression of the rebellion in Ireland by the execution of the family of the Fitzgeralds in the Tower, Feb.
Death of Magdalene, queen of James V. of Scotland.
James marries Mary of Guise.
Birth of Edward, Prince of Wales, Oct. 12.
Death of Jane Seymour, queen, Oct. 21.
The "Pilgrimage of Grace" suppressed.
[The multitude under Aske's leadership insisted upon the suppression of heretical books, the deprivation of heretical bishops, the restoration of papal authority, &c., &c.—in a word, they required that the Reformation should be renounced, and that the path pursued by the government for the last four years should be retraced.]
Dissolution of the greater monasteries.
[The revenues of 193 suppressed monasteries amounted to £2,653,000. The abbey lands were confiscated among Henry's courtiers.]
Revision of Coverdale's transl. of the Bible.
The "bishops' book" published.
1538 Conference of Henry with the Saxon protestant missionaries, Aug. 5.
Incorporation of the City of London Companies of Archers—title "Fraternity of St. George."
Parish registers establd. by lord Cromwell.
John Bale, author of religious plays, and the first who applied the terms "Tragedy" and "Comedy" to English dramatic pieces, (born 1495, died 1563.)
Two Baptists burnt at Smithfield, Nov.
Lambert, a schoolmaster, executed.
"Schools of Anatomy;" laws first passed.
1539 Sir E. Nevil, lord Montacute, and the marquis of Exeter, beheaded, Jan. 9.
The abbots of Reading, Glastonbury, and Colchester, deny the king's supremacy, for which they are hanged and quartered.
Parliament summoned to settle the affairs of religion for the nation, April.
Sanguinary statute of the "Six Articles," passed in May.
[These articles were enforced by the severest penalties—death, imprisonment, the forfeiture of goods, according to the nature of the offence, and the behaviour of the criminal. The ancient opinions were still so generally favoured by the people, that the execution of this penal statute, though accompanied with the most revolting circumstances, was far from being unpopular.]
1539 Thomas-á-Becket's bones taken up and burned as those of a traitor (1220.)
Cranmer sends his wife to Germany.
Persecution of Reformers in Scotland: seven burnt for heresy.
The king's proclamations voted by parliament to have the force of law.
Total dissolution of the religious houses.
[Number of religious houses suppressed in England and Wales:—643 monasteries, 90 colleges, 2374 churches and free chapels, and 110 hospitals.]
Sir A. Fitzherbert's work on surveying.
Hurst castle, Hampshire, built.
1540 Henry's fourth marriage:—to Anne of Cleves, Jan. 6.
Apricots introduced from Epirus.
Clock set up at Hampton court; the first accurate time-keeper in England.
Authority given by act of Scottish parliament to Lords of Session when *sitting* in judgment, to make "Acts of Sederunt."
Westminster erected into a bishopic.
Parliament dissolves Henry's 4th marriage.
Divorce of Anne: she is pensioned.
The order of knights Hospitallers dissolved and their property seized.
Cromwell is accused of "treason;" beheaded, July 28. Hungerford also beheaded.
Fifth marriage of Henry:—to Katharine Howard, Aug 8.
Order of St. Andrew revived by James V., Scotland. (Some say *founded*. See 809.)
Nicholas Udale, master of Eton college, publishes his "Ralph Roister Doister."
1541 The venerable dowager countess of Salisbury, Margaret, daughter of George duke of Clarence, and last of the Plantagenets, beheaded, May 27.
[She refused to lay her head on the block, refusing to die like a criminal, as she was not conscious of any guilt. The executioner pursued her round and round the scaffold, aiming at her hoary head, which at length he took off, after mangling the neck and shoulders of the illustrious victim in the most horrifying manner.]
Navigation act modified and extended.
Margaret Davie, a young woman, boiled to death for poisoning (1532.)
Dancing by cinque paces introd. fr. Italy.
The bishopricks of Peterborough, Oxford, and Gloucester, founded.
The statute of 1532 repealed, upon a petition of the butchers, who declare they shall all be ruined if this custom of selling provisions by weight, which had never been the case before, should continue to be enforced.
Culpepper and Deneham hanged, Dec. 10.
1542 Queen Katherine Howard and lady Rochford beheaded, for "treason," Feb. 13.
First assumption of the title "king of Ireland," by English sovereigns.
[Henry VIII. was the first English sovereign to assume, on his coins, the title of king of Ireland: hitherto the English kings styled themselves lords of Ireland.]

1542 War with Scotland—Norfolk heads the English army.
Defeat of the Scotch at Solway Moss, Nov. 25. James sinks into despair.
Death of James V. of Scotland, Dec. 14.
Mary, (Scotland) a week old, under the Regency of the earl of Arran, Dec. 22.
Bishopricks of Bristol and Chester fdd.
Cardan, chemist, flourishes (1501–1576.)
1543 Proposal of Henry for a marriage between his son, Edward, and the infant Mary, queen of Scots. Favoured by Angus, &c. Opposed by cardinal Beaton, the Scottish priesthood, the earl of Arran, and others.
Cardinal Beaton (Scotland) becomes obnoxious to Henry VIII.
Treaty with Charles; war with France.
Sixth marriage of Henry to Katharine Parr, widow of Lord Latimer, July 12.
The queen, discovered to be a heretic, dexterously wards off danger.
Religious satirical dramas suppressed.
Pins brought from France.
Iron (cannon) first cast in England, in Sussex, by Flemish workmen—Peter Baude and Ralph Page.
Grammar school of Abergavenny founded.
The Italian method of Book-keeping known in England, (Hugh Oldcastle.)
The first English Litany commanded to be used in churches by royal authority.
[Bishop Newton says, that Litanies were first used in processions and other devotions about the year 400, and that Litanies to the Virgin were introduced by Gregory I. in 595. Litanies are expressly recognized by the Council of Orleans in 511 as peculiarly solemn supplications; and other councils subsequently appointed them at a variety of sacred seasons besides that of Pentecost, when they were much used. The council of Toledo, in 694, decreed that they should be used once a month. By degrees they were extended to two days in each week, viz., Wednesday and Friday. A service called "Litania Septiformis"—because it included a procession consisting of clergy, laymen, monks, virgins, married women, widows, and children, and poor persons—was appointed by Gregory the Great, in consequence of a pestilence which desolated Rome. Processions accompanied Litanies in the early church.]
The "king's book" published.
1544 Birth of Sir Philip Sydney, author of a pastoral romance, entitled "Arcadia," "Defence of English Poesy," (d. 1586.)
Invasion of Scotland, and capture of Edinburgh by the earl of Hertford, May.
Henry invades France with 30,000 men, in July.
Person, Testwood, and Filmer burnt for heresy before Windsor Castle.
Henry captures Boulogne, Sep. 14.
Treaty of Crespi, Sep. 17. Henry excluded.
Henry returns "sorely impoverished."
Abortive siege of Coldingham by the earl of Arran. Treachery of Scotch nobles.
Lord Wriothesley the king's adviser.
Iron cast at Blackstead in Surrey.
The cavalry first carry pistols.
1544 Cruel extortion of Henry.
Silver raised from 3s. 9d. to 4s. the oz.
1545 Lord Lisle drives the French fleet from the English channel, July 19.
Plot for the assassination of cardinal Beaton submitted to Henry VIII.
False accusers to be branded with the letter F. in the face.
Needles made in Engld. by an East Indian.
Tonnage at this time 12,455 tons; mariners and soldiers 7,730.
The "King's Primer," containing a form of prayer for morning and evening, &c.
1546 Wishart executed in Scotland for heresy.
Assassination of cardinal Beaton at St. Andrews, by Leslie and Carmichael, May 29.
Peace with France, June 7, and Scotland.
Henry raises the price of gold and silver; adulterates the coin, and enforces its circulation.
Legal rate of interest fixed at 10 per cent.
Henry obtains by statute the right to bestow his sceptre on whom he pleases.
The upper classes allowed to use Bibles.
Torture and execution of Anne Ascue for heresy. John Lascelles, Nicholas Belenian, and John Adams are burned with her, for rejecting transubstantiation, &c.
Image worship suppressed.
Earl of Surrey attainted of high treason.
1547 Surrey is beheaded, Jan. 19.
Henry hastens the trial of duke of Norfolk. He is condemned to be executed on Jan. 29.
Death of Henry VIII., Jan. 28, aged 56.
[No English sovereign ever exercised a more despotic authority over his people than Henry VIII., and yet few were more popular among a large class of the people; many of whom admired his generosity and munificence, while they gloried in the spiritual independence which he had achieved for his country. Henry, in order to realize his own objects, invested the representatives of the people with a formidable power, which (although under his auspices, it was frequently used as an instrument of cruelty and oppression) proved in happier days the safeguard of liberty. He extended the benefits of the constitution to Wales, adding four new counties to the principality, and paved the way for the introduction of about thirty knights, citizens, and burgesses.]
Edward VI. (10 yrs.) under the regency of Earl of Hertford—created dk. of Somerset.
Chancellor Wriothesley (head of the Catholic party) displaced by lord St. John.
The lieut. of the Tower declines to deliver the duke of Norfolk for execution.
Sir Thos. Seymour marries qu. Katharine.
Renewed hostilities with Scotland.
Battle of Pinkey: the English victorious, 10,000 Scots slain, Sep. 10.
John Knox at the head of the Scotch Reformers.
Repeal of the six bloody articles; and of the act respecting royal proclamations.
Palace built for the protector, Edward, duke of Somerset, in London.
Four loaves for a penny, and a cask of beer (cask included) for 6d. at this time.

1547 The English liturgy compiled, by commissioners appointed by Edward, viz.—archbishops Cranmer and Ridley and eleven other divines.
The artichoke first seen in England.
1548 Mary queen of Scots conveyed to France.
French troops arrive in Scotland.
Death of queen Katharine Parr, wife of Sir Thomas Seymour, Sep. 30.
The Book of Common Prayer published.
Imprisonment of Dr. Gardiner.
The practice of lighting candles in churches on Candlemas day abolished by law.
Endine first cultivated in England; also tarragon, lavender, sweet basil, Winter cherry, shallot, parsley (from Sardinia), garlic, and orache (from Turkey), first introduced.
1549 Lord Sudely (Sir T. Seymour) impeached.
Seymour convicted: beheaded, March 17.
War with France for Boulogne.
Popular insurrections in several counties.
Lords-lieut. of counties first appointed.
Suppression of Kett's insurrection by Dudley, earl of Warwick.
Conspiracy against the duke of Somerset.
The protector is sent to the Tower, Oct. 14.
Warwick, now duke of Northumberland, succeeds as head of affairs.
Somerset house, Strand, first built.
The eldest sons of peers first permitted to sit in parliament.
Coverdale's Bible appointed to be read in churches.
Theatrical performances forbidden (1579.)
1550 Peace with France; Boulogne restored, March 14.
Peace with Scotland.
Re-admission of the duke of Somerset to the council, March 31.
Deprivation of bps. Bonner and Gardiner.
Yeast for bread first used in England.
Treaty of commerce with Sweden for the importation of bullion.
The liturgy printed in Dublin; the first book printed there.
The whole of the cathedral service set to musical notes by John Marbeck, organist of Windsor.
[Marbeck narrowly escaped martyrdom, through the intercession of Sir Humphrey Forster, because of his zeal in promoting the reformed religion.]
1551 Marriage treaty between Edward and Elizabeth of France, July 19.
Deprivation of bps. Day and Heath, Oct. 1.
First regular comedy performed in Engld.
Somerset arrested and tried for treason, Oct.
Ale houses first licensed.
[Ale booths were first set up in 728.]
John, dk. of Northumberld., chief minister.
Houses in Crutched Friars and the Strand, London, the first private houses of any importance in Engl. with glass windows.
[Dr. Henry remarks, that although the art of glass-making was introduced in the seventh century, (Bede says, that Abbot Benedict in 674 sent for foreign artists to glaze his church and monastery at Wearmouth,) yet it was afterwards so much neglected, that no private house had glass windows till after the conclusion of the tenth century. Before this period the windows of houses, and even of cathedral churches, admitted the light through fine linen cloths or lattices of wood.]
1551 Second Prayer Book of Edward VI. publ.
Robert Recorde, arithmetician, geometrician, and a writer on optics, flourishes.
Winter-guard fleet 2,150 tons, 1,516 men; summer-guard fleet, 2,540 tons, 1,730 men.
1552 The duke of Somerset beheaded, Jan. 22.
The "New Opinions" adopted by the duke of Northumberland, and by others.
The princess Mary obstinately rejects them.
New laws of "Heretical" treason.
The regency of Scotland resigned by the earl of Arran in favour of Mary of Guise.
Astronomical and geometrical works burnt, as instruments of magic.
Act for the true making of woollen cloth; directing that Lancashire and Cheshire cottons be 22 yds. in length, ⅞ in breadth, and to weigh 30 lbs.
Law of treason; regulations requiring two living witnesses, &c.
Starching linen first introduced.
Crown and half-crown, sixpenny and threepenny, silver pieces coined.
Tonnage at this period 11,065 tons.
1553 Lord Guildford Dudley and lady Jane Grey married, May.
Death of Edward VI., July 6, aged 16.
Lady Jane Grey proclaimed queen in London (at the Tower), July 10.
Mary, daughter of Henry VIII. and Katharine of Arragon, proclaimed in Norwich, July 13.
Northumberld. changes sides; joins Mary.
Retirement of lady Jane Grey, and Accession of Mary, queen of England, &c.
Mary liberates Norfolk and others from the Tower.
Elizabeth Crofts, "the Spirit of the Wall."
Bishop Gardiner made prime minister.
Mary's determination to marry Don Philip of Spain occasions a great ferment.
Coronation of queen Mary, Sep. 1.
Archbishop Cranmer thrown into prison.
Act confirming the validity of Henry's (VIII.) first marriage.
Passage to Archangel discovered.
Northumberland, Gates, Palmer, exectd.
Intercourse with Russia first opened.
Penance of Elizabeth Crofts at St. Paul's Cross for seditious speeches.
The horse guards first enrolled.
Birth of Rev. Robert Hooker (died 1600).
1554 Splendid embassy from Spain in January.
Sir Peter Carew and Sir Thomas Wyatt's insurrection (on account of the project of a Spanish marriage) frustrated.
[From the 7th to the 12th March, at least 400 persons suffered capital punishment on account of those outbreaks. Many more were executed afterwards.]
Princess Elizabeth committed to the Tower.
Execution of lady Jane Grey and Lord Guilford Dudley, Feb. 12.
[It is thought that Mary had no intention of delivering them for execution, but for the insurrections of Carew and Wyatt.]
Duke of Suffolk, the father of lady Jane Grey, beheaded, Feb. 23.

1554 Sir Thomas Wyatt executed, April 11.
[Other executions followed, viz., Lord Thomas Grey, William Thomas, clerk of the privy council, in 1549, &c.]
Acquittal of Sir Nicholas Throgmorton.
State prosecution of his jury.
Elizabeth is removed to Richmond, May 19.
[She afterwards removed to Woodstock.]
Mary marries Philip of Spain, July 25.
The parliament deny to Mary the power of changing the succession.
Revival of the acts against Lollardism, heresy, religious treason, &c.
Trinity College, Oxford, founded.
Removal of the papal censures against the nation by cardinal Pole; the Roman Catholic worship restored, Nov. 19.
Public rejoicings on the occasion.
The weaving of "Norwich satins and fustins" commenced.
The queen gives out that she is pregnant; the clergy preach, the parliament legislate, the public speculate on the matter.
[The poor queen was dropsical.]
1555 Riot in Westminster between some Spaniards and Englishmen, Jan. 1.
Wm. Featherstone personates Edward VI.
Persecution of protestants: prebendary John Rogers, the first martyr, Feb. 4.
The prisons are crowded with heretics.
Bishop Hooper burnt at Gloucester, Feb. 9.
Bp. Taylor burnt at Hadleigh, same day.
Lawrence Saunders burnt at Coventry, March 29. On the following day bishop Ferrar is burnt at St. David's.
Other burnings for the cause of religion:—Thomas Hawkes at Coggeshall, John Lawrence at Colchester, Tomkins at Shoreditch, Pigott at Braintree, Knight at Maldon, Hunter at Brentwood, &c.
Philip departs for the continent, Sept.
Bishops Ridley and Latimer burnt at Oxford for heresy, Oct. 16.
War with Scotland still carried on.
Mary resigns the church lands and tithes, "as essential to her salvation."
Parliament refuses supplies.
Death of chancellor bp. Gardiner, Nov. 12.
Heath, archbishop of York, succeeds him.
Edward Kelly, a notary and alchemist, born at Worcester.
Currants introduced from Zante.
Illegal extortions of the queen.
Public roads and highways enlarged.
Act of relief for the clothiers of Halifax.
1556 Philip continues to press the queen for money; she arbitrarily levies a loan of £60,000 on 1000 persons.
A general loan is also demanded.
The commerce of Engld. declines, owing to the oppressive duties arbitrarily demndd.
Archbp. Cranmer, aged 66, burnt at Oxford, (after having signed six recantation scrolls to save his life,) Mar. 21.
Card. Pole succeeds him in his see, Mar. 22.
Crime greatly increases; highway robberies, loathsome offences, &c., abound; fifty are hanged at one assizes, at Oxford; men of rank become robbers, &c.
Clever's insurrection in Norfolk suppresd.
Dr. Cheke is betrayed in Flanders into the hands of Mary's agents, and put to death.
1556 Thirteen persons burnt for heresy at Stratford-le-bow, June 27.
The bones of Martin Bucer and Paul Phagius dug up and burnt at Cambridge.
The bones of Peter Martyr's wife taken up and burnt at Oxford.
[Eighty-four persons were burnt this year.]
John Rogers, prebend of St. Paul's, burned at Smithfield.
The glover's company, Lond., incorporatd.
Philip succeeds to the throne of Spain.
Tonnage of ships at this time 7,110 tons; number of ships 22.
1557 Philip visits his wife, Mary, in March.
Unfortunate descent of Sir Thomas Stafford with 32 refugees on Scarborough.
Stafford beheaded, in May.
War against France, declared June 7.
Philip finally departs from England, July 7.
Seven thousand men under the earl of Pembroke sent over to France; followed by the victory of St. Quentin.
Death of Anne of Cleves at Chelsea, Aug.
Mary contends with the pope.
Quarrels between the queen regent of Scotland and the lords of the congregation respecting religion.
Glass bottles, &c., first made in England; manufactories established at Crutched Friars, and in the Savoy.
Restrictive laws respecting the manufacture of woollen cloths.
Caius College, Cambridge, founded.
St. John's College, Oxford, founded.
The poems of Lord Surrey and Sir Thomas Wyatt first published.
1558 Calais taken by duke of Guise, Jan. 8.
[A town which cost Edward III. an obstinate siege of eleven months, and which had been retained by England for 211 years, was lost after an eight days' siege.]
Parliament and the clergy grant liberal supplies for carrying on the war.
Mary queen of Scots married to the Dauphin in Paris April 28.
Death of queen Mary, Nov. 17, aged 42.
[Queen Mary possessed many noble and generous qualities. "She was generally sincere and high-minded, and shrunk from that trickery and treachery in state matters which her more fortunate sister Elizabeth adopted without hesitation as a general rule of conduct. She was capable of warm and lasting friendships; was charitable to the poor, and considerate to the afflicted; and she was the first to suggest the foundation of an establishment like Chelsea Hospital, for which she bequeathed certain funds, which her successor neglected to carry into effect." Her literary attainments were considerable, for we are informed that she understood three foreign languages—the Italian, French, and Spanish, besides being well acquainted with the Latin, and having a partial knowledge of the Greek. She was, moreover, fond of music, and played well, especially on the lute. In matters of feminine propriety she far outshone her successor, for the violent gesticulation and swearing of gross oaths, not to mention other impropriaties

of Elizabeth, were unknown to Mary. As a queen, however, her bigotry and peevishness—the latter increased by ill health and domestic troubles, and the former nourished by her "spiritual advisers," she proved herself worse than useless—witness the appalling fact, that during her short reign not fewer than 285 persons, including 5 bishops, 21 clergymen, 55 women and 4 children, were burnt in various parts of the kingdom for the "crime" of difference of opinion on religious matters; not to mention the thousands who, for conscience sake, suffered the loss of goods, liberty, health, and social status, at the hands of the sanguinary and vigilant inquisitors of this reign.]

1558 During the reign of Mary twenty-two additional boroughs were created.

Elizabeth, daughter of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn, ascends the throne.

Civil list about £600,000.

[With Elizabeth commenced a new era in the history of the public revenue—rigid economy and avoidance of debt being the two great principles upon which her financial economy was based.]

Death of cardinal Pole, Nov. 18.

The Dauphin of France and his consort Mary assume the royal title of England; hence arises the hatred of Elizabeth to Mary Stuart.

Cecil appointed secretary of state.

Sir Nicholas Bacon appointed chancellor.

Pope Paul IV. denies Elizabeth's right to the sovereignty.

Dress, &c., of apprentices regulated by law.

The Bishops' Bible published.

Elizabeth forbids the elevation of the host in the chapel royal; yet she finds the protestantism of protestants stronger than her own.

She liberates all those confined for their adherence to protestantism.

Execution of Walter Mill at St. Andrews for heresy, the last of the Scottish martyrs.

1559 Queen Elizabeth crowned by Dr. Oglethorpe, January 15.

Philip of Spain makes Elizabeth an offer of marriage (uncanonical).

Elizabeth's first parliament meets Jan. 25.

Act of uniformity passed; the queen declared head of the church; restoration of the first fruits and tenths to the queen (1555); Edward's laws on religion and his English prayer book restored; modification of offensive epithets in the collects.

The queen declares her intention of living and dying "a virgin queen."

Archbishop Heath and all the other bishops (except Kitchen of Landaff) refuse to take the oath of uniformity; they are deprived of their sees, which are conferred upon "conforming" divines.

Persecution of Roman Catholics who refuse the oaths of supremacy and uniformity; voluntary exile of many catholics.

[Matters would have been worse with the catholics had the queen and her advisers not resisted the persecuting zeal of the ascendant party.]

1559 The reformation in Scotland progresses through Knox's preaching; fiery zeal of the iconoclastic party; riots; destruction of churches, &c.

Elizabeth's vindictive conduct towards Dr. Story; she has him kidnapped in Flanders, brought over and executed.

Peace with France—at Chateau-Cambreses, April 2.

The protestant refugees return from the continent in great numbers; they desire to push the reformation farther than the Anglican clergy are prepared for.

The "Puritans" make their appearance.

War between Mary of Guise (regent of Scotland) and the "Lords of the Congregation."

Mary Stuart becomes queen of France, (a momentary elevation) July 11.

Popular hatred and suspicion of the French in Scotland.

Elizabeth aids the Scottish malcontents at Leith; money, gunpowder, &c., sent to the mercenary nobles by Elizabeth's agents.

Imprudent conduct of the ex-bishops, Bonner, Heath, Bourn, and Tuberville; they are thrown into prison.

Custom-house, London, built.

The queen borrows £200,000 from the city of Antwerp to assist her in reforming her coin.

The coin restored to its purity; all the debased money of Henry and Mary called in.

Further debasement of the Scottish coinage.

1560 Preparations of Elizabeth for war.

France offers to give up Calais to England if Elizabeth will not interfere with the affairs of Scotland; Elizabeth declines the offer.

Treaty of Berwick btw. Elizabeth and the Scottish lords of the congregatn. Feb. 27.

Re-establishment of the protestant church.

Coverdale's Bible reprinted at Geneva and re-introduced into England.

Elizabeth sends to Philip II. of Spain the order of the Garter, which he returns.

Eric of Sweden makes Elizabeth an offer of marriage.

Siege and blockade of Leith by the united forces of Elizabeth and the lords of the congregation in April.

Suspicions of Elizabeth's ulterior designs by the insurgent lords.

Death of the queen regent in Edinburgh castle, June 10.

Treaty of Edinburgh between Mary's commissioners and the lords of the congregation, July 6.

Peace; Leith is surrendered by the brave D'Oisel, the French governor.

The reformation established in Scotland; the presbyterian form of church government adopted; and the first General Assembly held.

The formularies of the presbyterian church compiled by John Knox.

Mary refuses to ratify the acts of the Scottish parliament.

Re-establishment of Westminster school.

The death of Francis II., Dec. 5, leaves Mary queen of Scots a widow.

1560 Insurance in use in England.
The Outer Temple an inn of law.
Lady Catharine Grey and her husband, the earl of Hertford, sent to the Tower.
Suspicions are entertained that Lord Robert Dudley had murdered his wife, and perpetrated other gross crimes, Nov.
Three halfpenny and three farthing coins struck, but they soon disappear.
1561 Mary q. of Scots lands at Leith, Aug. 19.
The queen is forbidden to have mass said in Holyrood chapel.
Interview between Mary and John Knox, who attempts to convert her from idolatry.
Violent conduct of Knox and the Scotch reformers; the "wicked rabble of anti-christ" banished Edinburgh; the queen is described as "Jezebel," &c.
Mean and treasonable behaviour of many of the Scotch nobility.
Elizabeth secretly assists the Scotch conspirators, being continually haunted with a dread of Mary's pretensions to the English throne.
Mary refuses to ratify the treaty of Edinb.
Abortive negotiations of several princes for a marriage with Elizabeth.
Elizabeth increases her naval force.
Laws against astrologers.
First regular tragedy in the English language, "Ferrex and Porrex," written by Thomas Sackville, earl of Dorset (1527—1608), and Thomas Norton, (d. 1584), exhibited before Elizabeth by the members of the Inner Temple.
1562 Ratification of the 39 articles.
Earl of Huntly's revolt in Scotland.
Battle of Corrichie, near Aberdeen, between the earl of Huntly's adherents and queen Mary's forces under earl of Murray; victory for the queen, Oct. 28; Huntly is killed, Sir John Gordon, Huntly's son, is taken prisoner and brutally executed at Aberdeen.
Poor laws first established in England.
Antony Brucher's mill for coining purposes introduced.
Ireland divided into counties.
Punishment for forgery—imprisonment for life and mutilation.
Insanity of the earl of Arran discovered.
Elizabeth aids the French protestants.
Knox's liturgy, or Book of Common Order, partially introduced into Scotld.
The peach, winter savory, and clary, introduced into England.
The fig first mentioned by Tusser.
Birth of Geo. Abbot, abp. of Canterbury. [He opposed archbishop Laud's despotic counsel in the reign of Charles I. (1633.)]
New edition of Cranmer's Bible.
1563 Elizabeth ill of the small-pox.
Elizabeth's first continental war proving unfortunate, she consents to give up the cause of the French protestants.
Lord Robert Dudley created earl of Leicester, Sep. 29, (1560.)
Ecclesiastical table of affinity and prohibited degrees set forth.
The 42 articles of religion reduced to 39.
Potatoes brought fr. America by Hawkins.
1563 Knives first made in England by one Matthews of London.
The laws of supremacy, &c., extended so as to embrace schoolmasters, &c.
Gypsies expelled England.
Earthquakes in various parts of England from Dec. 1 to 12.
Exportation of coal from Scot. prohibited.
Free grammar school of Abingdon fndd.
[The town was founded in 517, and the Abbey built in 941.]
1564 Conspiracy of the sons of cardinal Pole.
Prince Casimir proposes for Elizabeth.
Earl of Murray proposes, as husband, Lord Dudley, to Mary queen of Scots, Mar. 30.
[Many other suitors also appeared.]
Incorporation of the company of merchant adventurers, and royal miners' company.
Anthems introduced into Divine worship.
Rizzio (an Italian) made secretary to Mary queen of Scots.
Knox's liturgy authoritatively enjoined to be used in churches by the General Assembly.
Representation made to the queen against the Puritan worship.
Persecution of Puritans follows.
Peace with France at Troyes, April 11.
Birth of William Shakspeare, in April.
1565 First interview of Lord Darnley with Mary queen of Scots at Wemys castle in Fife, Feb. 16. He is courteously received.
Marriage of Mary q. of Scots (aged 24) and Lord Darnley, (in his 20th year) July 29.
The "Roundabout Raid:"—Murray, Chatelherault, Argyle, &c., fly to arms (supported by English money), but the quickness and decision of Mary compel them to retreat, and, after much turning and doubling, they escape into England.
Mary queen of Scots joins the great catholic alliance.
Ireland peaceable; kept in order by a garrison of 320 horse and 860 foot.
"Gammer Gurton's Needle" (dramatic) by John Still, published.
Wire-drawing mills first introduced into England by foreigners.
The morality-play writers, N. Woodes, author of "The Conflict of Conscience," "Tom Tiler and his Wife," &c., T. Ingelend, author of "The Disobedient Child," &c., T. Preston, author of "Cambyses," &c., flourish.
1566 Rizzio murdered in queen Mary's presence (Scotland) Mar. 9.
The banished lords of the "Roundabout Raid" boldly appear in Scotland.
Reconciliation of Murray to queen Mary.
Birth of prince James, (afterwards James VI. of Scot. and I. of England) June 19.
The Royal Exchange, London, founded by Sir Thomas Gresham.
The Puritans lay aside the English liturgy and adopt the Geneva Service-Book.
The English parliament are clamorous for their queen's marriage, so that by having an heir of her own body, civil war might be averted.
Proposal of divorce to Mary by Bothwell rejected.
New edition of Cranmer's Bible published.

1567 Death of lady Catharine Grey in the Tower (1560).
Shane O'Nial appears before q. Elizabeth.
Murder of Lord Darnley, Feb. 10.
The archduke Charles again opens negotiations for a marriage with Elizabeth.
Lady Mary Grey cast into prison.
Marriage of Mary queen of Scots and Hepburn earl of Bothwell, May 15, eight days after the dissolution of his previous marriage.
Confederacy of Scottish lords against their queen and her husband Bothwell.
Mary queen of Scots deposed; her son, *James* VI. (an infant) proclaimed. [He was crowned at Stirling on the 29th July.]
Bothwell dismissed at Carberry hill, and Mary falls into the power of the confederates, June 15.
Queen Mary confined in Lochlevin castle, June 17.
Proclamation against Bothwell as a murderer, conspirator, and ravisher, June 29.
Murray regent of Scotland, Aug. 22.
Acts against popery by Scot. parliament.
Persecution of the Puritans (whom Elizabeth hated) begins this year.
Battle of St Denis, Nov.
Bothwell is taken as a pirate by the Danes and imprisoned in Malmoe.
"Life and Repentance of Mary Magdalene," a tragedy by Lewis Wager, published.
1568 The Scottish public begin to consider their queen innocent of the charges preferred against her.
Mary queen of Scots escapes from Lochlevin castle, Sunday, May 2.
Battle of Langside; defeat of Mary, May 14.
Queen Mary takes refuge in England; landing at Workington, May 16.
Mary is imprisoned by Elizabeth in the castle of Carlisle.
Merchant tailors' school, London, founded.
Shane O'Nial assassinated in Ireland and his lands in Ulster vested in the English crown.
Disgraceful intrigues of queen Elizabeth against the character of queen Mary.
Elizabeth seizes on a Spanish squadron carrying specie, which had put in on the Engl. coast; retaliation of duke of Alva.
The earl of Murray produces a casket of "original love-letters" of Mary's (?) Dec. 14.
Birth of Francis Holyoake, lexicographer, (d. 1653.)
Parker's, or the "Bishops' Bible," pub.
John Dee, mathematician, flourishes.
Costmary introduced into English gardens.
George Gascoigne, author of "Jocasta," fl. [The first prose comedy in the English language was written by the above. "Jocasta" was the second. Died 1577.]
1569 Threatened rupture between France and Spain owing to Elizabeth's patronage of the Huguenots; English privateers assist the fleet of Conde.
Mary queen of Scots arrives at Tutbury castle after a week's journey, Feb. 3.
Negotiations of the French Huguenots with Elizabeth's court for aid.
1569 The earl of Northumberland shut up in Lochlevin castle.
Disclosure of a project of marriage between queen Mary and the duke of Norfolk, Oct. 25.
Duke of Norfolk is imprisoned in the Tower till Aug. 1570.
Rebellion of the earls Northumberland and Westmoreland.
Merchants reach Persia, *via* Caspian sea.
Italian method of book-keeping first in use in London, a work by James Peele being now published.
Death of bishop Bonner in the Marshalsea prison, Sep. 5.
First state lottery; drawing commenced at the west door of St. Paul's cathedral, London, Jan. 11, and continued till the 6th of May, day and night without intermission.
1570 Assassination of the Scottish regent Murray by Bothwell-Haugh, Jan. 23.
Elizabeth excommunicated a second time, Feb. 25; which throws her and her court into great consternation.
Drake obtains his commission (privateer).
The earl of Lennox succeeds to the Scottish regency in May, being supported by English baronets.
Barbarous "progress" of the English army in Scotland by fire and sword.
Insurrections in the North in favour of Mary queen of Scots.
John Felton, Esq. hanged, embowelled, and quartered, in St. Paul's Church Yard, for having stuck up the pope's suppressed bull, of Feb. 25, against the bishop of London's door, Aug. 8.
Execution of Throgmorton, Thomas Brook, and George Redman, for conspiracy.
The log-line in navigation first used.
John Lee, astrologer, alchemist, and mathematician, flourishes.
Elizabeth visits Norwich.
Thomas Kyd and John Lyly, author of "Euphues," dramatic writers, flourish.
Dill and white beet first cultivated in England.
Billingsley's edition of Euclid's Elements, being the first English one published.
Zucchero, painter, flourishes in London.
1571 Parliament passes several acts to discourage the ancient religion.
Act enjoining the wearing of woollen caps by all persons above seven years of age, except maids, ladies, and gentlewomen.
The 39 articles receive the royal assent, and subscription to them made imperative for the first time.
Conference:—terms proposed by Elizabeth for the restoration of Mary rejected by Lennox.
Assassination of Lennox at Stirling, Aug.
Earl of Mar succeeds to the regency.
Harrowgate spring discovered.
The north of Ireland depopulated by successive wars with the natives.
Leonard Digges, mathematician, author of "Pantometria," flourishes.
Death of John Knox, Scottish Reformer.
The duke of Norfolk again entangles himself in the affairs of Mary q. of Scots.

1572 Execution of Mather and Barney for conspiracy, at Tyburn, Feb.
Dk. of Norfolk behdd. on Tower Hill, June 2
The parliament of England clamour for the execution of Mary queen of Scots.
Earl of Northumberland beheaded at York without trial, having been betrayed into the hands of the English by Morton.
Renewed clamours in England for the execution of Mary queen of Scots after the Bartholomew Massacre.
Fans, muffs, and false hair introd. fr. Frn.
Society of Antiquaries instituted.
Death of Mar, regent of Scotland, Oct. 28.
He is sucdd. by the earl of Morton, Nov. 24.
Second edition of the Bishop's Bible pubd.
Carps and pepins first brought into England by Mascal.
The dramatic writers, R. Edwards, T. Wilimot, Thomas Hughes, &c. flourish.
1573 The new regent of Scotland devotes his energies to the English cause.
Edinburgh castle surrenders to the English after a siege of thirty days.
Maitland dies "a Roman death."
Base execution of the brave Kirkaldy, the last of Mary's party, Aug. 3.
Walter Devereux's expedition against the inhabitants of Clan-huboy in Ireland.
[The natives of Ireland were devotedly attached to the ancient religion; hence the tyrannical efforts of the English government to force them to change had the effect of driving them to rebel. This violent attempt of Essex to colonize Ulster with Englishmen proved a failure.]
The wallflower introduced into England.
Hollyhock introduced from China.
Second introduction of sweet basil.
The quince first mentioned by Tusser.
Knotted or sweet marjoram introduced.
Garden patience introduced from Italy.
The Clydesdale lead mines discovered.
1574 Villanage abolished on Elizabeth's manors.
First royal license for the performance of plays granted to Burbage of the Globe, Bankside (See 1598.)
Excess in costly apparel prohibited.
Thomas Charnock, of Salisbury, alchemist, (instructed by Sir James S——, a priest living in the Cloisters near Salisbury) fl.
Corporatn. formed for transmuting metals.
1575 The sovereignty of the Dutch provinces offered to Elizabeth, which she declines.
She sends supplies to the Huguenots.
Death of archbp. Parker; Grindal sucds.
Two Dutch baptists burnt at Smithfield.
Dudley's sumptuous entertainment of Elizabeth at Kenilworth castle for 17 days at an outlay of £1000 each day.
Bombazine first made at Norwich.
1576 Elizabeth mediates between the king of France and the duke Alençon, May.
She forms an alliance with the Orange party of the Netherlands.
Parliament dismissed till 1581.
Martin Frobisher tries to discover a north-west passage to China.
The "dip of the needle" first observed by Robert Norman of Wapping, London.
Death of Bothwell in the castle of Malmoe in Denmark (1567.)
1576 Essex (Devereux, 1573) dies at Dublin.
Scorzonera introduced into Britain.
1577 Elizabeth openly assists the insurgents in the Netherlands.
Sir Francis Drake's voyage round the world commenced. (Returned in 1580.)
The Scottish bishops are in future to be called by their own names and not by those of their dioceses.
Tulips first cultivated in England.
[Brought from Persia to Europe in 1559.]
1578 *James* IV. assumes the government; hence Morton resigns the Scottish regency; but re-seizes power in three months.
Plots of Elizabeth against the personal liberty of James.
Gilbert fails in colonizing Virginia.
"Promos and Cassandra," (the basis of Shakspeare's "Measure for Measure") by Whetstone, first published.
Googe's "Whole art of Husbandry" pubd.
Marigold first cultivated in England.
1579 The duke of Anjou sends an ambassador "of love" to Elizabeth.
Jas. of Scot. urged to a rupture with Eliz.
English privateers in the American seas.
Stukeley with 600 men and 3,000 stand of arms from Italy, destined for Ireland, adventurously joins Sebastian in Africa.
The pope deprives Elizabeth of all claim to Ireland.
Abortive rebellions of Fitzmaurice, and subsequently of Desmond, in Ireland.
Theatrical performances forbidden by the Common Council of London.
The art of staining linen practised.
The duke of Anjou visits Elizabeth; the queen is fascinated with him, Sept.
1580 Stubb's right hand cut off for a libel on the queen and Anjou.
Great rising in Ireland, aided by 700 men and 3,000 stand of arms under an Italian officer in the pay of the pope.
Drake returns from his voyage in Nov.
The General Assembly of Scotland declare episcopacy to be unscriptural.
The catholics intrigue with Spanish court.
Form of commissions of Justices of the Peace settled.
Coaches made in Engld. for the first time.
Cambrics first worn in England.
Limits of London settled at three miles round the city.
More than one family forbidden to occupy the same house in London.
Import and export customs amount to no more than £14,000 per annum.
Death of Hollinshed the historian.
The variation of the needle first well observed by comptroller Borough at Limehouse near London.
Arrest of the Scot. regent Morton, Dec. 31.
1581 Embassy to Elizabeth from Catharine de Medici respecting the proposed marriage.
Morton condemned; he is beheaded.
Earthquake; parts of the Temple Church and St. Paul's, Lon. are thrown down.
Severe penal laws against the catholics.
Last visit of Anjou to Elizabeth, Nov. 1.
The nation disapprove of a marriage.
Campion the Jesuit and three other priests executed in December for conspiracy.

1581 Rise of the Brownists or Independents.
The parliamentary project of prayers and preachings in the Temple Church prohibited by the queen.
Act raising the penalty for non-attendance at the parish church to £20 a-month.
Bloody and treacherous conduct of the English army in Ireland; the foreigners who surrendered under honourable conditions are butchered in cold blood.
First attempt to supply London with water by means of water works.
[A lease for 500 years, of the first arch of London bridge, was granted by the Lord Mayor and Common Council, for the erection of an engine for supplying the city with water.]
The first mention of indigo in English statutes occurs this year.
Birth of Lord Edward Herbert (d. 1648.)
[During the reign of Elizabeth, the diligence and talents of Bird, Morley, Tallis, and Tye, raised the profession and practice of music to a pitch of perfection scarcely surpassed by that of Italy itself. Doctors Bull and Dowland, owing to the parsimony of the queen in rewarding musical talent, left for the continent.]
Death of "the admirable" Crichton.
1582 The "Raid of Ruthven" formed; being a confederacy of nobles agt. Arran, Aug. 23.
London bridge water works commenced.
The queen leases some coal mines in Durham for 93 years, rent £90 per annum.
["Sutton the founder of the Charter-House, London, afterwards obtained this lease, which he assigned to the Newcastle corporation for £12,000." *Barlow.*]
Edinburgh university founded; it has but one professor, and that one a clergyman of the city (1590.)
[The charter of incorporation, granted by James VI., is dated April 24.]
Rheimish edition of New Testament pub.
1583 James of Scotland made prisoner by the earl of Gowrie, a son of the murderous Ruthven.
The "Raid of Ruthven" overthrown by the craft and cleverness of the boy king.
Embassy of Walsingham to Scotland; which is followed by the most inexplicable Elizabethan intrigues.
The Irish insurgents are quelled; and
The head of the earl of Desmond is forwarded to Elizabeth.
[He had lain concealed for three years.]
Full swing is given to the penal code against the Roman Catholics.
Shameless persecution of the mentally imbecile orphan son of the late duke of Norfolk by Elizabeth. Being about to quit England, he is seized and flung into the Tower, where he soon dies.
Suicide (? murder) of the duke of Norfolk, uncle of the above youth.
Thacket and Browning, puritans, hanged.
Charter granted to the Levant company.
Death of abp. Grindal; Whitgift succds.
Albericus Gentilis, professor of civil law at Oxfd., publishes "*De Legationibus.*"
[He published "De Jure Belli" at Lyons in France, in 1589.]
1583 A lease for 500 years of the second arch of London bridge, for the erection of water works, (1581.)
1584 The Throckmorton conspiracy discovered (probably invntd.) by Elizabeth's mintrs.
Torture and execution of Throckmorton.
Mendoza, Span. ambas., sent out of Eng.
Committal of queen Mary to the custody of Sir Drew Drury and Sir Amyas Paulet; both described as fanatical puritans and friends of the earl of Leicester.
Execution of earl Gowrie (Scotland.)
English parliament vote a liberal supply; the queen being in pecuniary straits.
Additional penal laws enacted against the catholics; chiefly directed against the Jesuits and all priests who had been consecrated at Rome.
Protest of Dr. Parry, a Welsh member; he is committed to the Tower.
Master of Gray's intrigues; "a venal scoundrel" in the pay of Elizabeth.
Raleigh attempts to colonize Virginia.
Law against the use of tobacco.
The queen peremptorily commands the House of Commons not to interfere in ecclesiastical reforms.
1585 Revolting execution of Dr. Parry, declaring his innocence of any treasonable design against the queen or her religion.
Petition of the catholics, in which they protest their innocence, and vindicate their loyalty; Richard Shelley, the presenter, is thrown into prison, where he soon dies.
The "protestant association" formed; confirmed by parliament; Leicester at its head.
Further laws against the papists.
Controversy of Hooker and Travers.
Drake's successful expedition against the Spanish West Indies.
The earl of Essex in the Netherlands, with an English army of 6,000 men.
Elizabeth advances money to the states on the security of Flushing.
Brill is delivered up to the English, Sep.
Davis's expedition to the northern regions.
Harrow school founded.
New style first adopted in England.
1586 Discovery of Babington's consprcy. Aug. 4.
Fourteen of the conspirators executed; 7 on the 20th Sep. and 7 on the 21st.
[They generally asserted that the ultimate object of their confederacy was the liberation of queen Mary. Babington, however, was guilty of designs upon Elizabeth's life.]
Sir Philip Sydney killed at the battle of Zutphen, Sep. 22.
Mary is removed stealthily to Fotheringay castle by Sir Amyas Paulet.
Trial of Mary queen of Scots on a charge of participation in Babington's conspiracy, &c., Oct. 11.
[She had been reduced by the rigour of her confinement, from a healthy and beautiful young woman to a sickly cripple.]
She is condemned on the 25th.
Potatoes introduced into Ireland by Walter Raleigh from Virginia; by whom
Tobacco is first imported.

1586 Cavendish, the circumnavigator's 1st voyage to the South Sea. (His 2d was in 1591.)
1587 Bellievre, ambassador from Henry of Fr., vainly pleads for the life of Mary.
The master of Gray and Sir Robert Melville intercede for Mary.
False alarms, created by designing persons, as to the designs and doings of the papists.
Mary queen of Scots beheaded at Fotheringay castle, Feb. 8, aged 44; her last words being "Into thy hands, O Lord, I commend my spirit."
Elizabeth sends Sir Robert Carey to inform king James of his mother's death.
Spanish squadron at Cadiz burnt by Drake.
Two representatives from each shire in Scotland first elected.
Philip of Spain indignant at the execution of Mary, &c., equips a fleet of 150 vessels to subdue England.
Duelling with short swords introduced.
First instance of a reference from the lord chancellor to a master in chancery, owing to the legal ignorance of Sir Christopher Hatton, the first lord chancellor who was neither priest nor lawyer.
Copperas introduced by Cornelius de Vos.
1588 Fidelity of the English catholics, shown on the occasion of the apprehended Spanish invasion, notwithstanding the affected suspicion of the queen.
Armada descried by adm. Howard, July 19.
Several encounters with the Armada on the 21st, 23d, and 26th July.
Final defeat of the "invincible Armada," July 29, by Drake, Frobisher, Hawkins.
[The fleet by which the Armada was defeated consisted of 176 ships, carrying 14,992 men; but of these only 34 ships, with 6,225 men, belonged to the crown.]
Dreadful severities towards Irish catholics.
The first paper mill erected in England—at Dartford in Kent.
[The first manufacture of paper from linen rags is attributed, by some, to the Moors of Spain before the tenth century; Montfaucon ascribes it to the twelfth century; others date it at 1417, and others at 1452, while Rombold fixes its invention at 1470.]
The first newspaper—*the English Mercury*—published by Lord Burgleigh, July.
The African company, originated at Exeter, obtains its first charter.
Death of Dudley, earl of Leicester, Sep. 4.
Thomas Hobbes (lit.) born (died 1679.)
1589 Fruitless expedition to Portugal in favour of Don Antonio.
Elizabeth forms an alliance with Henry IV. (France) in support of protestantism.
Lord Willoughby sent thither with troops.
Earl of Essex marries the widow of Sir Philip Sydney.
Drake is sent into Ireland.
The stocking-loom invented by William Lee, a native of Woodborough, Nottinghamshire, heir to a considerable estate, and graduate of St. John's College, Camb.
[Beckman says that the stocking-loom is worthy of particular admiration, as it was not, like many great discoveries, the result of accident, but the reward of well applied talent and genius.]
1590 James VI. (Scotld.) marries Anne of Den.
Transportation of felons commenced.
Christopher Marlowe, dramatic writer, fl.
[Marlowe first gave an earnest of what the drama might become. He is considered as the link between the moralities and Shakspeare. He greatly improved blank verse, and wrote poems.] (1565–1593.)
Contemporaries and rivals of Marlowe:—Robert Greene, author of several prose tracts interspersed with verses; John Lyly, au. of "Euphues;" George Peele, author of poems, &c.; Thomas Kyd and Thos. Lodge, au. of prose tracts and poems.
[The study of the works of the above-named authors is indispensable to all who wish to trace the rise and progress of English literature.]
Sir Roger William's "Briefe Discourse on War," first published.
The learned Henry Ainsworth fl. (1629.)
1591 First commercial intercourse with India; three ships are despatched, but only one reaches its destination.
The earl of Essex despatched by Elizabeth with an army of 4,000 men to Henry IV. of France.
The army is sent to Champagne instead of Rouen, at which Elizabeth is offended.
Elizabeth sends £2,000 to king Henry.
A law professorship added to Edinburgh university (1582, 1640.)
Disastrous expedition of captains Raymond and Lancaster to India.
The university of Dublin (Trinity College) founded by queen Elizabeth.
Naval battles with the Spaniards.
Udall, the puritan, dies in prison.
Tea first brought into Engld. by E. I. Co.
The Senegal river visited by Rd. Rainolds and Thomas Daisel.
Execution of William Hackett for personating Christ.
Thomas Digges, mathematician, flourishes.
1592 Sir John Norris despatched with further reinforcements to Henry; but these are sent to Normandy instead of Bretagne, which gives additional offence to Elizab.
The presbyterian form of church government adopted in Scotland.
Death of Montagu, aged 59.
Death of Robert Greene (lit.)
1593 League of Elizab. and Henry agt. Philip.
Act of conformity, against the puritans.
Burrow, Green, Penry, puritans, executed.
Statute miles first settled.
A plague rages in London.
Marischal College, Aberdeen, founded.
Marlowe, the dramatist, (1590), killed in a disgraceful quarrel.
Shakspeare begins to compose regularly for the stage.
[The example set by Shakspeare was not unworthily followed, so that the forty years subsequent to his appearance constitute the golden period of English dramatic literature.]
Birth of the poet Herbert (d. 1632), also of Barton Holyday the poet and philosophic writer (d. 1661.)
1594 Lord Zouch sent into Scot. to inquire into the power of the Spanish faction there.

1594 Efforts of Essex to bring Cecil and Raleigh into disgrace at court.
Execution of Roderigo Lopez, Manuel Lewis, and Fereira for conspiracy.
Incorporation of the Bank of England.
The English navy rule the American seas.
Battle of Glenlivat; Argyll defeated by the catholic lords.
Alcester free school founded (1140.)
Birth of James Howell (lit.) d. 1666.
1595 Henry the IV. of France appeals for succour, but it is denied by Elizabeth.
Religious excitement in Edinburgh against the catholics suppressed.
Whitgift's "Lambeth Articles" publishd.
Raleigh's expedition to "El Dorado," &c.
Death of admirals Drake and Hawkins from sickness, chiefly induced by vexation at their ill success in America.
Dr. John Dee, of John's Coll., Camb., chancellor of St. Paul's, alchemist, fl.
1596 Expedition under Essex, Raleigh, Carew, &c., against Spain, June.
Victory at Cadiz by earl of Essex, Ju. 21.
Quarrels again between Essex and Cecil; Raleigh mediates.
Introduction of the tomato or love-apple; also of the Rocambole.
Sorrel first cultivated in England.
Napier's "Hints of Secret Invention."
Death of George Peele, dramatic poet.
Pyramidal bell flowers introduced.
Thomas Heywood flourishes (lit.)
Anemone, ranunculus, auricula, and balsam first cultivated in England.
1597 Essex offended at the promotion of L. H. admiral Howard to the earldom of Nottingham, is created earl marshal, thereby preserving his precedence.
Apprehension of a new Armada.
Essex sent with a fleet to harass the Spanish coasts and colonies, Aug. 17.
[Three ships valued at £100,000 were captured; this was all.]
Spanish expedition to Ireland frustrated.
Abolition of the Hanseatic league privileges in England.
Sweet potato first cultivated in England.
The egg plant introduced from E. Indies.
Introduction of sage into England.
Gerard's "History of Plants" published.
1598 Terms of peace proposed by Spain through Cecil, opposed by Essex.
Elizabeth gives Essex a blow, at a dispute in council respecting the best way of managing the affairs of Ireland, now greatly disturbed, June.
By the treaty between France and Holland Elizabeth is freed from her obligation of maintaining a garrison in the cautionary towns—saving effected £126,000 per an.
Death of Lord Burgleigh, Aug. 4, aged 78.
Earl Buckhurst succeeds as treasurer.
Rebellion of the earl of Tyrone in Ireland; he defeats the royal troops; their commander, Sir H. Bagnall, slain.
Death of Sir John Norris in Ireland.
Iniquitous torture and execution of Squires, a soldier, for treason. (Walpole's consp.)
Rupture between Elizabeth and James of Scotland, on account of the disclosures of Valentine Thomas.
1598 The Globe Theatre in Southwark founded —that in which Wm. Shakspeare acted.
A coach first seen in Scotland.
1599 Essex sent to Ireland as lord deputy, Mar.
The Cecils endeavour to work his ruin with Elizabeth.
Unfortunate expedition of Essex: sickness, desertion, defeats, &c., reduce his army to 3,800 men.
He treats with Tyrone, Sep. 8, which offends Elizabeth.
Essex returns from Ireland, Sep. 29, and is placed under arrest.
Birth of Roger Williams in Wales.
Death of Spenser the poet.
Fruitless attempt to colonize the Hebrides.
1600 Formation of the East India Company; first patent granted; stock £72,000; four ships, in the India trade, sail in 1601.
Earl of Essex tried for neglect of duty, &c., found guilty and disgraced.
Earl of Gowrie's attempt on the life of James of Scotland.
St. Helena first possessed by England.
[It was discovered in 1502.]
Building with brick instead of wood introduced by the earl of Arundel.
[A mixed style of architecture prevailed during the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., specimens of which are to be found in the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge.]
The magnetic property of the earth announced by Dr. Gilbert.
The Cottonian library commenced.
Peter Heylin (lit.) born (d. 1662.)
John Davis, author of "Scourge of Folly," &c. (1570–1626), John Owen, author of Latin "Epigrams," (d. 1622), Fulke Greville, author of several poetical treatises, (1544–1628), Michael Drayton, author of "Nymphidia," "Polyolbion," &c. (d. 1631), E. Fairfax, transl. of "Tasso," (d. 1632), and the divine, John Donne, author of Satires and miscellaneous poems (d. 1631), flourish.
1601 Conspiracy of Essex frustrated, Feb. 8.
Essex and Southampton fnd. guilty, Fb. 19.
[Bacon, Coke, and Yelverton vehemently supported the indictment.]
Execution of Essex, Feb. 25, aged 33.
More executions follow on account of Essex's conspiracy, viz.:—Woodhouse, Feb. 28; Cuffe and Merrick, Mar. 13; Sir Charles Danvers and Sir Christopher Blount, Mar. 18.
Death of Richard Hooker.
The queen and her ministers lose popular favour from this time.
Southampton left in prison.
Elizabeth meets parliament the last time.
The Commons demand redress of grievances, especially as it regarded the numerous monopolies enjoyed by royal favourites.
Spaniards under D'Aguilar invade Ireld.
They are defeated by Mountjoy, Dec. 24.
Parochial relief of the poor first based upon a firm footing.
Act against witchcraft and witches.
Act forbidding men to ride in coaches as being effeminate.
Death of the satirical writer Thos. Nash.
First act of parliamt. regulating insurance.

1601 First patented invention for raising coals from mines on the Balcarras' estate.
Royal navy, 42 ships of 17,055 tons burden, manned by 8,346 men.
Birth of Peter Oliver, portrait painter, (died 1660.)
[In England the art was chiefly confined to portraits about this time.]
1602 Aguilar capitulates to Mountjoy in Ireland, in January. He returns to Spain.
Surrender of O'Neil, earl of Tyrone, to Lord Mountjoy—end of Irish rebellion.
Act rendering bigamy a felonious offence without benefit of clergy.
Cecil's corresp. with James in cypher.
Captain Gosnold, the first Englishman who ventured a direct route across the Atlantic, sails on a voyage of discovery to America.
Emigration of puritans to America.
Francis Bacon (Verulam) fl. 1560–1626.
["While medicine adopted chemistry as an immediate auxiliary, philosophy claimed its aid as a method of interrogating nature. On this account the name of this extraordinary man is deserving of attention. His writings, which bear the deepest stamp of originality and genius, pointed out to all the world the just paths to be pursued in scientific investigation."—*Rev. F. Lunn.*]
Alex. Sethon, alchemist, of N. Britain, fl.
1603 Last illness of the queen.
[No sovereign who ever filled the English throne has left a higher reputation for talent, prudence, and magnanimity, than this renowned queen; and though she was not free from the weaknesses incident to human nature, and even those peculiar to her sex, she was a great mistress in the art of government, devoted to the fame of her country, and a lover of her people.]
Death of queen Elizabeth, March 24, aged 69; having nominated as her successor *James* I. (VI. of Scotland—"The Wise Fool"); he is crowned July 25.
Declaration of James against religious toleration; Elizabeth's foreign policy adopted; the star chamber revived, &c.
Conspiracy in favour of Arabella Stuart by Cobham, Grey, Raleigh, &c.
Peace with Spain, Aug. 18.
Execution of Watson and Clark for conspiracy, Nov. 29.
George Brooke (Cobham's brother) beheaded, Dec. 5.
Markham, Grey, Cobham, Raleigh, reprieved.
Shakspeare licensed to perform plays.
Man-midwifery first practised in England by Dr. Harvey—according to some.
[Dr. Hamilton and others place the innovation no earlier than 1663. See France. The "New System" never received royal patronage in England till the accouchement of the princess Charlotte in 1817. At its introduction it was denounced as shameless and immoral; but by bribery and free practice among the poor objections were gradually stifled.]
Cauliflowers first planted in England.
1604 Hampton Court conferences for the reconciliation of puritans and conformists unsuccessful, Jan. 14 and 16.
[A new translation of the Bible was, however, agreed upon. See 1607.]
From this time James endeavours to subvert presbyterianism in Scotland.
"Millenary petition" of the puritans; ten leaders are imprisoned; 300 clergymen ejected; other persecutions follow.
Pestilence rages in parts of England.
James's first English parliament meets Mar. 19; the Commons assert their privileges in the case of Fortesque, Goodwin, and Shirley.
[The Commons on this occasion laid before the throne a "Form of Apology," in which they remind the king that their privileges and liberties are their right and inheritance, no less than their very lands and goods; and that their making request at the beginning of a parliament to enjoy them is only an act of manners, and does not weaken their right.]
Union of Scotland and Engld. proposed.
Royal title, "King of Great Britain," first assumed, Oct. 24.
Laws against catholics; Jesuits expelled.
Robert Catesby resolves to have revenge.
Laws against witchcraft and conjuration.
[In Scotland thousands suffered for this supposed offence, as well as in England. In 1541 and 1562 laws against witchcraft were enacted in England. 1735.]
Death of Whitgift; Bancroft succeeds.
Grecian style of architecture revived.
The Muscovy Company send their first ship to Greenland.
Brocoli introduced from Cyprus.
Sir Francis Bacon the first king's counsel under the degree of Sergeant.
Silk first manufactured in England.
1605 Catesby's conspiracy progresses, Jan.
Lord Monteagle is informed by letter, of the intended explosion of Nov. 4, Oct. 26.
[Written probably by Tresham.]
Gunpowder Plot frustrated Nov. 5.
Fawkes tortured Nov. 10; he names his accomplices.
Catesby, Percy, and the two Wrights are killed at Holbeach.
The General Assembly of Church of Scotland arbitrarily prorogued; and some of the ministers imprisoned.
Coaches first come into general use.
Thynne's "Discourse on the Duty and Office of a Herald at Arms" published.
[The present Heraldic establishment consists of three Kings at Arms, *Garter*, *Clarenceux*, and *Norrey*; six Heralds, *Windsor*, *Chester*, *Lancaster*, *Somerset*, *York*, and *Richmond*; four Pursuivants, *Port-Cullis*, *Rouge-Dragon*, *Blue Mantle*, and *Rouge-Croix*.]
"The Queen's Mask of Blackness," by Ben Johnson, personated on twelfth night, at a cost of £3,000.
1606 Parliament meets Jan. 21: the union of the two countries, proposed by James, is rejected; also by the Scottish parliament.
Severe laws against the catholics: new oath of allegiance, &c.

1606 The pope forbids the English catholics to take the new oath.
Execution of Sir Everard Digby, Robert Winter, John Grant and Thomas Bates, Jan. 30; and on the next day Guy Fawkes, Thomas Winter, Rookwood, and Keyes, for Gunpowder Plot.
Chambers and Owen tortured.
Execution of the Jesuit Garnet, May 3.
[Many other executions soon followed in Warwickshire and other counties.]
Lords Mordaunt and Stourton fined.
First colonial charters, one to the London Company, for "deducing a colony into Virginia;" another to the Plymouth Company for colonizing New England.
Visit of the king of Denmark, in July.
Ruse of the king's assassination; hence
The Commons freely grant subsidies.
Dr. Gilbert, of Colchester, discovers the power of electricity; also conductors and non-conductors.
Parliamentary complaints against royal monopolies.
Viscount Haddington (John Ramsay) the king's chief favourite.
Incorporation of the apothecaries of London, and union with the grocers, Ap. 9.
1607 Insurrection of the peasantry in Warwickshire, Northamptonshire, &c., under Capt. "Pouch;" suppressed.
New translation of the Bible commenced.
Sir Robert Ker becomes favourite, Dec. 24.
Escape of the reformed church of the north of England, under pastor Robinson, to Holland.
1608 Cecil, earl of Salisbury, appointed lord treasurer, May 6, upon the death of earl Dorset.
Cecil's devices to fill the exhausted treasry.
Persecution of puritans by Bancroft.
Emigration of puritans to Virginia.
Musicians in the reign of James I.:—Dr. Nathanael Gyles, Thomas Tomkins, Elway Bevin and Orlando Gibbars, (whose anthems are the most perfect pieces of church composition) in ecclesiastical music. Also in madrigals, &c. (besides the above) Michael Este, Bateson, Pilkington, Litchfield, Ward, Wilbye, Farmer, Bennett, Ford, and others.
Forks introduced into England from Italy by Thomas Coryate.
Art of dyeing introduced from Netherld.
Compass-box invented by Rev. W. Barlowe.
Aldgate, London, built (1761.)
Quebec founded.
Middleton's proposal for water works.
Alum works first set up in England—at Gisborough, Yorkshire.
"The Mask of Beauty;" Ben Johnson.
Geo. Jamieson, painter, pupil of Rubens, and dignified with the title of "The Vandyke of Scotland," fl.
Birth of John Milton, the poet (d. 1674.)
1609 East India Company's charter renewed.
The barons of the exchequer decide that the king can tax without parliament.
"New River," for supplying London with water, commenced by Hugh Middleton.
Dutch fishermen on the English coasts compelled to pay tribute.
1609 Copper coinage, proposed by Sir R. Cotton.
Forfeited estates in north of Ireland conferred upon the Corporation of London.
Johnson's "Mask of Queens."
Commissions to rectify navy abuses.
Samuel Daniel, author of sonnets, "Civil Wars," &c. (1562-1619);
John Harrington, author of "Ariosto," (1561-1612); and
Sir John Davis, author of "Immortality of the Soul," &c. flourish.
1610 Parliament meets, Feb. 14; great complaints against the royal prerogative to tax without parliament; royal monopolies stoutly assailed.
The publication of Cowell's Law Dictionary incenses the Commons.
James renews the league with France.
Two Scottish Courts of High Commission erected by James.
Secret marriage of Arabella Stuart and William Seymour, July.
The Artillery Company of London formed.
Carisbrook castle rebuilt (founded 692.)
Ben Johnson's "Mask of Oberon."
The Prince, a 64 gun ship, the largest yet constructed in England; built by Phinehas Pett; burden 1,400 tons.
Harriot, the celebrated annalyst, discovers spots in the sun.
["It has been generally supposed, that Harriot procured his telescopes from Holland; yet, since he was born and educated at Oxford, where Bacon and the Diggesses preceded him, and where their discoveries and inventions would be known, we think it highly probable that the instruments which he employed were of English, not of foreign construction. The Diggeses, Dee, and Bacon, evidently possessed instruments which served for the purpose to which we now devote telescopes, yet neither of them claimed the invention for himself. Thomas Digges tells us, that he profited by a manuscript of Roger Bacon; and Bacon tells us, that Julius Cæsar had an instrument which answered a similar purpose. From this induction of particulars we infer, that the knowledge of some such instrument as the telescope has been concealed among the learned from very remote ages; and, that on the revival of letters, learned and scientific men in Britain so applied the theoretical knowledge they undoubtedly possessed, to the hints which they drew from the writings of antiquity, as to re-invent instruments for like purposes *several years* before they were heard or thought of in any other part of Europe."—*Peter Barlow.*]
Francis Beaumont (1555-1615), John Fletcher (1576-1625), Ben Johnson (d. 1637), John Marston (d. 1614), George Chapman, Thomas Dekkar, Thomas Heywood, Thomas Middleton, and John Webster (lit.) flourish.
The Chronological Marbles of Paros discovered about this time.
Death of Bancroft; Abbot succeeds, Nov.
1611 Parliament dissolved; not one act having been passed in the late session.

1611 The present authorized version of the Bible first published, May 2 (1607.)
Attempted escape of lady Arabella Stuart and her husband Seymour.
Baronets first created; for the raising of money to colonize Ulster.
[The only knighthood that is hereditary.]
Return of the earl of Arundel.
Sir Robert Ker (or Carr) created viscount Rochester (1607.)
James raises money by sale of honours.
1612 James endeavours to suppress the heresy of Vorstius, prof. of divinity at Leyden.
Bartholomew Legate burnt at Smithfield, for Arianism, March 18; and crazed Edward Wightman at Lichfield, Ap. 11.
[James was the last English sovereign who signed the writ "de Haeretico Comburendo."]
Death of Cecil, lord treasurer, May 24.
Howard, earl of Suffolk, succeeds.
Ulster colonized with English and Scotch.
James's efforts for the social improvement of Ireland: abolition of the Brehon laws, gavel-kind and tanistry; English laws introduced; courts of justice and a regular House of Commons established.
Death of James's eldest son, the admired and popular pr. Henry, aged 18, Nov. 6.
English factory established at Surat.
Sir Walter Raleigh's "Hist. of the World," first part, finished (in the Tower.)
New charter granted to the Ship-wrights' Company; Pett, master.
Birth of Sam. Butler, au. of "Hudibras."
1613 Princess Elizabeth married to the elector palatine, Frederick V.
Intrigue and subsequent marriage of countess of Essex and Ker (now earl of Somerset.)
Water first let into the New River Head, at Islington, London, Sep. 29.
Hugh Middleton knighted by James (1609.)
Questionable expedients of James to raise money.
English factory at Gombroon established.
1614 The two Houses of Parliament are divided on the question of supplies.
Five Commoners sent to the Tower.
James dissolves the "Addle" parliament.
[For the next six years the king had to depend upon the most illegal means for raising supplies.]
James raises £52,909 by "Benevolences."
Oliver St. John fined £5,000.
"Medleys" first manufactured in Engld.
New England first colonized by the Plymouth Company.
George Villiers received as favourite.
Invention of logarithms by baron Merchiston (Napier.)
Smithfield market, London, first paved.
1615 George Villiers (afterwards Buckingham) a gentleman of the privy council, Apr. 24.
Murder of Sir T. Overbury disclosed, Aug. 1.
Condemnation of Edmund Peacham for treason.
Lawyer's bands introduced by judge Finch.
Death of lady Arabella Stuart in the Tower Sep. 17 (?27.)
Death of Agarel, the antiquarian (b. 1540), and of Sir Nathanael Bacon, painter.

1615 Execution of Weston, Franklin, and Mrs. Turner for Sir T. Overbury's murder.
[The beautiful Mrs. Turner had introduced yellow starched ruffs, but the fashion ceased with her death.]
Persecution of the Independents.
The coal-trade of Newcastle employs 400 ships; half of which supply London.
Confession of Faith of the Church of Ireland.
1616 Death of Wm. Shakspeare, Ap. 23, aged. 52.
Surrender of Brille, Flushing, &c. by James, for 2,700,000 florins, about one-third of the debt owing by the Dutch.
[They had been pledged to Elizabeth.]
Condemnation (and subsequent reprieve, July 11,) of earl and countess of Somerset for the murder of Sir T. Overbury.
The first "Independent Meeting-house" in Engld., built by Henry Jacobs (1572.)
Ogilvy, a Jesuit, executed in Scotland.
Baffin explores the North Seas.
Tobacco plant introduced into Virginia.
Aldersgate, London, built.
1617 Villiers created earl Buckingham, Jan. 5.
Sir Fr. Bacon created lord keeper, Mar. 7, and on May 27, lord chamberlain.
Disputes with the Scottish clergy—Andrew and James Melvil, &c., on the king's supremacy and kindred subjects.
James visits Edinburgh and meets the Scottish parliament; he endeavours to re-establish episcopalianism, July.
Persecution of nonconforming clergymen.
The "Book of Sports" appointed to be read in churches.
Sir Walter Raleigh's unfortunate expedition to Guiana in the "Destiny" Mar. 28.
Napier's Arithmetical Rods, made known in his work, "Rabdologia."
[This invention was circulated throughout Europe with extraordinary rapidity, forming the subject of many separate publications, and a part of almost every book on arithmetic which was published between 1625 and 1660.]
The apothecary and grocery trades separated; incorporation of the former.
Birth of Cudworth, author of "The Intellectual System," &c. (died 1688.)
Introduction of the Jerusalem artichoke.
Death of Isaac Oliver, portrait painter.
1618 Bacon created lord high chancellor, Jan. 4; and in July, baron Verulam.
Richard Robartes compelled to accept the title of baron, and to pay £10,000 for it.
Buckingham made lord high admiral; the brave old Howard pensioned.
Earl of Suffolk fined £30,000 for peculation; it is reduced to £7,000.
Lord Lake fined £15,000.
Sir Walter Raleigh returns home; he is imprisoned in the Tower as a pirate.
Raleigh's property given to Ker (Carr.)
Execution of Sir Walter Raleigh, Oct. 29; an event "which blackened for all ages the name of James."
["Thus fell the soldier, sailor, statesman, poet, the universal Raleigh, in the 67th year of his age."]
Death of the queen (Anne.)
Negotiations for a marriage betw. Charles, prince of Wales, and the Span. Infanta.

1618 African Company obtain their first charter; Thompson departs for Timbuctoo.
1619 Baronetcy introduced into Ireland.
The persecuted puritans demand extensive ecclesiastical reforms; archbishop Abbot of Canterbury favours their cause.
James refuses to aid the elector palatine.
Popular discontent throughout the countr.
Criminals first transported to America.
Duke of Buckingham is the first to ride in a coach drawn by six horses.
Potatoes sell at 1s. per lb.
Death of Lord Cobham of starvation.
Tapestry invented by Sir Francis Crane.
Dr. Wm. Harvey announces his discovery of the "circulation of the blood."
Jobson follows Thompson to Timbuctoo.
Birth of Titus Oates (1705.)
Death of Nicholas Hilliard of Exeter, painter of portraits (born 1547.)
1620 James takes part in the "Thirty Years' War;" 4,000 volunteers under Oxford and Essex are sent to aid the elector.
Bone-setting first scientifically practised.
Slavery introduced by the English (Capt. Hawkins) into America.
The emigrant puritans (from Leyden, see 1607), settle at Plymouth in New Engld.
The English established in Madras.
Birth of Andrew Marvel (died 1678.)
Ben Johnson, poet-laureate of James I., with a pension of 100 marks for life.
[Traces of a *stipendiary* poet royal (not laureate) occur before this: in 1249, and again in 1251, the sum of 100 shillings was ordered to be paid Henry de Avranches, "magistro versificatori." Gulielmus Peregrinus was *versificator* to Richard I.: he accompanied him to Palestine, and wrote on the first crusade. Baston was versificator to Edward II.; by whom the siege of Striveling Castle has been celebrated.]
First copper coinage by government.
Halifax deprived of its unenviable privilege of killing by the *maiden* persons convicted of a theft to the value of 12½d.
[The maiden was an instrument not unlike the modern guillotine.]
1621 James convenes parliament to ask for supplies: it meets, January 16. Redress of grievances chiefly engages the attention of the Commons.
Bacon is created Viscount St. Albans.
The Commons impeach him of corruption: he confesses, is degraded, and fined £40,000, May 3.
Thirty-six patents abolished by James.
Calamitous result of Mansell's expedition against the Algerine pirates to the English shipping.
James re-establishes episcopacy in Scotld.
"Divine right" of kings a subject of angry controversy at this time.
Archbishop Abbot of Canterbury accidentally kills his park-keeper.
Offence and punishment of Floyd.
Parliament, which was adjourned on June 4, re-assembles in November.
Quarrel between James and the Commons; he cancels a "Protest" of the House, December 30.
1622 James nearly drowned in New River, Ja. 5.
He dissolves his parliament, Jan. 6; acting rigorously towards several members—committing Sir E. Coke and Sir R. Phillips to the Tower; Pym, Mallory, and Selden to the common prison; while Sir Dudley Digges, Sir T. Crewe, Sir N. Rich, and Sir R. Perrot are expatriated.
Rise of the court and country parties.
Virginia a dependency of the crown.
The silk trade opened with Persia.
1623 Prince Charles and the duke of Buckingham secretly depart for Madrid.
Massacre of the English factors at Amboyna by the Dutch.
Knights of Nova Scotia instituted.
Secret negotiations of James for a marriage between prince Charles and the princess Henrietta of France.
Death of Camden the historian, aged 72.
The "Fatal Vespers" at Blackfriars: a priest and 100 of his congregation killed.
Navy, 33 ships of 19,400 tons.
1624 James announces to his parliament that the proposed Spanish alliance has been broken off.
James (reluctantly) decla. war agt. Spain.
The parliament grant him three subsidies and three-fifteenths for war with Spain.
Impeachment and dismissal of the earl of Middlesex (Cranfield) by parliament.
[James was angry with his son Charles for favouring this impeachment, telling him that he would yet have his bellyful of impeachments.]
The earl of Bristol returns from Spain and exposes Buckingham's conduct.
The London Virginian Company abolished.
Legal interest of money reduced from 10 to 8 per cent.
[This is the first time that the word "interest" instead of "usury" occurs in the English statutes.]
Act for improving the river Thames as far as Oxford.
1625 John Williams, archbishop of York, chancellor; the last ecclesiastic who held the office of keeper of the seals (1637.)
["The judges of the common law have certain rules to guide them; a keeper of the seals has nothing but his own conscience to direct him, and that is oftentimes deceitful. The proceedings in Chancery are *secundum arbitrium boni viri*, and this *arbitrium* differeth as much in several men as their countenances differ; that which is right in one man's eyes is wrong in another's."—*Whitelocke.*]
Death of James I. March 27, aged 59.
["Of all blessings James esteemed peace the greatest. He saw his country increasing in wealth, making progress in liberal institutions, in learning, science, and most of the arts which adorn social life, which he considered a sufficient compensation for the absence of military renown. He, however, laboured to found his authority on maxims so dangerous, that it became requisite to watch him with the same care, and to oppose him with the same vigour, as if he had indulged himself in all the excesses of practical tyranny. He

left his son engaged in war with Spain, on bad terms with his parliament, and exposed to the full current of that popular tide, which during more than half a century had set strongly against the monarchical prerogative."]

1625 *Charles* I. succeeds, aged 24.
Civil list fixed at £800,000.
Treaty with France ratified, March 30.
A plague rages in London.
Marriage of Charles and Henrietta Maria, at Dover, June 14. (On May 1, in Paris.)
Charles's first parliament, from June 18 to August 12.
Baronets of Nova Scotia first created (1611.)
Buckingham's abortive expedition to Rochelle.
[Captains and men protested against being employed against the French protestants.]
Charles dissolves the parliament (which reassembled at Oxford, Aug. 1) for their tardiness in voting supplies, Aug. 12.
Disastrous expedition to Cadiz in Oct.
Buckingham pawns the crown jewels and plate in Holland.
Troubles between Charles and his queen on account of the numerous priests the latter had brought in her train.
Act commanding the inhabitants of London to preserve their urine for making saltpetre.
David Ramsay's patented engine for raising water and coals from coal mines.
Death of Thomas Lodge, dramatic writer.
Death of Lord Francis Bacon at Highgate, April 9, aged 66.
The English settle at Barbadoes.

1626 Charles's second parliament meets Feb. 6.
Buckingham impeached by parliament, for which the king suddenly dissolves it.
He issues warrants for levying duties.
Charles demands a loan for aiding the king of Denmark; Sir Thomas Wentworth refuses his assistance to the proposed loan, for which he is imprisoned.
Forced loans; arbitrary taxation; oppressive conduct of the king; arbitrary imprisonment—all tend to further irritate the public mind.
Pin-making introduced into Gloucestershire by John Tilsby.
Birth of Sir R. Howard (d. 1698.)

1627 War with France in aid of the Huguenots.
The "refusers" (those who resisted Charles's forced loans) are imprisoned by scores. Popular discontents.
The marbles found at Paros purchased by Lord Arundel and presented to Oxford university.
Boston founded by Sir H. Roswell.
Pemberton's alms-houses in St. Alban's fd.
[Over the gateway an arrow head is cemented into the brickwork; and tradition says, the founder shot a poor widow accidentally with an arrow, and in atonement for his involuntary offence raised this charitable institution.]
Peter Paul Rubens, painter, in London.
[He painted the ceiling of Whitehall banqueting house.]
Henry, earl of Holland, appointed king's "changer, exchanger, and outchanger."

1628 Charles's third parliament meets Mar. 17.
Five liberal subsidies granted; and the Petition of Right receives the royal assent, June 17.
Dr. Lambe murdered in London.
Harvey further confirms the discovery of Servetus respecting the circulation of the blood. (See 1619; also Spain 1533.)
Assassination of Buckingham by John Felton, August 23.
Earl of Portland succds. as chief minister.
Felton is hanged at Tyburn.
The English settle at St. Nevis.
Massachussets Bay colonized.

1629 Protest of the Commons agt. tonnage and poundage; during its passing the speaker is retained by force in his chair, Mar. 2.
Charles dissolves the parliament, Mar. 10, and determines to govern without it.
[The power of the Star Chamber is from this period made to be felt. This court consisted, according to Blackstone, of "divers lords, spiritual and temporal, being privy councillors, together with two judges of the courts of common law, without the intervention of a jury." This supreme court took cognizance of nearly all offences, and from its judgment there was no appeal. It could not take away life, but it might punish by the pillory, whipping, loss of ears, tacking the ears, stigmata in the face, fine and imprisonment.]
Selden, Elliot, Hollis, and Valentine imprisoned for their speeches in parliament, and heavily fined.
Charles adopts various methods, illegal and arbitrary, for obtaining money.
Peace of James with France.
Charles promises assistance in the recovery of the Palatinate for Augustus Adolphus.
J. Mason obtains New Hampshire.
The Massachussets charter granted.
The seven cartoons of Raphael purchased by Rubens in Flanders for king Charles.
Incorporation of the silk throwsters.

1630 Peace with Spain; Charles not having funds for prosecuting the war.
Connecticut granted to Lord Warwick: other grants in America to Sir R. Heath.
Birth of prince Charles, May 29.
Epsom mineral spring discovered.
Sion College, London, rebuilt (1329.)
The learned biblical scholar Henry Ainsworth poisoned by a Jew, from envy.
Duty of 5s. per chaldron on all coals exported; and 6s. 6d. if by an Englishman.
King Charles's musical band:—Nicholas Lanière, master, Thomas Foord, Robert Johnson, Thos. Day, Alfonso Ferabosco, Thomas Lupo, John Lawrence, John Kelly, John Cogshall, Robert Tayler, Richard Deering, John Drewe, John Lanière, Edward Wormall, Angelo Notary, Jonas Wrench, Alfonso Bales, and Robert Marshe.
Dr. Child, Dr. Wilson, and William and Henry Lawes, flourish at the same time.
Martin Pierson, Christopher Gibbons, Ben Rogers, Matthew Lock, and others, fl.
Rey, experimental chemist, &c. flourishes.

1630 Birth of Dr. Barrow, mathematician, &c.
[It is alleged that in this year £500 were required to purchase the commodities which in 1530 might have been bought for £100; so enormous had been the rise in the prices of all articles of consumption in that period. Other calculations show that the rise was not as five to one but as two and a half to one.]
A lottery, by special license from the king, in aid of a project for conveying water to London.

1631 Religious ceremonies, deemed innovations, introduced by Laud, January 6.
Tonnage and poundage continue to be levied: increased dissatisfaction.
Royal monopolies renewed; attempt to prevent the enlargement of London, &c.
Earl of Wentworth's reforms in Ireland.
Lords Saye and Brooke, and John Hampden, hold Connecticut as assignees for earl Warwick.
Roger Williams sails for America (1636.)
Van Dyke the painter visits London.
Incorporation of the clock-makers.

1632 Landholders enjoined by proclamation to reside upon their estates, June 10.
The first accurate (?) meridional degree measured by Richard Norwood.
Charles contracts with Flanders for a supply of troops and ammunition for service in England.
Antigua and Montserrat settled by the Eng.
Maryland granted to Lord Baltimore, who founds a catholic colony.
Birth of John Locke at Wrington, near Bristol, August 29 (1704.)
Birth of Dr. Richard Cumberland.
[He became the bishop of Peterborough after the revolution of 1688. He was the only professed answerer of Thomas Hobbes. He died 1718.]
Petitot, a Genoese painter, the inventor of the art of painting on enamel, patronized by king Charles.

1633 Visit of Charles to Scotland, attended by bishop Laud.
He is crowned at Edinburgh, June 18.
Scottish parliament oppose the substitution of episcopacy for presbyterianism.
Shoes of present fashion introduced.
The performance of plays suspended (1660.)
Wind saw-mills introd. by a Dutchman.
Death of archbishop Abbot. (See 1562.)
Laud created abp. of Canterbury, Aug.
[*He* is firmly opposed to the puritans.]
Connecticut first colonized.
The solar transit of Venus first calculated by Horrex.
Navy: 50 ships of 23,695 tons, guns 1,430, men 9,470.
Privileges granted the stocking weavers of London and ten miles round.
Nicolas Hunt, arithmetician, &c. fl.
Splendid mask presented to king Charles by the Four Inns of Court.

1634 Punishment of Prynne and others for writing and publishing "Histrio Mastix."
Death of attorney-general Noy, Aug. 9; soon after he had suggested the "ship money" tax.
Forgery first made a capital crime (1562.)
Ship money; first writ for its collection in all parts of the kingdom, Oct. 20.
Sedan chairs introduced into London.
Clocks and watches come into general use.
The Dutch deny to England the supremacy of the seas. (Grotius's "Mare Liberum" published.)
Coal export duty reduced to 4s. (1630.)
Wentworth encourages the linen manufacture in the north of Ireland.
Death of Cornelius Drebbel (of Alkmaar) in London, the discoverer, by accident, of converting by *aqua regia* the cochineal purple into a beautiful crimson.
Jerome Lanyer obtains the first patent for the invention of velvet paper.

1635 Writs for ship money served upon the inland counties.
Heavy fines levied on the earls of Westmoreland and Salisbury, and other persons, for encroachments on royal forests.
Regular posts established in England, Ireland, and Scotland.
Cannon of brass first made.
Ejectment of clergymen for refusing to read the Book of Sports to their congregatns.
["There were more merchants this year (ten years after the lowering of interest, see 1624) to be found on the exchange of London worth £1,000 and upwards, than were before the year 1600 to be found worth £100."—*Sir Josiah Child.*]
Charter of incorporation granted to the most eminent living musicians.
Death of Thomas Parr, a Shropshire labourer, in London, aged 153 years.
Selden's "Mare Clusum," or reply to Grotius's "Mare Liberum" published.

1636 Charles sends a fleet under Northumberland against the Dutch fishermen off the northern coasts.
Liverpool is so insignificant at this time as to be rated only at £25, while Bristol is set down at £1,000 ship money.
Sets of tables on the variations of the variation of the needle, publihd. by prof. Gellibrand, Mr. John Mair, and Mr. Bond, &c.
Rhode Island settled by Roger Williams.
["The baptists," says the late Dr. Cox, "never persecuted any for holding sentiments different from their own. The people who could furnish such men as Roger Williams—a man who persuaded even Charles I. to favour toleration, and to charter *entire freedom*—can never be likely to be otherwise than the friends of liberty, civil and religious."—*Cyclopædia of Religious Denominations.*]

1637 Fines of £5,000 to the king and £3,000 to Laud levied on bishop Williams with loss of preferments and imprisonment during royal pleasure, Feb.
Royal proclamation forbidding further emigration of nonconformists, April 30.
Compulsory disembarkation of Oliver Cromwell, Hampden, Haselrig, and Lords Saye and Brook.
[Some question the truth of this generally received story.]
Exposure in the pillory of Prynne, Bastwick, Burton, and others, by order of the Star Chamber, June 30.

1637 Laud, Wentworth, and other courtiers are hated by the people.
Reading of the Liturgy the first time in Edinburgh occasions a serious disturbance, July 23.
Charles punishes the city of Edinburgh.
Trial of John Hampden for refusing to pay ship-money, Dec. 6—18.
Colonization of Maine and New Hampsh.
Sale of public offices, &c.
The "Sovereign of the Seas" launched; the largest and most magnificent ship yet built in England.
[To this vessel, said to have been designed only for splendour and magnificence, some have attributed the loud complaints made against ship-money.]
Richd. Norwood, mathematician, &c. fl.
The polemoscope invented by Hevelius.
1638 Establishment of the "Four Tables" in Scotland.
The Scottish "Solemn League and Covenant" sworn to, March 1.
["Before the end of April he was scarce accounted one of the reformed religion who had not subscribed this covenant."]
Charles commissions Hamilton to reduce the "rascally people" to order.
Visit of Mary de Medicis, the queen dowager of France, Aug.
[The Commons of 1641 granted her £10,000 to enable her to quit the country.]
Judgment agt. John Hampden, June 12.
Convention in Glasgow, Nov. 21.
Christmas and Stone, sculptors, flourish.
The gun-smiths of London receive their first charter.
[The lock at this time was of the kind called the "wheel and snap lance." The invention of the flint and hammer lock succeeded this, but at what period it was introduced, or to whom we owe the invention, is not distinctly known.]
Peter Lely (Peter V. der Faes), a German painter, flourishes in London.
[Three of his most eminent pupils were Davenport, John Greenhill, and John Buckshorn.]
1639 The Scotch covenanters take arms for the abolition of episcopacy; they seize every castle throughout the kingdom except Caerlaverock.
[Thousands of pikes and fire-arms were obtained from Holland the previous yr.]
Charles heads his troops and marches towards Scotland.
Pacification of Berwick, June 13; "act of oblivion" passed on both sides.
Van Tromp with a large fleet blockades a Spanish fleet in the Downs; thus offering an insult to Charles.
Re-assembling of Scottish parmant. Aug. 20.
Heraldic lines for colours in coats of arms introduced.
The transit of Venus over the Sun first observed by Horrox, Nov. 24.
[Other transits—Dec. 4, same year; June 5, 1761; and June 3, 1769. Future transits—Dec. 8, 1874; Dec. 6, 1882; June 7, 2004; and June 5, 2012.]
Episcopacy abolished in Scotland, Nov. 29.
Death of Thomas Carew, the "love" poet.
1640 Charles's ministerial "Triumvirate"—viz., Archbishop Laud, Strafford (Wentworth) and Lord Cottingham.
Charles summons a 4th parliament, Ap. 13.
[No parliament had been assembled in England since 1629.]
"A Supply" solicited by the House of Lords which the Commons vote a breach of privilege, May 1.
Charles seizes the money of the mint.
Opposition betw. the bishops and puritans.
Close of the sitting of the fourth parliament, May 5 (dissolved.)
Several members committed to the Tower.
Plot of London apprentices suppressed, the leader hanged and quartered.
Renewal of war in the north.
Imposition of Laud's *et cætera* oath on the clergy.
Charles summons the lords of York; they assemble Sept. 24, but call for a new parliament.
Treaty of Ripon—removed to London.
Charles yields to the Scotch commissioners.
Meeting of "Long Parliament," majority of the members presbyterians. Nov. 3.
A Hebrew professorship added to the university of Edinburgh (1582, 1590.)
Surinam visited by the English.
Parliamentary impeachment of Lord Strafford and archbishop Laud.
Winter sweet marjoram first cultivated in English gardens.
G. Sandys, author of a "Paraphrase upon the Psalms, &c." (died 1643), William Brown, author of "Britannia's Pastorals" (1590—1645), Phineas Fletcher, author of "Purple Island," &c. (d. 1650), William Harington, author of "Castara" (1605—1654), William Drummond, author of "Sonnets," &c. (d. 1649), and Francis Quarles,—"Emblems," &c. (d. 1644).
1641 Parliament cancels the judgment of the exchequer agt. John Hampden, Feb. 2.
The Triennial Bill passed.
Abolition of tonnage, poundage, ship-money, and all other arbitrary imposts.
The Star Chamber, &c. &c. abolished.
Charles tries concessions too late.
Charles declares the parliament permanent not to be dissolved without its own consent.
Strafford tried: Charles signs his death warrant: he is beheaded as a traitor, May 12.
Pacification with Scotland.
Charles visits Scotland, and affirms all his previous concessions.
Death of Sir Henry Spelman, author of "Glossarium Archaiologicum" (b. 1562).
Rebellion in Ireland under Phelim O'Neil and massacre of 40,000 protestants (English colonists) in Ulster, October 23.
[The Irish had not only been deprived of their religious freedom but of their rights of property and trade.]
The English parliament vote £200,000, with 6,000 foot and 2,000 horse, for Ireland.
On Charles's return the parliamentary "Remonstrance" is presented.
Twelve bishops committed to the Tower.
Coffee introduced into England; first at Baliol College, Oxford, by Mr. N. Canopius from Crete.

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1641 Sugar cane introduced into Barbadoes.
Death of Horrox the astronomer (b. 1619.)
The cotton manufacture is now an established branch of trade at Manchester, which it supplies not only to the home markets, but the markets of the Levant.
["There is some uncertainty respecting the time at which the cotton manufacture first found its way into this country, in consequence of the fabrics made at Manchester and some other towns in Lancashire being denominated for some reason cottons (? for coatings), which were actually woollen or linen. Cotton, in the form of wool, had been for centuries imported in small quantities, to be used as candle-wicks; but not before the beginning of the sixteenth century (1511, 1512, and on to 1554) are there any evidences of a regular importation of cotton becoming more numerous."]
"Treasure of Traffic," by Lewis Roberts.
[This work contains the earliest actual record relating to *cotton* manufacture in this country, and there is good reason for concluding, says Mr. Barlow, that it could not have existed very long before this period, or if it did, it was on too inconsiderable a scale to attract the notice either of the legislature or of any author of note, whose works are still extant. It is manifest, at all events, that the cotton manufacture at this time had become well established at Manchester.]
Navy—42 ships of 22,411 tons.
Dr. Barnard's collection of English church music dedicated to king Charles, publd.
Death of Van Dyke in London.
Death of John Suckling, lyric poet.
1642 Charles impeaches Lord Kimbolton, Holles, Haslerig, Pym, Hampden, and Strond, January 3.
The next day he enters the House of Commons and demands the persons of those five members.
Charles's 1st message to the Commons, Ja. 6.
The Militia Bill passed by the Commons.
The queen and princes embark for the continent at Dover, February 23.
Return of the five members to parliament.
Commencement of the Civil War:—the royalists are called *Cavaliers*, and the parliamentarians are known as *Roundheads*.
King Charles removes to York, March 19; and begins to organize a new governmnt.
Failing to secure Hull, he raises his standard on Nottingham castle, August 22.
Charles receives arms from Holland.
Earl of Essex heads the parliamentary army, and leaves London, September 9.
Skirmish between Rupert and Sandys at Worcester, Sept. 22; Sandys killed.
Battle of Edgehill; favourable to Charles, October 23.
Birmingham besieged and taken by Rupert.
1643 Waller the poet's conspiracy against the parlmt.: two are hanged, rest reprieved.
Charles puts up at Oxford.
Message of the Commons proposing a treaty of peace, March.
The queen returns to England.
Essex marches towards Oxford.
1643 Rupert surprises two parliamentary regiments at Wycombe.
Battle of Chalgrove: John Hampden mortally wounded retires fr. the field, Ju. 18.
Death of Hampden, June 24.
Battle of Atherton moor; the parliamentarians deftd. by earl of Newcastle, Ju. 30.
Earl of Derby defeated at Wigan by Sir John Smeaton.
Defeat of Sir W. Waller by Rupert; first at Bath, July 5, and a few days later at Devizes.
Bristol taken by Rupert by storm, Jul. 26.
Mission of Sir H. Vane, &c. to Scotland.
London fortified by its inhabitants.
Siege of Glo'ster; Essex relieves it, Sep. 3.
Truce for a year between the king (through Ormond) and the confederated Irishmen, September 15.
First battle at Newbury; Lords Falkland, Sunderland, and Carnarvon slain, Sep. 20.
Desire for peace prevails in London.
Selden at the head of the "Erastians."
The presbyterians are intolerant; the independents and baptists demand the fullest toleration.
"Solemn League and Covenant" between the Scotch and Eng. parliamts., Sep. 25.
Westminster Abbey a barrack for soldiers.
First dye-house for scarlet in England, established by Kepler, a Fleming, at Bow.
1644 Execution of the Hothams for conspiracy on Tower Hill, January 1 and 2.
20,000 Scots cross the borders to aid the parliamentarians.
Charles's parliament (the "Mongrel" parliament) meets at Oxford, Jan. 29 (? 22.)
Ineffectual efforts for reconciliation.
Trial of Laud commenced, March 12.
Irish regiments taken prisoners by Fairfax.
Grant of New Jersey to Lord Berkely.
Battle of Copredy bridge: Waller defeated, June 29.
Siege of York by Leslie: earl Mansfield and Oliver Cromwell sent to his aid.
Battle of Marston moor; prince Rupert defeated, July 2.
The queen escapes to France from Exeter, *via* Falmouth, July 14.
York and Newcastle fall into the hands of the parliamentarians.
The forces of Charles and prince Maurice join at Launceston, August 2.
Essex embarks his cavalry, August 27.
His infantry surrender to Charles.
Major-general Skippon surrenders, Sep. 2.
The covenanters defeated by Montrose, near Aberdeen, which Montrose enters.
Second battle of Newbury; Charles defeated, October 27.
Dissensions between the parliamentary generals, attended with danger.
The "Self-denying Ordinance" passed by the Commons, December 21.
The Directory established by an ordinance of parliament, and the Book of Common Prayer suppressed.
Death of the "immortal" Chillingworth, a prisoner at Chicester, Jan. (b. 1602.)
1645 Abp. Laud beheaded, Jan. 10 (b. 1573.)
Achievements of Montrose over the covenanters in Scotland.

1645 Treaty of Uxbridge, Ja. 30—Feb. 22, fails.
The Lords' House pass the "Self-denying Statute," April 3.
Sir Thomas Fairfax, commander-in-chief.
The royalists relieve Chester, and take Leicester by storm.
Fairfax and Cromwell defeat the king at Naseby, June 14.
At Philip-haugh (Scotland) the Cavaliers are defeated.
Battle of Alford, July 2.
From this period success generally attends the parliamentary arms.
Carlisle taken by the parliamentarians.
All the Irish prisoners taken at Abingdon are murdered by the parliamentarians.
Bristol surrndrd. by prince Rupert, Sep. 10.
Charles distrusts Rupert from henceforth.
The title of Baron conferred upon Cromwell, Decembr. 1.
Charles shuts himself up in Oxford.
His second message to parliament (1642.)
Merchants lodge their money with the goldsmiths of Lombard Street, London.
1646 Charles's third message to the parliament.
Oxford invested by col. Rainsborough.
Charles seeks refuge with the Scottish army, May 5.
Surrender of Newark, May 6.
Charles's 4th message to parlimnt., May 6.
Honourable capitulation of the garrison at Oxford, June 24.
Charles's fifth message, July 10.
Negotiations of Charles with Glamorgan to "pawn his kingdoms" for raising an army, July 20.
Surrender of Worcester and Wallingford to the parliamentarians, July 23.
The final propositions of the parliament rejected by Charles, July 23.
Not choosing to adopt presbyterianism he is sold to the parlt. for £400,000, Sep. 21.
[Half of the money was sent down towards Newcastle in 36 carts, December 18.]
Navigation Act for the colonies passed.
George Starkey, London, alchemist, fl.
Death of William Dobson, painter (b. 1610.)
1647 The Scottish receivers obtain £200,000 at Newcastle, Jan. 5—20.
Charles delivered to the parliamentary commissioners, Jan. 30.
Cromwell leaves London to join the army.
The Lords desire a new treaty with the kg.
Parliamentary declaration for the reduction of the army, May 28.
Charles seized by cornet Joyce, June 3.
Cromwell's indulgences to Charles—the independents treat the kg. with moderation.
Cromwell marches the army into London; this is soon followed by the fall of the presbyterian party.
Proclamtin. agt. Book of Common Prayer.
Day of thanksgiving for success, Aug. 6.
Propositions submitted to Charles by the Council of Officers rejected.
The "Levellers" influence the soldiery.
Cromwell and Ireton compelled for self-preservation to join the republican party.
Charles departs from Hampton Court, Nov. 11, and proceeds towards the Isle of Wight; he is conveyed by col. Hammond to Carisbrook castle, Nov. 13.
1647 Office of "Agitators" in the army instituted.
The army attain the ascendancy over the presbyterian parliament.
Insurrections in favour of Charles, in Kent and Wales, suppressed.
Society for Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts founded.
Rise of the Society of Friends.
Taylor's "Liberty of Prophesying" pubd.
["Jeremy Taylor deserves the highest and perhaps the earliest place among the Latitudinarian or Arminian party, who came forth at the restoration with a love of liberty tempered by the experience of their own agitated age, and with a spirit of religious toleration more impartial and mature than that of the independents, the first sect who preached that doctrine."—*Macintosh.*]
1648 Unsuccessful attempts of the king to escape from Carisbrook.
Surrender of Berwick to Cromwell.
Insurrection of apprentices in London on behalf of Charles, Ap. 9, suppressed.
The other tumultuary risings (in Kent, Essex, &c.) are quelled. In Wales Cromwell suppresses a formidable rising.
Duke of Hamilton's invasion of England to liberate Charles.
Hamilton's army routed by Cromwell, and himself made prisoner.
Charles removed from the Isle of Wight to Hurst castle, Hants.
Colonel Pride "purges" the House of Commons; so that by the 8th of December all that are left in the House are some fifty independents, who are afterwards styled—The "Rump" parliament.
[During the long parliament no fewer than from three to four thousand were executed in England for witchcraft. Barrington says that in the space of 200 years 30,000 persons perished for this "crime."]
Charles leaves Hurst castle, Dec. 18.
He arrives at Windsor castle, Dec. 23.
Rupert commands the king's navy.
[The 25 ships with which Rupert quitted England never returned.]
1649 Charles, arraigned as a "tyrant, traitor, murderer, and public and implacable enemy to the commonwealth," is found guilty, Jan. 20.
He is beheaded at Whitehall, Jan. 30.
["The bloody deed was accompanied by a dismal, universal, groan."]
House of Lords abolished, Feb. 5—8.
The Commonwealth proclaimed.
The catholics are tolerated; the presbyterian *form* of church order retained, but the clergy are deprived of power.
Execution of the duke of Hamilton, and Lords Capel and Holland, March 9.
The merchant-adventurers lend £10,000 towards the service of the navy.
Council of State nominated, on the basis of a military government.
Mutiny in the army: severe measures.
Capt. Thompson's insurrection at Banbury.
Arbitrary measures of the Council; the press shackled, &c.
Prince Charles proclaimed in Scotland and Dublin.

1649 Ratification by act of parliament of the Scottish Confession of Faith.
Ireland is agitated by political and religious factions.
Cromwell sent to Ireland as lord-lieutenant.
He and Ireton arrive in Dublin, Aug. 15.
Drogheda stormed and taken, Sep. 11.
Fall of Tredagh and Wexford.
Ross surrendered by Lucas Taafe.
The first insolvent debtors' act passed.
First frigate built (a privateer for the earl of Warwick) by Peter Pett.
Col. Rd. Lovelace's "Lucasta" published.
Parliament coins gold and silver money.
1650 Drogheda, Wexford, Cork, Kinsale, &c. in the power of Cromwell.
Bradshaw, president of the council; John Milton (1608-1674), foreign secretary.
Newborough taken by Cromwell.
Resistance of Kilkenny and Clonmel.
The Scots proclaim Charles II.
Execution of marquis of Montrose, May 20.
Arrival of Charles in Scotland, June 23.
Cromwell arrives in London, having appointed Ireton lord deputy for Ireland.
Fairfax retires from the army.
Cromwell succeeds him; and heads an army against the Scots, June 29.
Cromwell appears before Edin., July 29.
He retires towards Dunbar, August 31.
Battle of Dunbar: the Scots defeated, Sep. 3; loss—4,000 killed, 10,000 prisoners.
Charles is dissatisfied with the covenanters.
The castle of Edinb. surrendered, Dec. 12.
Ireton's arms victorious in Ireland.
Terms of peace proposed to the earl of Clanricarde rejected.
Tyrannical conduct towards the catholics.
Incest, and adultery, and fornication for the second offence, made capital crimes.
[About 1030 the punishment of adultery was cutting off the nose and ears.]
Milling of coins first practised at the English mint, the introduction of one Simon, an English engraver.
First coffee-house opened in England at Oxford, by Mr. Jacobs, a Jew.
The method of making payments by the endorsement on bills of exchange (as at present practised) first publicly recommended, by Wm. Potter, in his "Key of Wealth."
Dr. Jeremy Taylor ("Liberty of Prophesying") flourishes (1613-1667.)
Richard Lovelace (1618-1658), Robert Herrick, author of "Hesperides," &c. (died 1659), Alex. Brome, poet, (1620 1660), and Sir William Davenant, author of "Gondibert," &c. (1605-1668), flourish.
1651 Coronation of Charles II. at Scone, Jan 1.
He escapes and flees towards the Highlds.
He is induced to return, and prosecute the war with Cromwell.
Limerick besieged by Ireton, June.
Charles advances towards Engld., July 31.
He arrives at Carlisle, August 6.
Great sensation created in London.
Earl Derby defeated again at Wigan.
Charles enters Worcester, where he is proclaimed king by the mayor.
The parliamentary forces, about 30,000 in number, advance towards Worcester.
1651 Vane, St. John, and six others, are appointed to settle terms of union and incorporation with Scotch commissioners.
Stirling captured by general Monk.
He also takes Dundee, Sep. 1.
Battle of Worcester, Cromwell's "Crowning Mercy;" defeat of Charles, Sep. 3.
Cromwell leaves Monk to prosecute the war with the Scots.
Earl of Derby beheaded, Oct. 15.
Perilous adventure of Charles II. Oct. 17.
Limerick surrenders to Ireton, Oct. 30.
Death of Ireton: Fleetwood succeeds him.
Martial law established in Ireland.
Monk takes Aberdeen and Inverness.
Scotland garrisoned by Cromwell's troops.
To cripple Dutch commerce parliament passes the celebrated *Navigation Act*—the first actual infringement on the liberty of commerce.
[So early as the reign of Henry VII. acts prohibiting the importation of certain articles except in British ships manned by British seamen were passed; and in Elizabeth's reign foreigners were excluded from our fisheries and coasting trade.]
The republicans, under Ayscough, reduce the British colonies.
Richard Baxter (author of "Call to the Unconverted," &c.) fl. (1615-1691.)
Birth of bishop Hough (d. 1743), and of Thomas Otway (d. 1685.)
Transit of Mercury, Nov. 2.
[The first *observed* transit was on Nov. 6, 1631. Other transits in this century, Nov. 8, 1644; Nov. 3, 1661; Nov. 4, 1664; May 6, 1674; Nov. 7, 1677; Nov. 9, 1690; Nov. 2, 1697.]
1652 Penal laws against the catholics.
Fight between admiral Blake and Van Tromp in the Downs, May 19.
[The states of Holland desire to settle the matter amicably; but war is declared by the parliament, July 19.]
Naval war with Holland, begun June 30; admirals Blake, Penn, and Ascough, in command.
[Since the unavenged massacre at Amboyna the English people entertained great ill-will to the Dutch; and they demanded that the survivors of those that had assisted in the massacre should be given up to the hands of justice. Besides this, the house of Orange had assisted the party of the Stuarts in England; so that causes sufficient to excite hostility in both the people and present government of England existed.]
Several naval battles in the channel. (See Netherlands.)
The planting of tobacco in Engd. prohibtd.
Blake defeated by Van Tromp, Nov. 29.
Poor Robin's Almanac first published.
Re-admissn. of Jews, by treaty betw. Cromwell and Manasseh Ben Israel (1287.)
Clergymen's bands first worn abt. this time.
Licensed hackney coaches in London—200.
Pasquet (a Greek) opens a coffee establishment in George Yard, Lombard-Street; the first in London.
Death of Inigo Jones.

1653 Blake again takes the sea, Feb. 8.
Three days' fight between Blake and Van Tromp, Feb. 18-21; the former victorious.
[The Dutch lost 11 ships of war, 30 merchant vessels, and 3,500 men; 1,500 of whom were made prisoners. Blake lost one ship, but a vast number of men.]
The parliament resolves on reducing the army, being jealous of Cromwell.
Remonstrance presented by the army.
Parliament dissolved by Cromwell, Ap. 20.
Naval victory over Van Tromp by Blake, Monk, and Dean, June 2 and 3. (Death of Dean.)
Prizes taken by the English fleet off the coasts of Holland.
Naval victory of Monk over Van Tromp, July 29-31.
The English now boast that they had avenged the Amboyna massacre.
Algiers bombarded and reduced by Blake.
"Barebone" parliament, from July 4 to Dec. 12.
[Of the 120 individuals (most of them of good family and military distinction) who met on Cromwell's summons, was one, a leather dealer, named Barbone, from which the parliament was afterwards nicknamed.]
Extravagances of the fifth monarchy men; Cromwell disperses them (1663.)
Parliament approves of the "Instrument of Government" drawn up by a council of officers.
Cromwell declared *Lord Protector*, Dec. 16.
Izaac Walton's "Angler" appeared this yr.
Marriages solemnized by justices of peace.
Sir Matthew Hale, judge of common pleas; John Thurloe, secretary of state.
Dr. Samuel Butler, flourishes (1612-1680.)
Sir John Marsham, flourishes (1602-1685.)
"Young" Stone, portrait painter, flour.
Death of the painter "Old" Stone, famed for his copies from the Italian masters, and from Van Dyke.
1654 The French, Spanish, and Portuguese governments show a desire to conciliate the English commonwealth.
Charles begins to tamper with Monk.
Peace of Westminster with Holland, Ap. 5.
[Cromwell proposed as one of the conditions of peace, the union of the two republics, but this proposal was rejected by the grand pensionary De Witt. The Dutch, however, consented to a defensive league, to punish the survivors of those engaged in the massacre of Amboyna, to pay £5,000 for that dreadful affair, £2,000 for vessels seized in the Sound, £85,000 to the English East India Company, the cession of the island of Pelerone in the East, to yield the flag to the English navy, and never to restore the Orange family.]
Affray of Don Pantaleon Sa, brother of the Portuguese envoy, at the new Exchange, London.
Execution of Don Pantaleon Sa, July 10.
The "generous" Gerrard, for conspiracy against Cromwell's life, is executed the same day.
Treaty of peace between Portugal and England, signed by Don Pantaleon's brother the same day.
1654 The new parliament assembles, Sep. 3.
[This parliament consisted of 460 representatives, viz., 400 for England, and 30 each for Scotland and Ireland. The electoral qualification required was £200 in property, land, or goods.]
Coercive measures of Cromwell towards the parliament; a test or "recognition" is made imperative.
Proposal of a hereditary protectorate refused, Oct. 19.
John Jenkins, "a great composer of Fancies for Viols, which were in high estimation during the rude state of instrumental music," flourishes.
[The period of the commonwealth was unfavourable to the cultivation of music.]
1655 Parliament closes its sittings, Jan. 22.
Republican conspiracy detected, Feb. 10.
Insurrections under Penruddock, Sir Thos. Harris, and others, in March and April.
Execution of Penruddock, Grove, and Lucas, at Exeter, May 16.
Earl of Rochester's feeble attempt at insurrection in Yorkshire.
The kingdom divided into twelve military districts, under major-generals.
Confiscations in Ireland; the land divided among Cromwell's officers and soldiery.
Cromwell demands of Spain that no Englishman shall ever be subjected to the inquisition—refused.
Censorship of the press committed to the secretary of state, Oct.
A tax of 10 per cent. on the property of royalists.
Blake captures a fleet of Spanish merchant ships.
Admiral Penn takes Jamaica.
Discovery of Syndercombe's conspiracy against Cromwell.
Discovery of a correspondence between the Spanish governmt. and English repubs.
First dry dock formed.
Robert Walker, portrait painter, flourishes in London, patronized by Cromwell, &c. Also Samuel Cooper (1609-1679.)
1656 War against Spain declared, March 12.
Further confiscation of lands in Ireland, amounting to about 5,000,000 acres.
Cromwell's interposition for the Vaudois.
Four Spanish galleons destroyed, and two captured by admiral Blake, Sep. 10.
Rise of the fifth monarchy men; these, with The Millenarians and others, augment the growing discontent.
Cruel treatment of James Naylor, for having personated our Saviour.
Assembling of the new parliament, Sep. 17.
Exclusion of nearly one hundred members by Cromwell's council of officers.
The excluded members publish a spirited protest against Cromwell's acts.
Sir William Davenant's performances in declamation and music in Rutland house.
"Museum Tradescantium," a catalogue of the rarities collected by the Tradescants (father and son) of Lambeth, published.
Observations on the "Specific Gravity of the Atmosphere," by Boyle and others.

1656 [The variability of the weight of air was observed by Pascal in France, and by Descartes in Sweden, in 1650.]
Elias Ashmole, chemist, fl. (1617-1692.)
Red beet introduced into England.
Death of archbishop Usher at Reigate, Surrey, March 21, aged 76.
1657 Proposal to make Cromwell king, Jan. 19.
Great opposition to the proposal from royalists, republicans, and the fifth monarchy men.
The Humble Petition and Advice of the Commons presntd. to Cromwell, Mar. 31.
Blake's victory at Cadiz and Santa Cruz.
Admiral Blake dies on his return, Ap. 17.
Title of king formally refused by Cromwell, May 8.
Cromwell inaugurated *Protector* a second time, June 10.
Rise of the new parliament, June 26.
An English army co-operate with the French against Spain in Flanders.
Charles (II.) offers to marry one of Cromwell's daughters—refused.
The first coin bearing the effigies of Cromwell is of this date.
House of Lords summoned by Cromwell.
Death of Harvey the physiologist, aged 80.
Bishop Walton's Polyglott Bible published.
1658 Sexby's assassination plot, Jan. 9.
Meeting of parliament, Jan. 20.
Cromwell finding his parliament unmanageable suddenly dissolves it, Feb. 4.
Rumours of plots against Cromwell.
Beheading of Sir Henry Slingsby and Dr. Hewet; three other plotters are hanged; the conspiracy quelled.
Victory over the Spaniards under Don Juan and the duke of York.
Dunkirk is delivered up to the English, under Lockhart, June 17.
Death of Mrs. Claypole, Cromwell's daughter, August.
Death of Oliver Cromwell, Sep. 3, aged 60.
Richard Cromwell acknowledged *Lord Protector*.
Cromwell's public funeral, Nov. 23 (the expenses of which, £28,000, fell mainly upon Rich. Cromwell, causing his ruin.)
Republican opposition to the protector.
Watches for the pocket made for the first time in England.
Navy—157 ships carrying 4,390 guns and 21,910 seamen.
The cardoon introduced into England.
Birth of Henry Purcell, musician (d. 1695.)
1659 Sittings of new parliament, from Jan. 27 to April 22.
The republicans denounce the protectorate.
The army divided into three factions—Cromwellians, Lambertians, and presbyterians.
Re-opening of the Rump parliamt., May 7.
Interest of money reduced to 6 per cent.
Struggle between the army and the parliament.
The officers meet at Wallingford house.
Resignation of Richard Cromwell, and dissolution of the protectorate, May 13.
Sir George Booth's enterprise at Chester; simultaneous risings throughout Engld.
Breaking up of the Rump parlt., Oct. 12.
1659 Gen. Monk favours the return of Charles; while he dupes the government into a belief of his zeal for the commonwealth.
Rump parliament again restored, Dec. 26.
Lord Fairfax an acknowledged royalist.
Treaty between Spain and France proves injurious to the English woollen cloth trade in the Levant.
"Tradescant's Ark" purchased by Elias Ashmole, and presented to Oxford univ.
Abraham Cowley (1618-1667) and Edward Waller (1605-1687) lyric writers, fl.
Discovery of coal gas (carburetted hydrogen gas) issuing from an aperture in the ground near Wigan, Lancashire (1667.)
Bishop Brian Walton (1600-1661), and Dr. Isaac Barrow (1630-1677), flourish.
1660 Letter from Monk promising obedience to the parliament, Jan. 6.
General Monk arrives at Northampton, Jan. 26.
He enters London with 5,000 men, Feb. 3.
Convention of estates in Dublin declares Ireland independent, Feb. 7.
Rump parliament dissolved, March 16.
Public mind greatly agitated; payment of taxes generally refused.
Convention parliament assembles, Ap. 25.
Monk admits a messenger (Sir John Granville) from Charles, who presents the "Declaration of Breda" and other lettrs.
Charles proclaimed in Dublin, May 14.
Restoration of the Stuarts:
Charles II. is proclaimed at Westminster Hall, May 8.
General amnesty, except to those directly concerned in the death of Charles I.
King's annual revenue fixed at £1,200,000.
For arrears due to army £70,000 per month.
Reduction of the army to 4,000 foot and 1,000 horse, which constituted *The first standing army* in England.
Charles writes to a Scottish leader, promising to preserve the presbyterian establishment without violation, Aug. 10.
Execution of ten "regicides."
First Board of Trade and Plantations instituted by Charles.
The earl of Clarendon (Hyde) chancellor.
The theatres re-opened (1633.)
Insurrection of the fifth monarchy men.
Excise duty on ale, &c.
Death of Henry duke of Gloucester, Sep.
Death of princess of Orange of small-pox.
Dissolution of the convention parliament, Dec. 29.
Baize first made in England, at Colchester.
Royal Society of London instituted.
Marriage of duke of York with Ann Hyde, daughter of the chancellor.
Birth of Robert Ainsworth, teacher, compiler of a Latin dictionary, and author of other works, at Woodyale, near Manchester.
[Died at Poplar, near London, Ap. 4, 1743.]
The *yacht* Mary presented to the king by the Dutch—the first mention of the term yacht in our naval records.
Rise of the buccaneers against the Spanish in the American seas.
Jonas Moore, professor of mathematics, &c. in the city of Durham, flourishes.

1660 Lowest charge for postage of letters fixed at 2d.—for 80 miles.
Perukes introduced by the ladies of court; also, black patches on face, vizards, &c.
1661 Insurrection of Venner; suppressed.
Opening of the new parliament, May 8.
The House of Lords comprises 113 peers.
The sacrament adminstrd. to the Commns.
Legislative restoration of episcopacy in the three kingdoms.
Corporation act passed.
£60,000 voted to the cavalier sufferers.
Charles's "Declaration of Indulgence" rejected by the Commons; also "that great instrument of mischief, the Solemn League and Covenant."
Great dissatisfaction of the presbyterians, independents, and other dissentients.
Hearth-money tax voted *for ever*.
Coronation of Charles II. April 23.
Conference at the Savoy respecting the liturgy, commenced April 25.
Cape Coast castle demolished by Holmes.
Duke of Argyll beheaded, May 27.
Execution of Guthry the preacher.
Difficulties of Charles in settling conflicting claims respecting confiscatd. lands in Irld.
Alliance with Portugal.
Ordination of four bishops, in St. Peter's, Westminster, for Scotland, Dec. 15.
Birth of Robert Harley (1710.)
The Company of Merchant Adventurers numbers 3,500 members.
Lacrymæ Vitreæ brought into England by prince Rupert—hence called prince Rupert's drops.
Masquerades revived in London.
[The sombre reign of puritanism banished the muses and masks in their train. Evelyn mentions "a solemn foolerie" at Lincoln's Inn in 1661, attended by the king, duke, &c. which began with a mask or masquerade.]
Sir C. Wren establishes the correct laws of percussion; which problem Wallis and Huygens also solve at the same time—each independent of the other.
1662 *Act of Uniformity*—the operation of which results in the ejection of 2,000 ministers from their livings.
The puritans complain of this violation of the "Declaration of Breda."
£1,200,000 granted to Charles as a subsidy.
Charles marries Katherine of Portugal, with whom he receives part of Bombay as dowry, May 20.
Charter to the Royal Society; the first of its kind in Europe.
Sir Henry Vane beheaded, June 14.
Lambert banished to Guernsey for life.
First appearance of women on the stage.
Dunkirk restored to the Fr. for £400,000 (five millions of livres), to liquidate Charles's debts, Oct. 17.
[Dunkirk was founded in 966.]
The licentiousness of the court causes much dissatisfaction.
Drury Lane theatre built.
Incorporation of the African Company.
[Government owed this co. £11,686,800. Their capital was £10,780,000 till 1776.]
Hackney coaches first licensed.
1662 New era in the history of the Poor Laws; the foundation of the law of settlement laid, and the labouring population reduced to their ancient condition of "adscripti glebæ."
Vassalage of feudal tenure abolished.
Day wages of labourers from March to Sept.: 8d. with food, 1s. 2d. without food—from Sept. to March: 6d. and 1s.
The "guinea" (the gold of which it was coined being brought by the African Company from coast of Guinea) is adopted as the name of the "Unit;" the name given the pound, sovereign, in the reign of James I., to commemorate the union of England and Scotland.
[It subsequently rose in value to 30s.]
Two and five guinea pieces coined.
1663 Four royal subsidies voted.
Review of the Guards, the then standing army, July 4.
Incorporation of the Royal Society, Ap. 2; the charter of 1662 not being explicit.
Insurrection of the Fifth Monarchy men in the north suppressed.
[It was an insignificant rising at Farmley wood, Yorkshire.]
Impeachment of Clarendon; fails, July 9.
Exportation of corn permitted.
Settlement of Carolina, North America.
Use of ladies' masks.
[At this date a custom, long afterwards disgracing our fair country women, took its rise. Evelyn says, that "on the 12th June, he saw Lady Mary Cromwell at the Royal theatre, when the house began to fill, put on her vizard, and so kept it on all the play; which of late is become a great fashion among the ladies, which hides their face."]
Importation of cattle from Ireland and Scotland into England prohibited.
The first flatting-mill erected at Sheen, near Richmond, by a Dutchman.
Thomas Simon's new crown piece with a petition to the king on its edge, praying him to compare "this trial piece with the Dutch coins (those coined by John Roetier at the mint), and if more truly drawn, &c. to relieve him."
The first saw-mill in England—erected by a Dutchman near London, but abandoned through fear of the populace.
James Gregory's "Optica Promota" pub.
The magic lantern first described by Kircher, in "Ars Magna Lucis et Umbræ."
Boyle's "Experiments upon Colours."
Death of the marquis of Worcester, author of "A century of the names and scantlings of Inventions," and the supposed discoverer of the rapidly condensing property of steam. (A steam engine described.)
1664 Triennial act passed; also the
Conventicle act—the former according to Charles's wish, the latter an act of the Commons.
The clergy surrender the privilege of taxing themselves in convocation, for the elective franchise.
War with the Dutch inevitable, owing to several collisions in foreign parts between merchants of either country.

1664 £2,000,000 granted by parliament, in Dec., towards the anticipated war.
The city merchants furnish more money.
Birth of queen Anne, the last of the Stuart dynasty, at Twickenham.
Two witches burned by judge Hale.
Sir Robert Holmes drives the Dutch from New Amsterdam, America, and names the place New York.
Death of John Hoskins, portrait painter.
1665 New oath for the clergy.
War proclaimed against the Dutch, Fb. 22.
[Charles had left Holland, a country which gave him refuge in misfortune, with profuse expressions of regard and gratitude; but a variety of motives acting on his easy and plastic mind soon effaced whatever of gratitude he had conceived.]
Great plague of London; 100,000 inhabitants perish from June 29 to Dec. 12.
Parliament removes to Oxford.
Supply of £1,250,000 granted for the war.
[This liberal vote has been considered more than usually important on account of certain conditions attached to it—namely, that the money should be applied for a specific purpose, and that the details of the disbursements should be submitted to the inspection of the members. From this time it became an undisputed principle that *parliamentary supplies are only to be expended for the objects specified by the people's representatives.*]
Duke of York defeats the Dutch off the Norfolk shores: Opdam blown up, Ju. 3.
Charles offers bribes to Louis XIV. of France to join him against the Dutch—refused. The king of Denmark also refuses to join England against Holland.
First subscription concert in England; held at Oxford (1678.)
Five mile act passed, Oct. 30.
Treasonable conduct of Algernon Sydney.
Conspiracy of colonel Danvers frustrated.
Valentine Greatrakes, the medical impostr.
Fleet—114 sail besides fire-ships.
Half-pence and farthings first coined.
The "legend" on the edge of large silver coins, "Decus et Tutamen," first adopd.
First Gazette published at Oxford.
A diving-bell employed by one Sinclair near the isle of Mull.
1666 London Gazette first published, Feb. 5.
Four days' conflict between the English fleet and the united squadrons of France and Holland—closed by a fog, June 1-4.
[The English fleet was commanded by Monk. Rupert came up on the 3d and saved Monk from destruction.]
Rupert and Monk defeat the Dutch, Ju. 26.
Great fire of London; 400 streets, including 13,200 houses, 90 churches, &c. burnt, September 2-3.
Suspicion of treason falling on the catholics, they are rigorously dealt with.
Vote of £1,800,000 for the war.
Quarrel between the court and parliament respecting a Bill for appointment of commissioners to examine the war accounts.
Unpopularity of the king, followed by
Disaffection in Scotland; to repress which a court of High Commission is establishd.
1666 The persecuted covenanters take up arms.
The severities of Sir James Turner, commander of the royal troops, produce open war in Scotland.
Generals Dalziel and Drummond defeat the covenanters on the Pentland Hills.
Dreadful persecution of the covenanters: they are tortured and hanged in scores.
The king adopts a half oriental style of clothing.
Cashmere shawls first brought into Engld.
Newton's first idea of gravitation this year.
Antonio Verrio, painter; in England since 1643 (died 1707.)
Grimling Gibbons, sculptor, flourishes.
Isaac Fuller, painter of portraits, fl.
1667 Dukes of Buckingham and Lauderdale, Charles's favourite ministers.
Several ships of the line burnt in the river Medway by the Dutch fleet, June 3.
The peace of Breda: New York, Cape Coast, &c. are ceded to Engld., July 10.
Dismissal of Lord Clarendon, Aug. 30.
The Commons pass a resolution of impeachment against him, Oct. 10, which the Lords reject, Nov. 10.
Clarendon retires to France, where he devotes himself to literary pursuits.
The poll-tax re-enacted; dukes £100, marquises £80, baronets £30, knights £20, esquires £10, and all private persons 13 pence each.
Death of the poet Cowley.
Insurances on houses and goods commnd.
[The first office opened for these purposes was set on foot by a Dr. Barton, an extensive London builder.]
The Bahamas visited by the English.
Milton's "Paradise Lost" published.
["Paradise Regained" appeared in 1673.]
Description of the discovery of 1659 (coal gas) laid before the Royal Society by Thomas Shirley, Esq. of Lancashire.
The first book on the processes and operations of dyeing published, viz.—"An Apparatus to the practice of Dyers."
1668 Triple alliance of England, Holland, and Sweden against the ambitious designs of Louis of France, Jan. 13.
["One of the most futile confederations on record. Charles, with almost unheard-of perfidy, fell in with the designs of his cabinet (the Cabal), on this occasion purchased; and he entered into a secret treaty with France, in the very teeth of his other engagements."—*T. C. Grattan.*]
Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, April.
Attempt of James Mitchell to shoot archbishop Sharp, in Scotland.
[No one ever informed on Mitchell.]
Porto Bello captured by buccaneers under Morgan.
Wheel barometers first in use.
[The manners of the affluent of this period may be denominated *national*, as they had as yet received but little polish or corruption from foreign contact.]
London streets lighted by lanterns hung out by the citizens.
The doctrine of the mutual gravitation of planets propounded by Dr. Hook, chemist (1635-1702.)

1668 Thomas Flatman (1633-1688), Richard Gibson, a dwarf (d. 1690), and John Hoskins (d. 1681), painters, flourish.

1669 Union with Scotland proposed to the English parliament; and abandoned, Oct. 19.
Lauderdale makes a similar proposal to the Scottish parliament same day.
Habeas corpus act passes the Commons.
[The arbitrary proceedings of Lord Clarendon gave rise to this act.]
Formation of the Hudson Bay Company.
Population of England about five millions.
Death of Sir John Denman, poet.
Royal Exchange, London, rebuilt; Mr. Jerman, city surveyor, architect.
[It had been burnt in 1666.]
Discovery by Dr. Hook of dyeing with fast colours in red, blue, green, and purple.
Dr. Barrow's "Lectiones Opticæ," pub.
Musicians in the reign of Charles II.:—Doctors Child, Christopher, Gibbons, Rogers, and Wilson, Low, Colman, Cook, Abertus, Bryne, Tucker, Lawes, Piers, Purcell; organ builders: Loosemore of Exeter, Thamar of Peterborough, Preston of York, and Dallans; besides Schmidt, Harris, and Rene Renatus, who were invited from the continent.
[Tudway says, that as "Charles was a brisk and airy prince, and tired with the grave and solemn way which had been established by Tallis, Bird, and others, ordered the composers of his chapel to add symphonies, &c. with instruments to their anthems."]
Lady Castlemaine is jealous of the attentions of her royal master to Nell Gwynne and Mary Davies, actresses.

1670 Sailing of a colony to South Carolina: Fort Carolina built.
Formation of the "Cabal" Cabinet, consisting of Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley, and Lauderdale.
Charles's attempt to obtain a repeal of the penal laws drives the Commons to further acts of
Persecution against the puritans and other sects.
The "Coventry Act" making maiming and wounding capital crimes.
Legislative union of England and Scotland unsuccessfully attempted.
Habeas corpus again passes the Commons.
Secret treaty between Charles and Louis, by which
Charles becomes the pensioner of France —receiving at first 4,000,000 livres, annually; subsequently 2,000,000 livres.
[According to this treaty catholicism was to become the established religion of England—Charles himself professed its tenets; after which the two countries were to make war upon Holland, and in case of success it was to be divided between Charles, Louis, and the prince of Orange.]
Mission of the duchess of Portsmouth to France.
Seizure of Ormond by Blood, Dec. 6.
Duke of Buckingham's manufactory at Lambeth for making plate glass.
Salt mines in Staffordshire discovered.

1670 Shoe buckles introduced.
Royal Exchange, London, rebuilt.
Muslins from India introduced.
Doctors' Commons, for the study of civil law, founded.
Panama sacked by Morgan and his buccaneers.
The sect of the Bourignonists greatly extend in Scotland. (See France 1658.)
Herald's house built.
Birth of the Saxon scholar, John Aland (Lord Fortescue, a baron of the common pleas, who died in 1747.)
Unsuccessful attempt of Charles's ambassador at Frankfort to learn the process of making mirrors as practised in Germny.
Andrew Yarranton proceeds to Saxony to learn the art of tinning plate-iron.
Robert Streater, painter of the chapel of All Soul's College, Oxford, fl. (1624-1680.)
Hon. Robert Boyle, "a most amiable man, a diligent philosopher, and sound Christian," fl. (1627-1691.)
Newton's Reflecting Telescope first described—an improvement on Gregory's.
Mayowe, chemist, flourishes (1645-1697.)
Death of Henry Jenkins, of Yorkshire, at the great age of 169 years.

1671 The duke of York (afterwards James II.) openly abjures the protestant religion.
New Conventicle act against dissenters.
Additional penal laws against catholics.
Death of queen mother, Henrietta Maria.
Death of Gen. Monk—duke of Albemarle.
Protest of the House of Commons against the Lords' alterations in the money bills, March 6.
Col. Blood's unsuccessful attempt to steal the crown jewels, May 9.
Violence to Dutch shipping by order of Charles in council, in order to provoke a rupture.
London Monument begun.
Sir Samuel Morland's description of a "Speaking Trumpet" published.
Birth of the earl of Shaftesbury, author of the "Characteristics" (died 1713.)

1672 The exchequer shut up by the king, Ja. 2.
Unsuccessful attack upon Smyrna.
A pension of £500 a-year settled on colonel Blood (1671.)
Charles's "Declaration of Indulgence."
War declared against the Dutch, May.
Battle of Soleby (Southwold Bay), May 27; indecisive.
St. Helena regained from the Dutch.
Oath of abjuration agst. catholic doctrines.
Earl of Shaftesbury appointed lord chancellor, November 17.
Drury Lane theatre burnt.
Temple Bar, London, built.
Birth of Joseph Addison, at Milston, near Annesbury, Wiltshire, May 1 (1719.)
Cumberland's "De Legibus Naturæ" pub.
[His fundamental principle of ethics is, "that the greatest benevolence of every rational agent to all others is the happiest state of each individual, as well as of the whole."]
Greenwich Palace (which in 1696 became an hospital), commenced from designs by Webb, son-in-law of Inigo Jones.

1673 Supply of £1,260,000 voted for the war.
Charles's chief ministers:—Lords Arlington, Ashley, and Sir Thomas Osborne.
Parliament condemn the "Declaration of Indulgence;" it is recalled by Charles.
The "Test Act" (chiefly against catholics) is passed March 29.
Habeas Corpus passes the Commons.
Duke of York refuses to take the Test; hence he forfeits his post of lord admiral.
Resignation of Lord Clifford.
Persecution of the Scottish presbyterians.
Several battles between the combined fleets of France and England and the Dutch —generally indecisive.
Peace with Holland; the terms are:—
The Dutch yield the flag to England, and pay £300,000; by both nations mutual conquests are restored, Aug.
Great complaints of the corruption and oppression of parliament.
Chancellor Shaftesbury (Lord Ashley) dismissed, Nov. 9.
The earl of Danby succeeds to the seal.
The parliament oppose the celebration of the duke of York's marriage in England, for which Charles prorogues both houses, Nov. 10.
Marriage of the duke of York with Mary d' Este of Modena, Nov. 21.
Guineas rise in value to 30s.
First plate-glass factory at Lambeth.
Bow church, Cheapside, built.
Hackney coaches first seen in Edinburgh.
1674 Parliament meets, Jan. 7; they entreat that A general fast should be proclaimed.
[The object of the fast was "to seek by prayer and supplication a reconciliation with Almighty God, and his protection against the undermining contrivances of popish recusants."]
Charges against Buckingham, Arlington, and Lauderdale.
Fall of the "Cabal" ministry.
Sir Thomas Osborne chief minister.
Peace with Holland proclaimed, Feb. 28.
New tests against Roman Catholics.
Habeas Corpus act passes the Commons.
Charles sells his neutrality to Louis; for wh.
The popular leaders in parliament determine to expose the government in the next session.
Royal proclamations against catholics and dissenters—rigorous measures adopted.
Camera Lucida invented by Dr. Hook.
John Hutchinson, philos., born (d. 1737.)
Death of John Milton, Nov. 8 (born 1608.)
Death of the earl of Clarendon.
Drury Lane theatre, London, rebuilt.
1675 Meeting of parlmt. in Apr.; the Commons
Address the king respecting the English army in the service of the kg. of France.
Bills proposed, making it treason to levy money without consent of parliamnt. &c.
Habeas Corpus act passed in the Commons.
Coffee-houses suppressed by government.
Non-resisting test proposed in the Lords, which would have become law but for a
Dispute between the Commons and Lords on the extent of appellate jurisdiction.
Prorogation of the session till October.
Congress opened at Nimueguen.
1675 Luzancy's imposture; followed by rigorous measures against catholics.
Re-assembling of parliament in Oct.
The privilege of appeal again in dispute.
Second prorogation for same cause, Nov. 22.
Greenwich observatory built.
[The first stone was laid by Flamsteed, astronomer-royal, Aug. 10.]
A battering-ram is used by Sir Christopher Wren for demolishing the walls of old St. Paul's.
Birth of Samuel Clarke (d. 1729.)
[He was eminent as a divine, a mathematician, a metaphysical philosopher, and a philologer.]
Boyle's improved hydrometer published.
1676 Charles removes to Windsor.
Habeas Corpus act passed by Commons.
Charles again sells himself to Louis; he receives £100,000.
Carolina colonized by English merchants.
Calico printing and the Dutch loom-engine introduced.—*Anderson.*
Repeating watches invented by Barlow.
Death of Sir M. Hale and Isaac Barrow.
[This was a year of internal political peace and national prosperity.]
1677 Parliament requests Charles to form an alliance with Holland, which he declines.
Buckingham, Salisbury, Shaftesbury, and Wharton sent to the Tower, for declaring that the prorogation of parliament (in 1675) was, in effect, a dissolution, Feb. 15.
[Shaftesbury was detained nearly a year; the others were soon released.]
Ministry of the earl of Essex.
The princess Mary, daughter of James, duke of York, married to the prince of Orange (afterwards William III.) Oct. 23.
Execution of Margaret Thomson in Scotland, for adultery, May 28; the last known instance of capital punishment for that crime.
Violins introduced into Engld. by Charles.
London monument, Fish-St. Hill, finished.
Touching for the king's evil; 92,107 are touched in fourteen years, nearly all of whom are cured.—*Dr. Wiseman.*
Birth of James Thornhill, painter of the hall at Blenheim palace, the dome of St. Paul's, the "Resurrection" in All Souls College, Oxon, &c.
1678 Public dissatisfaction with the conditions of The peace of Nimueguen.
Louis of France suspends the wages of Charles's infamy.
Intrigues of Lord Russell with France.
Duke of Buckingham, Algernon Sydney, and five members of government receive munificent bribes from Louis.
[Louis thus sought to master both parties in England.]
Habeas Corpus act passes the Commons.
Titus Oates's "Popish Plot" disclosed, Sp. 6.
The Scottish presbyterians persecuted.
The "Highland Host" of 8,000 men.
The murdered body of Sir Edmondsbury Godfrey (the magistrate who took Oates's depositions) discovered, Oct. 17.
New test bill against the catholics.
First public subscription concert in London (1665.)

1678 Woollen cloths for burials enjoined.
Execution of Coleman, Father Ireland, Pickering, Grove, Green, Hill, and Berry, for Oates's conspiracy.
Five catholic noblemen sent to the Tower—another result of Oates's machinations.
Catholic peers excluded from parlt. (1829.)
Accusation of the queen by Oates—the peers refuse to bring her to trial.
Montague's revelations respecting Danby.
He is impeached for traitorously arrogating regal power, &c.
Danby obtains the royal pardon.
First suggestion of the "Power Loom."
Birth of Henry St. John (1710.)

1679 Parliament dissolved for impeaching Charles's chancellor—earl Danby, Ja. 24.
["The parliament now dissolved had been elected in the year 1661. In one respect, at least, it lays claim to some portion of our regard:—it introduced and rendered familiar to the practice of our national administration, the working of a regular *opposition*, which, according to many, is one of the most effectual means that could be devised for securing the adoption of wise measures, and for perpetuating the principles of constitutional liberty."]
Duke of York retires to Brussels, Mar. 3.
Several executions, the result of Oates's informations, take place.
Shameful intrigues of members of the government with the French court.
Assembling of the new parliament, Mar. 6.
Proclamation against duelling.
Archbishop Sharp murdered near St. Andrews, Scotland, May 3.
Habeas Corpus act passes the Lords, May 27, and becomes law.
[The writ of right, known as Habeas Corpus act, by which an English subject is relieved in cases of illegal imprisonment, is of several kinds: *Ad respondendum, ad satisfaciendum*, &c.; but that which is most celebrated in English law, being justly esteemed the chief bulwark of personal liberty, is the *Habeas Corpus ad subjiciendum*. The efficacy of this Writ extends not only to liberate the subject from illegal confinement in a public prison, but it extends its influence to remove every unjust restraint of personal freedom in private life even when exercised by a husband or a father. Mr. Hallam remarks, that "the remedies of the *Habeas Corpus* act are so effective that no man can possibly endure a long imprisonment on a criminal charge, nor would any minister venture to exercise a sort of oppression so dangerous to himself. But it should be observed, that as the statute is only applicable to cases of commitment on such a charge, every other species of restraint on personal liberty is left to the ordinary remedy as it subsisted before the enactment." In cases of great public emergency the legislature possesses the power of suspending the *Habeas Corpus* act for a short and limited period, and enabling the crown, under certain specified particulars, to imprison suspicious persons without assigning any reason.]

1679 Earl Danby impeached a second time, and committed to the Tower.
Parliamentary dispute respecting the validity of Danby's pardon.
Charles dissolves the parliament, July 10.
He chooses a council of thirty.
The parties—Petitioners and Abhorrers (the latter a court party) take their rise at this time.
The laws against conventicles, &c. being rigorously enforced the covenanters are driven to open rebellion.
Battle of Loudon Hill; royalists defeated.
Battle of Bothwell Bridge; covenanters routed.
Dangerfield's "Meal Tub" plot: a failure.
Death of Hobbes, aged 91.
[Against Hobbes's writings the whole church militant took up arms. The answers to the "Leviathan" would form a library. Sir Robert Filmer was jealous of any rival theory of servitude. Harrington defended liberty, and Clarendon the church, against a common enemy. His philosophical antagonists were, Cumberland, Cudworth, Shaftesbury, Clarke, Butler, and Hutcheson. "The tendency of virtue to preserve amiable intercourse was enforced by Grotius; its tendency to prevent injury was dwelt on by Hobbes; its tendency to promote interchange of benefits was inculcated by Cumberland."]
First computation of latitude from the meridian of Greenwich observatory.

1680 Rise of the Whig and Tory distinctions.
Meeting of the new parliament, Oct. 21.
A bill to exclude the duke of York from the succession to the throne passes the House of Commons, but is rejected by the Lords, November 15.
Impeachment of three judges.
Execution of Viscount Stafford as a traitor, September 29.
Charlestown in America founded.
The "Plantation trade" begins to flourish.
Birth of Dr. John Abernethy in Dublin.
Death of the poet Butler.
"Anatomy of Plants" by Dr. Grew pub.
First ship sent to China by the East India Company this year.
Tea is only now beginning to be known in England.
Alexander Marshall, a clever artist in water colours, flourishes.
The painters, J. Riley (d. 1691) and Henry Cook (1642-1700), flourish.
First wooden railway—at Newcastle, for transporting coals from the pits to the river Tyne (1738.)

1681 Prorogation (dissolution) of parlt., Jan. 10.
The district penny post begun in London by an upholsterer named Murray.
Charles again sells himself to France.
A new parlt. assembles at Oxford, Mar. 21.
Failure of the "Expedient;" renewal of the "Bill of Exclusion" and impeachment of Danby.
Parliament again dissolved, March 28.
Rise of the Cameronians in Scotland.
Legal persecutions of dissenters, &c.
London first lit with oil lamps.
Fitzharris's conspiracy; he is executed.

1681 Scottish parliament, presided over by the duke of York, pass an act securing the duke's succession to the throne of Scotland, July.
Dissatisfaction of the clergy; 80 of them throw up their livings, and come into England.
Accusation, trial, conviction, and unjust execution of archbishop Plunket (catholic) of Armagh.
Indictment for treason against Lord Shaftesbury ignored, Nov. 24.
Earl of Argyle condmnd. for treason, Dec.
He escapes fr. prison and flees into Holld.
Gresham College, London, founded.
The art of tinning iron introduced from Bohemia into England.
1682 Influence of the crown in the ascendant.
Duke of York and his friends in power.
Resolution of the court to annul the charters of London and other corporations.
[The ground on which charters were held, as it partook not less of royal favour than of municipal law, was exposed in some degree to the inroad now made upon it by the exercise of the prerogative; and hence, in most instances, to avoid an unprofitable contest with the supreme authority, most of the cities (see 1684) relinquished their liberties on the condition of having them restored *on the payment of a fine!*]
Allegiance of the city to the court secured by the conditions imposed by Charles in the election of mayor, sheriffs, and other civic officers.
Popular progress of Monmouth; at Liverpool he touches for the king's evil.
Lord Shaftesbury retires to Holld., Oct. 19.
John Locke follows his patron, Shaftesbury.
William Penn's celebrated treaty with the North American Indians.
Philadelphia founded.
Halley's celebrated comet (1705.)
Towers of Westminster Abbey founded by Sir Christopher Wren.
Birth of William Aikman, Scotch painter of portraits (died 1731.)
Hydraulic fire-engs. invntd. abt. this time.
Andrew Yarranton's unsuccessful attempt to introduce the German method of tinning iron-plate into practice.
1683 Discovery of the Rye-house plot—duke of Monmouth, Lords Russell and Grey, principal actors, June 23.
Execution of the subordinate conspirators—Walcot, Rouse, and Hone.
Lord William Russell tried and convicted.
He is executed at Lincoln's Inn Fields, July 21.
Judgment and decree of the university of Oxford on ecclesiastical obedience,
[On the very day of the death of Lord Russell, the university of Oxford declared, that "submission and obedience, clear and absolute, and without exception, was the badge and character of the Church of England."]
Marriage of the princess Anne (Charles's niece) and prince George, brother of the king of Denmark, July 26.
Cowley, the circumnavigator, flourishes.
1683 Several municipal charters withdrawn to influence elections.
Expedition of Lord Dartmouth to Tangier, which is now abandoned by England to the Moors.
Sir George Jeffries promoted to the chief justice's bench, Sep. 28.
Algernon Sydney's trial; iniquitous decision of his judges respecting the evidence against him.
Algernon Sydney beheaded, Dec. 7.
Several trials and executions follow.
Elias Ashmole presents his library to Oxford university.
Gold varnish introduced by Evelyn.
The Irish Academy of Science and Art founded at Dublin (1782.)
1684 Several towns surrender their charters.
John Hampden and Sir William Skippon heavily fined for their participation in the Rye-house plot.
Unjust execution of Sir Thos. Armstrong.
Death of Lord Petre in the Tower.
Release of the other catholic lords, Feb. 12.
The "Apologetical Declaration" of the Covenanters issued.
Recall of the duke of York to the privy council, May 28.
Torture of Spence, Gordon, Ferguson, Carstairs, and others, in Scotland.
Monmouth reconciled to his royal father.
John Locke's name erased from the list of students of Christ Church, Oxford, by royal mandate, Nov. 16 (1682, 1690.)
Charles is nearly absolute.
Birth of Berkeley (bp.) near Thomastown, in Ireland. (Died at Oxford in 1753.)
1685 Charles is taken dangerously ill, Feb. 2.
He refuses the sacrament from bishop Ken.
Extreme unction and the eucharist administered to him by a catholic priest.
Death of Charles II. Feb. 6, aged 54.
["The reign of the second Charles has often been described as the transition state from a practical despotism to a regulated system of freedom; but the violence of the popular party defeated in a great measure the good ends which they professed to have in view, and brought upon themselves the mortification of seeing the crown not only invested with a greatly increased influence, but even viewed with a growing veneration on the part of the multitude, who are the most easily led astray. Had not Charles continued to have suspended the contest between the popular and arbitrary principles of the constitution, a civil war must have ensued, in his time, or the Revolution been anticipated by a period of ten years. His reign is rendered memorable for the passing of the *Habeas Corpus* act, which put an end to arbitrary imprisonment, and secured the personal freedom of the subject on the firm basis of law."]
James II., brother of the late king, succds.
Earls Sunderland and Tyreonnell in powr.
James exacts the revenue in his own name.
He openly attends mass with all his royal insignia.
New parliament assembles, May 19.
[Since 1631 no parliament had assembled.]

1685 £1,200,000 a-year settled on the king for life; the Commons, moreover, vote supplies liberally, and overlook the king's irregularities.
Attempt of the Commons to enforce the penal laws agt. two of James's ministers.
Bill of Attainder against the duke of Monmouth, and for the church.
Oates convicted of perjury; he is fined and publicly whipped.
Duke of Argyll's rebellion.
He is made prisoner and executed.
Duke of Monmouth's rebellion; he proclaims James as a popish usurper, tyrant, and assassin; and, at Taunton, takes the royal title, June 20.
Battle of Sedgemoor; Monmouth made prisoner, July 6.
Execution of duke of Monmouth, July 15.
Lord Grey reprieved.
Sanguinary proceedings of the justices, Kirk and Jefferies.
The name of Whig is a term of reproach at this time.
James contemplates the establishment of a standing army; and the repeal of the Test act, and the Habeas Corpus act.
James dispenses with the Test act in the army, which offends the H. of Commons.
Mr. Coke, member for Derby, sent to the Tower, Nov. 14—for saying "I hope that we are all Englishmen, and that we shall not be frightened from our duty for a few high words."
Parliament dismissed for their opposition.
Divisions in the cabinet.
Chancellor Sunderland pensiond. by Louis.
Trial and condemnation of Gerard and Hampden; they purchase their freedom for large sums.
Delamere acquitted; in despite of Jefferies' efforts to obtain his condemnation.
John Dryden deprived of his butt of sack by the king.
[Dryden soon after became a papist, and was immediately rewarded by James with £100 a-year. See 1686.]
Stimulus to the silk and other manufactures by the revocation of the edict of Nantes—ingenious immigrants flock into England from abroad.
1686 Castlemaine, Dover, Abbeyville, and Tyrconnell, urge James to alter both the church and constitution of England.
James exercises a dispensing power on behalf of Roman Catholics.
The dispensing power assumed by James is confirmed by the judges, June 21.
Four catholic lords added to privy council.
The Irish municipal charters annulled.
New charter granted in favour of the catholics.
Great uproar throughout the country on account of the king's proceedings; riots in London, &c.
New ecclesiastical commission opened, July 14.
James's dependence upon Louis.*
The bishop of London suspended.
Rosaries, scapulars, crucifixes, beads, &c. sold publicly in England, and also in parts of Scotland, under royal patronage.
1686 An envoy sent to the papal court.
Great excitement in Ireland; the catholics elated; the protestants in terror. The catholics rejoice in prospect of again being dominant, and of again possessing the emoluments of the now so-called Irish national church.
["The most absurd ecclesiastical establishment that the world has ever seen. Four archbishops, and eighteen bishops, were employed in looking after about a fifth part of the number of churchmen who inhabited the single diocese of London." *Macaulay.*]
John Dryden appointed poet-laureate and historiographer royal, March 4. (‡1688)
[No earlier or later record connected with this office is preserved in the exchequer than the instrument of the above date.]
Birth of Dr. Thomas Hyde, first librarian at Bodleian library, Oxford (d. 1702.)
1687 The treasury is put in commission, Jan. 7.
James dispenses with all tests and penal laws in his kingdom of Scotlnd., Feb. 12.
Tyrconnel (Lord Talbot) appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland, Feb.; hence
Dismay spreads among the Irish protstnts.
The test act suspended in England.
Lord Jefferies' administration.
The judges who deny a "dispensing power" to James are imprisoned.
Royal mandate to compel the admission of And. Popham into the London Charter House; resisted.
Disagreement between James and the university of Cambridge, May 7.
[The king commanded that the university should admit Alban Francis, a monk.]
Deprivation of Dr. Peachell of his vice-chancellorship.
Charity schools—for extending and preserving protestantism among the poor, first established.
Publication of the royal declaration for liberty of conscience.
Many dissenting chapels are built throughout England this year.
Howe, Baxter, Bunyan, &c. now preach without molestation.
Policy of James with respect to Ireland.
Public reception of the pope's nuncio, Adda, at Windsor, July 3.
Great activity of catholic priests in making proselytes to their creed.
Letter of gratitude to James from the Scotch presbyterians, July 21.
James's electioneering tour through the provinces, August.
James Fitzjames created earl of Berwick. (See France 1670.)
James's quarrel with the university of Oxford, Dec. 10:—
He recommends the election of a catholic, named Anthony Farmer. The fellows elect John Hough.
Expulsion of the "disobedient" fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford.
Newton's "Principia" first published.
Phipps's second and successful diving-bell attempt on the coast of Hispaniola (1683.)
1688 Bounties introduced into British commerce this year by parliament—first on corn.

1688 Attempts to convert the princess Anne to the catholic religion.
Re-publication of the royal "Declaration of Liberty of Conscience," April. Order in council for having it read in churches.
Seven bps. petition the king to be excused compliance with the royal mandate.
They are committed to the Tower on the charge of writing a "seditious libel."
Birth of the prince of Wales ("the son of prayer"), June 10.
The seven bps. tried and acquitted, Ju. 29.
Risings throughout the country on behalf of William of Orange.
Louis of France warns James of his dangerous position.
Revolutionary meeting at Lord Shrewsbury's, June 30.
Plan for frustrating the designs of the prince of Orange rendered abortive by James's infatuation and pride.
William's "Apology" for the course he is about to pursue.
Sailing of William from Holland, 19 Oct.; lands at Torbay with 15,000 men, Nov. 5.
Numerous desertions from James.
James marches his army to Salisbury.
Fearing to risk a battle, he returns to London, not knowing what course to pursue.
He flees from London by night, Dec. 12.
The populace of London destroy all the catholic chapels, &c.
Judge Jefferies committed to the Tower.
James's return to London as prisoner.
Abdication of James, and departure for France, Dec. 23.
["James succeeded his brother under many disadvantages, so far as his own character was taken into account. His arbitrary principles had never been concealed, because he viewed the prerogative in the light of a religious ordinance, committed to the sovereign by an authority above all human control, and intrusted to his wisdom for the good of the church and people. He was a man of good private character, steadiness, and a conscientious regard to truth, and he had a great command over his passions; but to these valuable qualities were added so deep an infusion of despotism, as to render him quite unfit to govern the kingdoms over which he ruled. The inroads which he made on the constitution, and the designs he meditated against the protestant established church, hurried on a crisis for which he was unprepared."]
William invited to take upon him the administration of public affairs, Dec. 26.
Sir John Somers, prime minister.
The funding system first adopted.
A diving-bell company formed.
Death of Du Cange, R. Cudworth, duke of Ormond, &c.
Navy, 173 ships of 101,892 tons; carrying 6,930 guns, and 42,003 men.
Dr. Henry Aldrich, dean of Christ church, flourishes, a scholar, theologian, critic, architect, and one profoundly skilled in music, &c.
Cotemporaneous musical composers: Drs. Holder, Creyghton, Tucker. Crofl. Green. Boyce, and Nares; also Jeremiah Clarke, Goldwin, and Weldon.

1689 The convention meets, Jan. 22.
Differences in parliament respecting the succession.
William threatens to leave England.
Crown offered to William and Mary, on their acceptance of the "Declaration of Rights."
William and *Mary*.
Civil list, £700,000.
William restrains the liberty of the press; dismisses the French ambassador, &c.
The city of London lends him £200,000.
Proclamation of king William and queen Mary, Feb. 13.
The clergy not favourable to a change of sovereigns.
Scottish convention meets, March 14.
James "forefaulted" and William accepted by the Scottish convention.
The name "Jacobites" given to the partizans of the expelled king.
First suspension of Habeas Corpus act, March 16.
William attempts to supersede the Test act—a failure, March 16.
"Act of Comprehension" also fails.
The parsimony of the Commons irritates William.
Act of Toleration passed.
Coronation of William and Mary, Ap. 11.
["The highest eulogy which can be pronounced on the revolution of 1688 is this, that it was our last revolution. Several generations have now passed away since any wise and patriotic Englishman has meditated resistance to the established government. . . . . For the authority of law, for the security of property, for the peace of our streets, for the happiness of our homes, our gratitude is due, under Him who raises and pulls down nations at his pleasure, to the long parliament, to the convention, and to William of Orange."—*Macaulay.*]
Scottish parliament assembles, June 17.
Insurrection in Scotld. under Dundee, &c.
Battle of Killiecrankie; defeat of James's partizans, and death of Lord Dundee, July 17.
Episcopacy abolished in Scotland, July 22.
Rise of the high and low church parties.
The protestants of the north of Ireland take up arms, and write to William for aid.
Tyrconnel makes preparations for preserving Ireland to James.
James lands in Ireland.
Siege of Londonderry.
Catholic parliament in Dublin.
Londonderry relieved by Kirke.
Gen. Scomberg arrives with 16,000 men.
Dampier, the circumnavigator, flourishes.
William opens the second session of parliament, October.
Mutiny act first passed.
"Declaration of Rights" passed into a statute, Dec. 16.
Poll-tax abolished (1692.)
Death of Sydenham.
Confession of Faith of the English and Welsh baptists.

1690 William indignantly dissolves his par. Feb.
He entertains thoughts of leaving the kgdm.
New parliament assembles, March 20.
The "Act of Recognition" passed.
William departs for Ireland, June 4, where he arrives on the 14th.
Defeat of the English and Dutch fleets off Beachy head.
William takes the field with 36,000 men.
Battle of the Boyne; defeat of James, Jul. 1. [Scomberg was killed in this battle.]
Surrender of Dublin, Wexford, Drogheda.
James returns to France.
Repulse of William's army at Limerick, Aug. 30. William returns to England.
Chelsea College founded; cost £150,000.
Earthquake felt in Ireland this year.
Plaintain first introduced into England.
Locke's "Essay on the Human Understanding" first pub. (See note, 1704.)
Brown paper only made in England to this date; from this time the manufacture receives an impulse. (See 1764.)
Second ratification by parliament of the *Scottish Confession of Faith*.

1691 William sails for Holland, Jan. 16.
He protests against the ambitious and dangerous designs of Louis XIV. at the Hague congress, Jan. 27.
Battle of Aughrim; general Ginkle victorious, July 12.
[St. Ruth's army numbered 25,000, while that of Ginkle was but 18,000 strong.]
Treaty of Limerick, and termination of the Irish war, Oct. 3; followed by the
Emigration of 12,000 catholics.
[10,000 of the Irish troops entered the service of Louis; they were known as the "Irish brigade." The war of the revolution cost the country 36 millions sterling.]
William returns from Holland, Oct. 18.
The maritime trade of England greatly suffers from French privateers.
Death of Lower, the physician, celebrated for practising the transfusion of blood.
The "Boyle lectureship" instituted.
Land tax and increased beer tax.
Difficulty in raising the supplies; plan for forming a public joint-stock bank laid before the government by William Patterson, a merchant from Scotland; discussions thereupon in the privy council.

1692 Poll-tax (an unpopular tax) passed.
The court politics veer towards toryism.
William departs for Holland, March 5.
James contemplates an invasion.
French fleet defid. at La Hogue, May 23.
Plan for restoring James frustrated.
William returns from Holland, Oct. 19.
Opening of parliament; interesting for the struggle of tory and whig parties, Nov. 4.
Bills for excluding all servants of the crown from parliament; triennial parlmts., &c.
The Commons vote £5,000,000 war supplies for the ensuing year: also
£400,000 to liquidate William's war debts.
[So many new taxes having been imposed, it was evident that these immense sums could not be raised by the same means; hence arose the expedient of borrowing on the general credit of the exchequer—the rate of interest allowed being seven per cent. This expedient was the

1692 *Commencement of the National Debt.*
The non-jurors, schism.
William's desire for extending the principle of religious toleration thwarted by the House of Commons.

1693 Massacre of Glencoe, Jan. 31 (? Feb. 15.)
[An order had been issued, on the suggestion of Breadalbane, in 1692, to treat the highlanders who still held out for James with "letters of fire and sword." All the Jacobite chiefs submitted but one—an hereditary enemy of Breadalbane's—and that one was Macdonald of Glencoe. It is a singular circumstance that this comparatively recent event, should have no fewer than four dates assigned to it. One recent authority tells us it took place "on a dark and freezing night, May 9, 1691," another places it in Jan. 1692; while those who agree as to the year 1693, differ with respect to the month, some placing it at the end of Jan. the others in the middle of Feb.]
The tories appear not to suit William; hence he displaces the tory Nottingham, &c. and promotes the whigs Trenchard, Somers, &c.
William departs for the continent, Mar.
Battle of Landen; William defeated, with the loss of 14,000 men, July 29.
Bayonets first used in England.
Lottery bill passed—the first instance in England of employing the spirit of gaming as an instrument of finance.
Bill for promoting free and impartial proceedings in parlmt. passes Commons, but is lost in the Lords by a majority of 2.
Greenland Fishing Company incorporated.
The Scottish "Oath of Assurance Bill," agt. episcopalians and non-jurors, Apr.
The episcopalian ministers refuse the oath.

1694 Disasters at sea—six men-of-war, with admiral Wheeler, lost.
William refuses his assent to a bill for triennial parliaments, Jan. 25.
William departs for the continent in Apr.
Unfortunate expedition against Brest, under Berkeley and gen. Tolemache, June.
Greenwich Hospital founded.
The Bank of England built and incorporated, April 25.
[Previous to the passing of the act of incorporation forty merchants subscribed £500,000 towards the sum of £1,200,000 to be lent to the government at 8 per cent. interest, in consideration of the subscribers being incorporated as a bank. In ten days after the passing of the act the whole sum was subscribed.]
The first Stamp act, June 23.
Corresp ndnce. of noblemen with James II.
The Triennial Bill receives the royal assent, Dec. 22, in consideration of a liberal supply—£5,000,000.
Return of William, Nov. 9.
Death of queen Mary of small-pox, Dec. 28, aged 33.
The notorious venality and corruption of public men a source of great scandal.
Hackney coaches established by statute.

1694 State lottery; a million borrowed by the sale of tickets at £10 each.
[Every holder of a ticket was guaranteed an annuity for 32 years—blanks 14s. a-year, prizes from £5 to £1000.]
700 hackney coaches in London.
Birth of Hutcheson, the metaphysician, in Ireland. (He died in Glasgow in 1747.)
1695 The speaker of the House of Commons, Sir John Trevor, expelled for bribery, Mar. 12. Secretary Guy sent to the Tower.
Bill of pains and penalties against the public peculators.
The earl of Sunderland, minister.
William proceeds to Holland, May.
Another plot against William.
Namur taken by king William, Sep. 5.
William returns, Oct. 26.
Convocation of the clergy summoned.
Scottish company for establishing a colony on the isthmus of Darien sanctioned by the Scottish parliament.
Improvement in the coinage of the realm.
Taxes on births, and marriages, and deaths.
Tax on bachelors; age from 25 years.
First window tax—to meet the expense and loss of the re-coinage of gold.
Halifax's Tract on Elections.
James Salter's collection of curiosities first exhibited at Cheyne Walk, Chelsea. (Don Saltero's Chelsea Knackatory.)
The old Bank of Scotland established.
Act for regulating trials for treason: acts of Attainder of James II. publicly burnt.
New board of trade, chiefly against the competition of the Scotch trade with Africa
Tax of 6d. per month for the maintenance of Greenwich Hospital on all seamen.
Popular hatred of the "Dutch Bentinck," the king's confidant, who obtains extensive grants.
Death of Henry Purcell, Nov. 21—"the darling and wonder of the lovers of music throughout the nation, for his powers embraced every species of composition with equal facility" (1658.)
Birth of Ed. Kirkall, at Sheffield, engrvr.
The Bank of England commenced operations at Grono's Hall, Poultry, Jan. 1.
[None of the notes issued were under £20.]
1696 Failure of the assassination plot of Sir G. Barclay, Sir W. Perkens, and others, on the 14th and 22d of February.
[One of the conspirators gave secret information on the 10th and another on the 14th of the same month. The conspirators were executed.]
Habeas Corpus act suspended; papists persecuted.
Continued clamour of the English Commons against the Scottish trading companies to Africa and India.
Association for the defence of the king formed by members of parliament.
William goes to the continent in May.
He returns in October.
Bill of Attainder agt. Sir John Fenwick, passed by a majority of seven, in the absence of any evidence agst. him, Nov. 9.
The printing and circulating the names of a minority in the Commons' House voted a breach of privilege.
1696 Counsel to persons charged as traitors first permitted.
The London asylums for debtors abolished.
Eddystone Lighthouse first built.
Affirmation of quakers first accepted as an oath, except in criminal cases (1829.)
Pendant barometers introduced (1668.)
The "Hand-in-hand" Insurance office, generally considered the first regular insurance office established in London.
Prohibition to the importation of Irish, and exportation of English wool.
Additions to Greenwich Hospital, made by Sir Christopher Wren.
Exportations of looms prohibited.
Export duty on hemp, flax, linen, thread, &c. from Ireland abolished.
Godfrey Kneller, painter of the "Beauties of Hampton Court" (d. 1723), Antonio Verrio, painter of ceilings at Windsor castle, &c. (d. 1707), William Vandervelde, junior (d. 1707), and Michael Wright (d. 1700), painters, flourish.
1697 Execution of Sir John Fenwick, Jan. 28.
William goes over to the continent in May.
Peace of Ryswick, Sep. 11 (? signed 20th.)
[England obtained better terms than had been offered in 1695.]
Return of William in November.
William consents that James's son should be his successor; James objects.
William promises an annuity to the queen of James II.
Charles Montague (earl Halifax), minister.
Inland bills of exchange declared legal instruments for the first time.
Act against apostacy from Christianity.
Hawkers and pedlars first licensed.
Furious legislation of the English parliament against the interests of Ireland.
The army disbanded by the House of Commons, against the desire of the king to have a standing army, Dec. 11.
A duty of 6d. per bushel on malt.
Birth of the celebrated William Hogarth.
Death of Dr. Child, 65 years organist of St. George's chapel, Windsor, aged 90.
1698 Civil list fixed at £700,000.
To pay exchequer war bills, £2,700,000.
Peter the Great visits England, Jan 11.
[He stayed several months visiting the several manufactories, &c.]
Whitehall burned in June.
Restoration of Marlborough to court favour.
A new East India Company formed.
The districts of Chutanuthy, Govindpore, and Calcutta sold by Azim Ooshaun, to the Company.
William spends the summer in Holland.
Threat of the king to quit England finally.
William joins the First Partition treaty.
Jno. Hutchins, antiquary, born (d. 1773.)
Scotch settlement at Darien, Nov. 4.
Halley's voyage "to seek by observation the discovery of the rule for the variation of the compass."
Act compelling watch and clock-makers to put their names on them.
Cold or dry gilding first described (by Robert Southwell.)
Captain Savery's steam engine for raising water—*the first working steam engine.*

1699 Mutual distrust between William and the House of Commons increases.
Final rejection by the Commons of William's request to retain his Dutch guards, March 24.
Parliamentary inquiry respecting the misgovernment of Ireland.
An act for the resumption of the forfeited estates bestowed upon William's favourites is passed: but
William prorogues parliament in order to frustrate the object of the bill.
He proceeds to Holland.
William returns October 18.
Tottering state of the whig party; resignation of Montague, chancellor of the exchequer, and other whig ministers.
Attack of the tories upon Somers, &c.
The French language not much spoken even by the gentry at this time.
William causes the ruin of all engaged in the new colony of Darien.
Death of Stillingfleet.
Hungerford market, London, opened.
1700 Debates in parliament respecting the report of the commission appointed to inquire into the king's grants, Jan.
Bill of Resumption (by the tories) receives the royal assent, April 11.
Somers resigns; cabinet is now a tory one.
Lord Portland (Bentinck) deserts his friend and enricher—king William.
Sir Nathan Wright, chancellor.
The king leaves London for Loo in July.
Remonstrances respctg. the Darien colony.
Death of William, duke of Gloucester, heir presumptive to the throne, July 30.
Act prohibiting the printing or weaving of calico.
Oppressive act, compelling the catholic gentry to sell their estates.
The duke of Shrewsbury obtains leave from king William (a permission necessary to be obtained in those days) to go abroad.
Death of Sir William Temple.
Marine barometers first made (1695.)
Halley's Demonstrations of the Rainbow.
1701 Parliament increases the army to 30,000.
New Act of Settlement, limiting the succession to Sophia, duchess dowager of Hanover, and her heirs, being protestants, April 14—June 12.
Restrictions imposed upon the monarch.
Contest between the Peers and Commons respecting the continuance of the war.
The Commons impeach three of the ministers, who are acquitted.
William prorogues parliament, and then departs for Holland, July 1.
He places his army under the command of the duke of Marlborough.
The triple treaty signed, Sep. 7.
Death of James II. at St. Germains, Sep. 16, aged 68.
His son (the first Pretender) recognised by Louis as king of England, which leads to a renewal of war with France.
Oath of abjuration against pope and Pretender first required.
Death of John Dryden, the poet.
Incorporation of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
1701 Return of the king from Holland, Nov. 4.
William complains to parliament of the growing influence of France, Dec.
The Commons vote a liberal war supply.
The army and navy to number 80,000.
Bill of Attainder against the Pretender.
Elisha Yale, from India, sells his tea, &c. by public auction (the first public sale.)
Exportation of wool from Irel'd. prohibtd.
Castle of Haverfordwest built.
York castle rebuilt. (Built in 1484.)
The first magnetic chart constructed by Dr. Halley; limited to the Atlantic and Indian seas.
"Drilling" in agriculture introduced by Jethro Tull of Berkshire.
A lease for 381 years of the fourth arch of London bridge, &c. (See 1581.)
Navy, 272 ships, of 159,020 tons.
1702 Parliamentary increase of the army.
Subsidies freely voted—the indignation of the parliament being extreme at the pretensions of the son of James.
New taxes, among which an "income tax" of 4s. in the pound is included.
The Pretender attainted by act of parliament, signed by William, March 7.
Death of king William, March 8, aged 51.
["It is manifest that William, though he interposed to save a great nation from tyranny and oppression, was not himself a lover of liberty, nor had he any respect for the principles of a mixed government. Accustomed to the manners of a camp, his notions were arbitrary; and—averse from the free discussion of a popular assembly, he preferred to transact all the great business of the state in a circle of confidential friends, whose objections he could answer, and whose scruples he could remove. His sentiments, indeed, as well as his policy, were foreign to the interests of the country which he was called to govern; and he used its treasures and soldiers to accomplish his own objects, as a convenient resource, when other means were not at his command. He, however, taught the guardians of the treasury the dangerous secret of anticipating the revenue of the country, and thereby of mortgaging the taxes to be paid by future generations."]
Anne, youngest dau. of James II. succeeds.
Ld. Godolphin, R. Harley, Esq. in power.
National debt £16,394,702; bearing an annual interest of £1,300,000.
[The average annual increase of the debt during the war amounted to about £5,000,000.]
Evasions of the Jacobites in taking the oath of abjuration.
[The Jacobites generally sheltered themselves under the name of Tories.]
Declaration of war against France, May 4.
Anne appoints Marlborough capt.-general of the English forces on the continent.
Negotiations for a treaty of union between England and Scotland unsuccessful.
Commission of inquiry respecting the peculation of public officers.
Sir George Rooke sails for Vigo, Oct. 12; which was taken a few days afterwards.

1702 Pension voted to the prince of Denmark.
Bill on "Occasional Conformity" lost in the House of Lords.
Affirmation-of-Quakers act modified.
Apothecaries exempted from civil offices.
Rice introduced into Carolina, North America, from Madagascar.
Union of the old and new East India Companies (1600, 1698.)
Returns of vessels and seamen from the principal sea-ports:—London, 560 ships, 10,000 men; Bristol, 165 ships, 2,400 men; Hull, 115 ships, 1,200 men; Liverpool, 102 ships, 1,100 men; Exeter, 120 ships, 1,000 men; Yarmouth, 143 ships, 700 m.
1703 Disputes between the two Houses of parliament respecting Lord Halifax, &c.
Tory clamour against the whigs continued.
Parliament prorogued by the queen, Feb.
Ambassadors receive salaries varying from £10 to £15 a-day; their equipage expenses rate from £1,000 to £1,500.
Court intercourse with the royal exiles.
Proposal to settle the succession upon the house of Hanover spurned by the Scottish parliament.
Buckingham House built (1825.)
Great storm—Eddystone lighthouse blown down, Nov. 26.
Ireland tranquil under duke of Ormond.
Bounties legally granted for raising naval stores in America.
The "Kit-kat Club" instituted.
Daniel de Foe's "Review"—the first periodical English work of literary criticism.
Land-tax bill passed.
The Occasional Conformity bill again rejected by the Lords.
Frazer's plot for restoring the son of James frustrated.
Arrival of Charles III. of Spain at Spithead, Dec. 26.
Trade with the West Indies increased.
Treaty of commerce with Portugal; wines to be received in exchange for manufctrs.
Revival of the Order of St. Andrew in Scotland (809, 1540.)
Birth of John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, at Epworth in Lincolnshire.
1704 "Queen Anne's Bounty" to the church; for the augmentation of poor livings.
Elevation of Harley and St. John.
Gibraltar taken by admiral Sir George Rooke, July 13.
Defeat of the French at Blenheim, Aug. 13.
Marlborough received as a reward for this victory, Woodstock and Wotton; and a most superb palace was erected for him, which was named Blenheim. Besides these, and parliamentary gifts, marriage portions to his daughters from the queen —he drew a fixed salary of £54,825; and his wife, in offices and pensions, received £9,500—immense sums for those days.]
Defeat of the French fleet off Malaga.
The queen compelled to sign the Scottish "Act of security"—excluding the house of Hanover.
Commencement of protestant missions to India. (See 1701.)
Fierce pamphleteering war between the whigs and tories: Addison and Steele write for the former; Swift, &c. for the latter.
1704 [By means of these pamphlets the public obtained a knowledge of the doings of parliament—reporters not being then employed.]
Haulksbee's experiments on Sound.
Newton's treatise on Optics first published.
[It has been too usual, says Mr. Barlow, to refer the date of Newton's principal optical discoveries to the year 1704; but the truth is, that his discoveries in this science constituted the subject of his lectures for the first three years after he obtained the mathematical professorship at Cambridge —from 1669 to 1672; that the publication of his letter in "The Philosophical Transactions" involved him in a controversy with some foreigners, which was so repugnant to his quiet and modest disposition, that he resolved to publish no more on the subject for a time; and that in consequence of this resolution (so honourable to his feelings, and so unfortunate for science) his book on Optics was laid by for more than *thirty years* after it was prepared for publication.]
Death of John Locke at Oates, in Essex, Oct. 28, aged 72 (1632.)
["Locke is commonly regarded as one of the ablest and most successful supporters of the doctrine of a *negative community*, and of a consequent title by labour. To explain: the doctrine of a negative community asserts, that things originally, instead of being the property of all, equally, are the property of none; but it is held, that whoever first reduces them into his own possession, in order to prepare them by labour for use, thereby makes them his own. On the other hand, there are not wanting those who assert a *positive community*, namely, that each man has an original right to an equal distributive share of the surface and productions of the earth, of which, whatever distribution may have been made provisionally or by usurpation, he cannot be justly deprived." —*Jebb*. On these points jurists in general may be divided into two great sects.]
1705 Marlborough's successes in Brabant.
Lord Peterborough's victories in Spain.
Lady Marlborough the queen's adviser.
The tories are displaced by the whigs.
Mr. Wm. Cooper, keeper of the seals.
Appointment of a commission for effecting a union with Scotland.
The English parliament condemn the Scottish "Act of security."
Repeal of the clause in the "Act of settlement," respecting places and pensions.
Bill against the catholics rejected.
Marlborough's titles and honours conferred upon his eldest daughter, and her heirs male. £5,000 a-year granted him out of the Post office.
Halley predicts that the comet of 1682 shall appear in 1758.
[The time occupied in each revolution of Halley's comet is about 76 years.]
Birth of Abraham Tucker (died 1774.)
Death of Ray, the naturalist.

1705 Newcomen and Cawley's improvements in steam engines for raising water from mines—Captain Savery's patent. Also their patented atmospheric engine.
Birth of David Hartley, author of "Observations on Man" (died 1757.)
1706 Convocation prorogued through the influence of the whig ministry.
Meeting of commissioners in London for the settlement of terms of union with Scotland, Apr.: Daniel Defoe, secretary.
Articles finally determined upon, July 23.
[The Scots consented to pay the excise and customs according to the English rates, for which a sum of about £400,000 was voted as an equivalent—to be employed in defraying the expense of a new coinage in Scotland, to discharge the public debt, and to indemnify the African Company for all their losses arising from the jealous policy of William.]
Prorogation of the English parlmt. Ap. 24.
Victory of Ramillies, May 12; of Menin, July 24; of Dendermond, Aug. 19; and of Turin, Aug. 28.
The last Scottish parliament that ever sat assembles, Oct. 3.
Exchequer bills first circulated by the Bank of England, by which measure they secure the favour of the government.
Eddystone lighthouse rebuilt.
Commotions in Scotland owing to the Act of Union bill.
"Palatines"—protestants from the palatinate—first come to England.
Death of John Evelyn, Peter Bayle, earl of Dorset, &c.
Taste for artificial poetry prevails.
The "Amicable" Life Assurance Company first receive a charter.
1707 The duchess of Marlborough's influence and authority powerful at court—the whigs triumphant.
Earl Godolphin, Lord Cowper, earl of Sunderland, &c. in power.
Union of England and Scotland completed.
Adoption of the style "Great Britain," May 1.
Act for the better security of the Bank of England, "no other Banking Company shall consist of more than six persons."
More "palatines" arrive in great distress.
Reverses at Almanza.
Intrigues and plots in Scotland on behalf of their "rightful king."
Sir Cloudesley Shovel lost on Scilly rocks in a fog, Oct. 22.
First united parliament of Great Britain assembles, Oct. 23.
The Scottish privy council suppressed.
[It was a second star chamber.]
Prince George of Denmark, lord high admiral; by whom the emoluments (droits) are surrendered for a fixed salary of £7,000 a-year.
[The first lord of the admiralty receives now £4,500, and an official residence; and each of the junior lords £1,000, besides £200 each for residence, per annum. There are three classes of admirals—red, white, and blue. The half-pay of the admiral of the fleet is £1,150; of admirals, each £766 10s; of vice-admirals, each £593; and of rear-admirals, each £456, per annum. See 1844.]
1708 Whig ministry—*the Junta:* Somers, Halifax, Wharton, Oxford, Sunderland.
["The whigs of qn. Anne's time supported that splendid war, which led to such victories as Ramillies and Blenheim. They had for a leader the great man who gained those victories. They advocated the old principles of trade. They prolonged the duration of parliaments. They took their stand on the principles of the Revolution of 1688. They raised the cry of *No Popery*."—*Lord Mahon.*]
Dismissal of Harley, contrary to the queen's wishes.
Attempt of the Pretender to land in Scotland frustrated by admiral Byng, Mar.
Father O'Connor's intrigues with the court of St. Germains.
The Marlborough influence at court begins to wane, owing to the intrigues of Abigail Hill, afterwards Mrs. Masham.
["It is a fact humiliating to a nation calling itself free, and embarrassing to such admirers of monarchical government as have honesty and reason, that the ministers of a crown should depend for their efficiency and existence on the favour of a mistress of the robes (duchess of Marlborough), or a bed-chamber woman (Mrs. Masham.)"—*Macpherson.*
Marlborough goes to the continent.
Death of prince George of Denmark, the husband of queen Anne, Oct. 28.
["Happy with his £50,000 a-year and his bottle, he interfered but little with politics."]
Armorial bearings first taxed.
The high chancellorship of Scotld. abolshd.
Wall's experiments in Electricity.
1709 Parliament implore the queen to marry.
New treason bill for Scotland, April 19.
A third secretary of state appointed.
Charter of the Bank of England renewed for 24 years: the bank is also permitted to double its stock for raising a further supply for her majesty, &c.
[The bank lent £400,000, which with their original capital of £1,209,000, amounted to £1,600,000 at 6 per cent.]
Arrival of at least 5,000 "palatines" in great destitution: part are sent to Ireland and part to America by the government.
Victory of Malpaquet, Sep. 12.
Jacobite intrigues in and out of court.
Act for naturalising foreign protestants.
Dr. Sacheverell's celebrated Jacobite sermon at St. Paul's, Nov. 5.
Great war of pulpits is the result.
The "Tatler;" first appearance.
[It ceased in January, 1711.]
1710 Last county "presentment" for the killing of wolves in Ireland laid before the grand jury of the county of Cork.
Impeachment of Dr. Sacheverell, Jan. 13.
Dreadful riots: the mob favours the high church cause; they destroy dissenting chapels, &c. Feb. 28.
Dr. Sacheverell tried; he is suspended for three years, March 23.

1710 [Sacheverell, who represented the high church party, endeavoured to bring odium upon the moderates in his own church as well as upon dissenters. The queen patronized his views, and as a proof of her sincerity she conferred upon him the living of St. Andrew, Holborn.]
French overtures for peace.
Court intrigues: the two leading parties represented at court by *women*—duchess of Marlborough and Mrs. Masham.
Harley created earl of Oxford.
Whig ministry dissolved, Sep. 21.
Tory ministry: Harley (earl of Oxford), chancellor; St. John (Bolingbroke), secretary of state, with the supreme direction of foreign affairs.
["The tories of queen Anne's reign pursued a most unceasing opposition to a just and glorious war against France; and they treated the great general of the age as their peculiar adversary. . . . They had a political leaning towards the Roman Catholics at home—they were supported by the Roman Catholics in their elections—they had a love of triennial parliaments in preference to septennial—they attempted to abolish the protecting duties and restrictions of commerce—they were supported by a faction whose war-cry was *Repeal of the Union* in a sister kingdom. To serve a temporary purpose in the House of Lords they had recourse (for the first time in our annals) to a large and overwhelming creation of peers."—*Lord Mahon.* See 1712.]
Marlborough's martial spirit forsakes him.
First copyright act.
Death of chief justice Holt.
Academy of Ancient Music fndd. in Lond.
Foreign office passports cost £6 each.
1711 Popularity of Marlborough on the wane.
[His love of money was so great that he stooped to the meanest acts to gratify his passion.] The duchess loses court favour.
Parliamentary qualification fixed at £600 for counties, £300 boroughs—from land.
Persecution of printers, booksellers, and publishers, by Bolingbroke, for "libels on the administration."
[The whigs suffered in like manner from the stinging satires of the press. The duke of Marlborough complained that "the villanous way of printing stabbed him to the heart;" and Lord Somers says, "I find that in any reign, and with any success, there will be little cause to envy any one who has a share of the ministry in England."]
Guiscard's daring attempt to assassinate Harley or St. John; hence
The catholics are again persecuted.
Marlborough's appropriations of public money, and
Godolphin's pecuniary defalcations, lead
Harley to devise the scheme of
The South Sea Company—for improving public credit and providing for the floating debt, now £10,000,000.
[According to Harley's scheme the whole unfunded debt, including exchequer bills and all other debentures, was to be thrown into one fund, leaving an interest at 6 per cent., and in addition to this boon, the holders of stock were to enjoy the monopoly of a trade to the shores of South America, which, it was hoped, would prove not less lucrative than the commerce to the East Indies.]
1711 The Irish Linen board formed.
The "Spectator" commenced, March.
[It ceased in Dec. 1712. Revived 1714.]
Hussey Giles, painter, born (died 1788.)
Birth of David Hume, at Edinb. (d. 1776.)
J. Vanburgh, comedies (d. 1726), Joseph Addison, "Spectator" (1672-1719), W. Congreve, comedies (1672-1728), Nich. Rowe, tragedies (1673-1718), fl. Also Gilbert Burnet, "History of his own Times" (1643-1715), Thos. Hearne, history, &c. (1678-1735), S. Ockley, orient. hist. (1678-1720), Thos. Rymer, "Fœdera" (d. 1713), John Potter, "Antiquities" (1674-1747), John Strype, eccles. hist. &c. (1643-1737), L. Echard, hist. (1671-1730), Thos. Carte, hist. (1686-1754), &c. fl.
1712 Twelve new tory peers created, Jan. 1.
["The same person who would have been a whig in 1712, would have been a tory in 1830."—*Lord Mahon.*]
Duke of Marlborough disgraced.
Prince Eugene comes to England to plead for the restoration of Marlborough.
Robert Walpole, secretary at war, sent to the Tower for bribery (1616.)
Official announcement of the queen in the London Gazette of March 12, to touch publicly for the cure of the king's (? queen's) evil.
[The reign of queen Anne has been called the Augustan, and also the golden age of English literature.]
The duke of Ormond replaces Marlborough in the command of the continental army.
Secret arrangements of the tories with France for ending the war.
The English troops withdraw from the allies, July 17: great dissatisfaction.
Harley gets possession of Marlborough's letters, by which the latter is in danger.
Duel between Lord Mohun and duke of Hamilton, November 15.
Marlborough is so annoyed by the attacks made on him for peculation that he withdraws to the continent at the end of Nov.
Apothecaries first exempted from serving on juries.
Adoption of the English Book of Common Prayer by the Scottish episcopal church.
1713 The politics of the earl of Oxford (Harley) is a mystery to all at court.
Treaty of Utrecht, signed Ap. 1—Gibraltar and Minorca, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Hudson's Bay, fall to England.
["An unworthy treaty."—*Lord Mahon.*]
Peace proclaimed in London, May 4.
The whigs try to secure the constant residence of the elector prince George.
Active intrigues of the non-juring party; changes in the cabinet, &c.
Newspapers first stamped.
Scottish opposition to the malt tax; and agitation for a repeal of the act of union.
The "Assiento Contract," or right of sup-

plying negro slaves for 30 years to the Spanish American states ceded by Spain to the English South Sea Company.

1713 Defection of Marlborough from the cause of the Stuarts; his unprincipled intrigues excite disgust.

["To the last," says Lord Mahon, "he professed unbounded devotion to the courts of Hanover and St. Germains."]

Lady Masham is for the Pretender.

The suspension of Dr. Sacheverell ceases, March 23—his sudden popularity in court and abroad.

Great dissension at court respecting the succession, &c.

Intrigues of the friends of the Pretender; the Abbe Gaultier writes to him respecting the necessity of changing his creed: James positively refuses to become a protestant.

Parsimonious and dilatory conduct of the house of Hanover the source of annoyance to their friends in England.

The elector of Hanover solicits a pension from queen Anne for his mother.

Illness of queen Anne, December 24.

The duchess of Somerset rules at court.

Navy—247 ships of 167,219 tons.

The "Guardian," in 175 nos., published.

1714 National debt £52,000,000.

Steele expelled the Commons for a libel.

Anne writes to the elector of Hanover and the princess Sophia prohibiting the intended visit of the former, May 19.

[The princess received this letter on the 27th, and on the following day she died unexpectedly, aged 83.]

Schism bills passed in both houses of parliament—with the view of crushing the dissenters.

["The worst acts that ever defiled the statute books."—*Lord Mahon.*]

Fall of Harley, July 27. Same day

The queen seized with a lethargic attack.

Duke of Shrewsbury succeeds Harley.

The "Crisis" by Steele, and the "Public Spirit of the Whigs" by Swift, cause great excitement; the publisher of the latter is punished.

Death of queen Anne, August 1, aged 49.

George I. (elector of Hanover) proclaimed; the first of

The Hanoverian Succession.

[According to Lord Mahon, we are to consider the era of the Georges in England as equal to that of the Antonines at Rome—"it was a period," says his Lordship, "combining happiness and glory—a period of kind rulers and a prosperous people. . . . But unlike the period of the Antonines this prosperity did not depend on the character of a single man. Its foundations were laid on ancient and free institutions, which, good from the first, were gradually improving."]

Tory opposition to the Hanoverian succesn.

Parliament vote liberal supplies, August.

Interest on money fixed at 5 per cent.

Manifesto of the Pretender, August 29.

Dismissal of Bolingbroke, August 31.

King George arrives in England, Sep. 18.

The Halifax administration, Sep. 21.

1714 The king crowned, October 20.

Stanhope's mission to the continent.

Borough seats marketable commodities.

Robert Walpole appointed chancellor of the exchequer, October 10.

A liberal reward offered by parliament for the discovery of the longitude.

Parliament dissolved.

The "Wales of Literature," a journal of criticism.

The "Spectator" contind.; Jn. 18—Dec. 20.

Sir Isaac Newton propounds a theory of fluids and oscillation of waves.

Tate re-appointed poet-laureate.

[His first appointment was in 1702. At that time the office was placed under the control of the lord chamberlain, and has so continued to the present time.]

1715 Touching for the cure of the king's evil discontinued.

Flight of Bolingbroke to Paris, March 27; he becomes secretary to the Pretender.

Bolingbroke impeached by Walpole, Ju. 9.

Lord Oxford (Harley) and earl Mortimer impeached by Lord Coningsby, same day.

Matthew Prior impeached, June 10.

Lord Oxford committed to the Tower.

The duke of Ormond impeached, June 21.

Bolingbroke and Ormond attainted.

Bill for encouraging loyalty in Scotland.

Rising in the west and north in favour of the Pretender.

Seizure of certain members of parliament favourable to the Pretender's claims, &c.

Riots in various parts: mobs pull down dissenting chapels; hence

Riot Act re-enacted and made perpetual.

[A riot act had been passed in Mary's reign, but limited to it. It was revived also by Elizabeth.]

Irish absentee tax levied.

Rebellion in Scotland, commenced by the earl of Mar, at Kindrochat in Braemar, September 6.

["He was made of the willow and not of the oak."—*Lord Mahon.*]

Habeas Corpus act suspended for 6 months.

£100,000 offered for the Pretender.

The king requests the apprehension of six members of the Commons, Sep. 21.

Battles of Sheriff-muir and Prestonpans; defeat of the rebels in both cases, Nov. 13.

The chevalier lands at Peterhead, Dec. 22, attended only by six persons.

Nicholas Rowe, poet-laureate, Aug. 1.

Addison's "Freeholder," in defence of the govrnmt., from Dec. 23, to June 29, 1716.

Blenheim House built by Sir J. Vanburgh.

Castle of Liverpool demolished.

Death of bishop Burnet.

1716 Habeas Corpus act suspended for 6 months.

The chevalier comes to Scone, Jan. 7.

Impeachment of earl Derwentwater and six other peers, Jan. 9.

James retreats towards the Highlands—the order for retreat having been issued on the 30th January.

At Montrose he re-embarks for Fr., Feb. 4.

[Soon after his arrival in France he dismissed Bolingbroke.]

The duke of Argyll is suspected of being favourable to the Pretender's cause.

1716 Scottish rebellion suppressed.
Severities of the crown towards the insurgent leaders.
Earl of Derwentwater and Viscount Kenmure beheaded, Feb. 24.
Lechmere's further laws against the catholics—they are forbidden to serve king George, April 17.
Remarkable aurora in Ireland in March.
Execution of Mrs. Hicks and daughter in Huntingdon, for witchcraft.
Septennial act passed, April 26.
Repeal of the clause of the Act of Settlement against the non-residence of the monarch.
Standing army to support the Hanoverian house—16,000 men.
Dismissal of the duke of Argyll, July 4.
King George visits Hanover, July 9.
King George quarrels with his eldest son; and the nation is disgusted with king George's rapacious mistresses.
["That family always has quarrelled, and always will quarrel, from generation to generation."—*Lord Carteret.* Every prince of Wales of the Hanoverian line has gone into bitter opposition against the crown.]
Marriage of Addison and the countess dowager of Warwick.
Threatened invasion from Sweden.
George returns to prepare for war, Dec.
The Walpoles, the Pulteneys, Lord Orford, &c. still in power.
Arcot in East Indies established.
1717 *Triple Alliance* between England, France, and Holland, Jan. 4.
Arrest of the Swedish minister, Jan. 29; Swedish conspiracy crushed.
George demands an extraordinary grant for war, which is carried only by a majority of four.
Lord Townshend dismissed from the lord-lieutenancy of Ireland, April 9.
Walpole resigns—Stanhope succeds. Ap. 10.
The *Sinking Fund* projected by Sir R. Walpole—first act passed.
The South Sea scheme acts passed.
The company's first annual ship, "The Royal Prince," sails.
The earl of Oxford impeached; he is acquitted, July 1.
A reduction of 10,000 men in the army.
Guineas reduced from 22s. to 21s. in value.
Commercial jealousy of the Dutch.
Act of Grace and Free Pardon—from which Lords Oxford and Harcourt and the Macgregors are excluded.
The Bangor controversy respecting the Hanoverian line: bishops Sharpe and Shirley for the non-jurors, bishop Hoadley against them.
Convocation is accordingly interdicted.
[Since this time convocation has never met for business.]
Revival of the Society of Antiquaries—title, Archæological Society.
Mutiny bill passed.
Beighton's improvements on Newcomen's steam engine (1705.)
English architecture greatly improved by the earl of Burlington.
1717 Bradley's looking-glass invention for producing symmetrical figures for garden plats.
1718 Shameful and frivolous quarrels of the king and prince of Wales continues.
Execution of James Shepherd, a maniac, for treason.
Order in Council for reprisals on the Spaniards.
Descent of 300 Spanish soldiers in Scotland, April 16.
They are made prisoners, June 10, while their leaders, earls Mareshal, Seaforth, and Tullibardine, escape to Spain.
Addison retires from the office of secretary of state on a pension of £1,500 a-year.
Quadruple alliance, July 22—(not signed by the Dutch till August)—on the basis of the peace of Utrecht.
Adm. Byng's victory at Passaro, July 31.
London Custom House burnt and rebuilt.
Captain Rogers seizes the Bahama Islands.
Lord Stanhope's efforts to obtain a repeal of the Schism bills and Test acts.
Sir Christopher Wren superseded in his office of surveyor of buildings by Mr. Wm. Benson; hence a
Schism in the masonic order; formation of the old and new lodges (1013.)
William Hunter, anatomist, born (d. 1776.)
Castle Howard, Yorkshire, built by Sir John Vanburgh.
Death of John Griffier, engraver (b. 1645.)
1719 Acts of "Occasional Conformity," and against "Schism," partially repealed.
Stanhope fears to propose the repeal of the "Test act," January 7.
Great agitation respecting a bill for the limitation of the monarchical privilege as to the creation of peers—supported by the king; abandoned.
Alarm on account of the apprehended descent of the duke of Ormond.
A reward of £10,000 is offered for the duke's apprehension, March.
Desperate attempt of earls Mareshal, Seaforth, and Tullibardine, in Scotland.
They are routed at Glensheil, June 10; whence they escape to Spain.
Capture of Vigo by Lord Cobham, Oct. 21.
Negotiations of Spain for peace.
George visits his German friends.
Dr. Halley succeeds Flamstead, the first astronomer royal (1675.)
Great meteor or fire ball; terrific explosion.
First silk throwing mill at Derby, erected according to Lombe's patent of 1718.
The king returns, November 14.
The Peerage Limitation bill lost in the Commons, December 8.
Blount's scheme for consolidating all the public debts into one.
Death of Mr. Addison, June 17.
1720 Peace with Spain concluded, Jan. 26.
Stanhope's administration at its height.
["By negotiation," says Lord Mahon, "he had driven Alberoni from Madrid; and by force the Spaniards from Sicily."]
The South Sea scheme in parlmt. at first approved of, then opposed, by Walpole.
The Company's bill passed the Commons in Feb. (1 April 2), and the Lords. Ap. 4.

1720 First subscription, April 7 (stock rises to £300.)
[In other words, the creditors of the nation exchanged £100, for which they held a parliamentary pledge for £33 6s. 8d. in South Sea stock, for which they had no security beyond the good faith of the directors.]
Walpole reconciles the king and the prince of Wales.
Fourth subscription; stock rises to £1000.
[The whole nation was converted into one great stock-jobbing community—the prince of Wales among the number; who—on retiring for fear of a prosecution—took with him £40,000, clear gain from his speculation.]
The establishment and prosecution of rival companies lead to a discovery of the mighty fraud of the South Sea scheme.
Royal proclamation against the "Hell-fire Club," April 29.
Establishment of the London and Royal Assurance Companies.
The South Sea scheme explodes, Sep. 29.
[The despair, confusion, misery, ruin, &c. caused by this pecuniary crisis cannot be described—the whole nation seemed as if involved in one irretrievable calamity.]
The king returns from Germany, Nov. 9.
He calls on Walpole for his assistance in this financial emergency.
His "Expedient" proposed, Decem. 21, which was to ingraft nine millions of the South Sea Stock into the Bank of England, and the same sum into the East India Company, leaving a remainder of twenty millions to the South Sea Co.
Rutherford, chemist, fl. (1695-1779.)
Birth of Charles Edward Louis Cassimir Stuart, son of the Pretender—"ushered into the world in presence of seven cardinals."
Dr. W. Boyce, "Choral Collections," fl.
1721 Punishment of the directors of the South Sea Company:—they are never to hold place under the crown—their estates, amounting to about £2,000,000, are confiscated for the benefit of sufferers.
[The forfeited estates served partly to clear the incumbrances; the credit of their bonds was maintained; and £33 6s. 8d. per cent. of their capital was paid to proprietors. The sums, however, not passed or sanctioned by parliament amounted to £35,000,000.]
Sudden death of earl Stanhope, Feb. 5.
[He had a violent dispute with the profligate Wharton the previous day.]
Lord Townshend appointed secretary.
A subsidy of £72,000 for Sweden demanded by the king.
Walpole's administration begins, April 2.
Mean and avaricious character of the court, now under the sway of Madame de Platel and the duchess of Kendal, the king's "old and ugly mistresses."
Further modification of the quakers' Affirmation act.
Buttons covered with cloth prohibited.
Inoculation introduced from Turkey by Lady Mary Wortley Montague.

1721 [She had her own son inoculated three years previously (1718) at Adrianople: now she is permitted to inoculate (for trial) three condemned persons.
Guy's Hospital, Southwark, founded.
Birth of the poet Mark Akenside, M.D., at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Nov. 9, author of "Pleasures of Imagination," &c.—died in London, June 23, 1770.
Death of Prior the poet.
1722 Dissolution of the septennial parliament.
Sudden death of Sunderland, April 19.
Carteret, secretary of state.
Election of a new parliament.
Conspiracy in favour of the Pretender—communicated to George by the duke of Orleans, May.
The king is persuaded not to visit Hanover this year; but to make a tour through the western counties.
Atterbury, bishop of Rochester, sent to the Tower, August 24—consequent clamour of the High church party.
Lord North, Lord Orrery, and duke of Norfolk sent to the Tower; but are soon after liberated.
Death of Marlborough, June 16, aged 71.
[He was Sunderland's father-in-law.]
Habeas Corpus act suspended for twelve months, October.
The "Black Act" passed.
The Pretender's declaration (dated Lucca, 22d September) condemned to be burned by the Lords.
Thread first made at Paisley.
Last execution for witchcraft in Scotland, at Dornoch.
Royal Naval Academy at Portsmouth fndd.
Death of admiral Hosier.
Daily variation of the needle discovered by Mr. Graham, a London watchmaker.
1723 Execution of Layer for having enlisted men for treasonable purposes.
Plunket, a Jesuit, and Kelly, a nonjuring clergyman, imprisoned.
Acts against the catholics.
[Stanhope had always aimed at relieving the catholics: Walpole sought their ruin.]
Modification of the quakers' Affirmation act.
Bp. Atterbury is banished Engld., June 18.
King George crosses over to Hanover.
Bolingbroke is pardoned; he returns, but soon goes back to France.
Dissatisfaction with the czar of Russia.
First Agricultural Society instituted in Scotland.
Stibbs proceeds on a voyage to the Gambia.
Cabals of Walpole and Carteret respecting a new dukedom.
First edition of the *Constitutions* of the Free and Accepted Masons, published.
Hadley invents the reflecting quadrant, and improves the Newtonian and Gregorian telescopes.
Masquerades suppressed.
Birth of Richard Price, author of a "Review of the Principal Questions in Morals," &c. (died 1791.)
Birth of Adam Smith, author of an "Enquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations" (died 1790.)

1724 Tumults in Ireland, occasioned by Wood's copper coinage: patent withdrawn, Apr.
Carteret made lord-lieutenant of Ireld. Oct.
Thomas Pelham, secretary of state.
Dean Swift's "Draper," a tract against Wood, is published.
Wood's compensation—£3,000 per annum.
Guy's Hospital, Southwark, completed at a cost of £18,793; endowed by the founder in the sum of £219,499.
Malt Tax riots in Scotland.
[The Scotch had evaded the payment of this tax since 1713. Now the tax was transferred to ale (3d. per barrel); and its proceeds were required to pay the arrears of a weekly allowance of ten guineas, which every Scotch member of parliament at this time received while attending his duties in London.]
Office of Secretary for Scotland abolished.
The riots in Scotland suppressed by general Wade and the earl of Isla.
Madame de Villette, Bolingbroke's wife, bribes her way to court favour by a present of £11,000 to the duchess of Kendal (Herrengard Melesina von Schulenburg), one of George's mistresses.
The king presses on his unwilling ministers the necessity of restoring to Bolingbroke his estates and honours.
The strawberry-tree introduced from the Levant.
Whitehall converted into a chapel.
"The Craftsman," a satirical periodical, edited by Bolingbroke and Pulteney.
Birth of admiral-viscount Hood (d. 1816.)
Death of W. Wollaston.
Regius professorship of Modern History first appointed.
Dr. Croft's choral music pub. (d. 1727.)
1725 The animosity of the Russian court to George and the king of Denmark is not assuaged by the death of the czar, in Jan.
Conviction of Lord Macclesfield on the charge of embezzlement; he is fined £30,000, May 20.
Treaty of Hanover, between England, France, and Prussia.
The duchess of Kendal seeks to effect Walpole's disgrace.
Estrangement of Walpole and Townshend.
Partial restoration of Lord Bolingbroke.
Order of the Bath revived, June.
[It had been suspended since 1660.]
Aldermen to be chosen by election.
Death of Sir Isaac Newton and Sir Godfrey Kneller.
The king and the duchess of Kendal pass over to Hanover: they return in January of next year.
Earl Seaforth is pardoned; he returns to Scotland (1719.)
The German method of tinning iron plates comes into use (1681.)
Greenwich Hospital finished by Sir John Vanburgh.
1726 Renewed intrigues for the restoration of James, the Pretender.
Archil (a lichen used for dyeing) cost in London £80 per ton at this time.
Mary Tofts (the rabbit-breeder), of Godalming, an impostor, flourishes.
1726 Sir Charles Wager blockades the port of Revel in Russia till October.
Rise of the Hutchinsonian sect.
Two fleets sent to the West Indies, and against the coasts and shipping of Spain.
East India House, Leadenhall-Street, London, built.
The duke of Wharton joins the Pretender's party on the continent.
General Wade first commences the making of roads in the Highlands of Scotland.
Birth of John Howard, the philanthropist (died January 20, 1790.)
Death of the king's divorced wife, Sophia, November 13, in the castle of Ahlen.
[Her supposed paramour, count Konigsmark, was murdered, and herself divorced, in 1694. She always protested her innocence.]
Dr. James Hutton born (died 1799.)
Navy—233 ships of 170,862 tons.
1727 Augmentation of the army and navy.
Siege of Gibraltar, April 10.
George visits Germany, landing June 7. A letter, written by his deceased wife, is thrown into his carriage, which discomposes him greatly.
Death of George I. at Osnabruck, on Sunday, June 11 (o. s.), aged 67.
[George I. was a man of more virtues than accomplishments. He was upright, honourable, and benevolent, steady in his friendships, grateful to those who had laboured to serve him, and placable to all such as had attempted to injure him by word or deed. But his qualities were more solid than captivating: his countenance was heavy, his gait awkward, and his aversion to show so great, that the multitude were offended by the plainness of his appearance, and more especially by his indifference to their plaudits. He was ignorant of science and literature, and gave no countenance to the fine arts; hence he chose for his companions men of inferior minds and vulgar manners. He was, moreover, a man of penurious habits. Lord Chesterfield remarked of him, that "his views and affections were simply confined to the narrow compass of his electorate; England was too big for him;" and perhaps the severest expression ever made with reference to George's unpopularity is that of the same nobleman—"the best way to dispose of the Pretender is to make him elector of Hanover, for the English would never go thither again for a king."]
George II. aged 44, succeeds.
["He had scarcely one kingly quality," says *Lord Mahon*.]
Sir Spencer Compton first minister.
Townshend recalled to the premiership.
Walpole subsequently reinstated through the influence of queen Caroline.
[Her majesty had been gained to the side of Walpole by a promise on his part to secure for her a jointure of £100,000, in the event of surviving her husband, being nearly one-half more than Compton had proposed.]
Compton created Lord Wilmington.

1727 Intrigues of James and his friends renewed on the continent.
Civil list augmented by £130,000, making it £830,000, July 3.
Tory opposition to Walpole's measures.
Amount of the *National debt*, £50,000,000.
The king gets possession of bishop Wake's copy of his father's will, and retains it.
The duke of Brunswick secretly retains another copy of the same will.
Lawrence Eusden, poet-laureate, Aug. 21.
Royal Bank of Scotland incorporated.
Coronation of the king and queen, Oct. 11.
Aberration of the fixed stars discovered by Dr. Bradley.
Death of Dr. Croft, musical composer.
1728 Disputes with Spain lead to a state of war without any declaration of hostilities.
Arthur Onslow made speaker of the House of Commons, January.
Grant of £230,923 for Hessian mercenaries; fruitlessly opposed by the tories.
Debates on the *National debt*; Walpole shows a reduction of £2,698,416 9s. 1½d. since 1716.
Consequent fall in the rate of interest.
Debates on the *Secret service money*; the king refuses to state how the sum of £250,000 was disposed of; while Walpole says it was expended in negotiations too delicate to be specified.
[During the last ten years of Walpole's administration the enormous sum of £1,453,000 was expended under this item of supply.]
Preliminaries of peace with Spain.
A sum of £115,000 for "Arrears" to his majesty asked for by ministers (1729.)
Suspension of the treaty with Spain.
Chambers's Cyclopædia of the Arts and Sciences published—the first dictionary of the kind.
Birth of the celebrated architect, Robert Adam, at Kirkaldy or Edinburgh; who, in conjunction with his brother James, executed among other numerous buildings, the Register Office, Edinburgh; Portland Place, Stratford Place, the Adelphi, &c. in London.
[The use of stucco in imitation of stone was introduced into London by the Messrs. Adam.]
The Dublin Linen Hall opened.
1729 The corruption of the ministers under Walpole grows amazingly.
The prince of Wales first comes to England; great rejoicings.
Grant of £115,000 to supply a deficiency in the Civil list, *which did not exist*, Jan.
Resolution of the House of Commons against any attempt to publish their debates, February.
Treaty of Seville, betwn. England, France, and Spain, October 29.
[Signed by Stanhope in Andalusia, Nov. 9.]
Act for preventing loans to foreign powers without the consent of the crown.
"Christianity the Law of England," the decision of Raymond, lord chief justice, in the case of Woolston.
Hell-fire clubs suppressed.
Free-masonry established in Ireland.
1729 House of Commons, Dublin, commenced.
Death of Dr. Samuel Clarke, Sir Richard Steele, Congreve the poet, and John Law
Stephen Grey's experiments in electricity.
Achromatic telescopes invented by Mr. Chester More Hall, of Essex.
1730 Stanhope created Lord Harrington.
East India Company's charter renewed.
Dispute between Townshend and Walpole, and personal rencontre.
Resignation of Lord Townshend, June.
Growing general dissatisfaction.
Incendiaries, robbers, &c. in various parts.
The first attempt to spin cotton by machinery in England made by Mr. Wyatt, then residing at a village near Lichfield.
Flagitious dishonesty of many persons of rank, in and out of office, disclosed.
The Pension bill rejected by the Lords.
Disgusting freaks of Lord Wharton, the ex-president of the "Hell-fire Club," on the continent.
Colley Cibber made poet-laureate, Dec. 3 (born 1671—died 1757.)
Dr. Hales, the chief author of Pneumatic Chemistry, flourishes (d. 1761, aged 84.)
Tin plate first made in England—at Pontypool in Monmouthshire.
Homerton Dissenting Academy (second foundation) established near London.
Birth of bp. Horne of Norwich (d. 1792.)
Vauxhall Gardens, London, opened.
[So named from the manor of Fawkeshal or Vauxhall.]
John Gay, "Beggar's Opera" (1688-1732)
M. W. Montague, "Letters" (1690-1762)
Robert Blair, "The Grave" (1699-1746)
Eph. Chambers, "Cyclopædia" (d.1740)
and bishop Butler (1692-1752), flourish.
Sir James Thornhill (1678-1734), Wm Hogarth (1697-1764), George Knapton (1698-1788), Francis Zuccherelli (1702-1788), and Hamlet Winstanley (d. 1760) painters, engravers, &c. flourish.
1731 Great Britain guarantees the Pragmatic Sanction at the second treaty of Vienna March 5 (‡ March 16.)
Parliamentary opposition to the subsidizing of German princes: Sir William Wyndham on the "Opposition."
Irish Society of Agriculture originates with Mr. Price of Rathdowney, and others.
Quarrel and duel, betwen Lord Hervey (Pope's "white curd of asses' milk") and William Pulteney.
William Pulteney is dismissed the privy council, July 1.
[Sir Robert Walpole "resolutely shut the door of patronage in the face of genius;" hence "every writer of any name, either from principle or resentment, joined the ranks of the opposition, and were marshalled to the onset by the superior genius of Bolingbroke and Pulteney."]
Commercial activity; public credit firm; growing prosperity.
Authorized disuse of the Latin language in conveyancing, records, and all law pleadings (1343.)
The "Gin" act passed, which Walpole declared would encourage fraud and increase drunkenness.

1731 Death of Daniel Defoe, and of Lord Wharton (in a convent), &c.
Birth of the botanist Wm. Aiton, author of "Hortus Kewensis" (died 1793.)
Tull's "Horse-hoeing Husbandry" pub.
1732 Death of the exiled bishop Atterbury (after having been cast off by James) full of infirmities and grief, Feb. 15.
Frauds of the Charitable corporation discovered.
The Treasury, Whitehall, built.
Westminster Abbey Towers built.
Charter for the colony of Georgia; founded by the benevolent general Oglethorpe; a considerable number of the poor protestants of Saltzburg, whom George had taken under his protection, are sent thither.
The duchess of Marlborough advances £300,000 on the salt duty, June 19.
Menzies' (Edinburgh) threshing machine.
1733 Walpole's encroachment on the sinking fund.
The Excise scheme proposed by Walpole, March 14.
Strenuous opposition to the measure.
Walpole withdraws the Excise bill, Aug. 11; because "he would not be the minister to enforce taxes at the expense of blood."
Lord Chesterfield, Lord Clinton, and several others, deprived of office, and commissions in the army vindictively withdrawn, by the king, because of their opposition to Walpole's scheme.
Walpole burnt in effigy throughout England; cockades bearing "liberty, property, and no excise" worn by many, &c.
Duke of Berwick killed at Philipsburgh, July 8.
Savannah in Georgia founded.
Attempts to limit the number of military officers in the House of Commons, and to prevent the infamous practices of stock-jobbing.
Tax on sugar imported into N. America.
Covent Garden theatre built.
Refraction of the atmosphere propounded by Dr. Bradley.
Birth of Dr. John Hunter (died 1793.)
"The first thread of cotton ever produced without the intervention of human fingers," spun by a machine, the invention of Mr. John Wyatt, near Sutton Coldfield (1730.)
Spontaneous combustion of a mine near Whitehaven.
Communication on the inflammability of coal gas made to the Royal Society by Sir James Lowther.
Birmingham streets first lighted.
1734 Bill for securing to military officers their commissions—lost.
Attempt to repeal the Septennial act—bill brought in, March 13.
General election; which, it is said, cost Walpole £60,000 to secure his interest with the freeholders.
Intrigues of the German emperor, through Lord Harrington and others, to effect the overthrow of Walpole's pacific administration.
Commercial treaty with Russia.
1734 Marriage of the princess royal to the prince of Orange, at St. James's, Feb. 14.
[£80,000 had been voted by the Commons as her marriage portion.]
Death of Dr. Arbuthnot.
Birth of Sir Ralph Abercromby at Menstry in Clackmannanshire, Scotland (d. 1801.)
Short, of Edinburgh, improves the Gregorian telescope.
1735 Bolinbroke voluntarily exiles himself.
Bribe of £10,000 tendered to Chauvelin, the French foreign secretary, rejected.
Walpole loses the favour of the dissenters by telling their deputation that the proper time to abolish the test and corporation acts would "never" come.
Laws against witchcraft abrogated (1603.)
Stereotyping invented by Wm. Ged of Edinburgh.
Harrison's first time-piece invented.
The Derwentwater estate given to Greenwich Hospital.
Death of the learned Thomas Hearne (born 1678.)
1736 Artificers' and manufacturers' act.
The opposition attempt to obtain the repeal of the test act, but are dftd. by ministers.
Laws against witches repealed.
Act for the relief of quakers rejected by the Lords for its informality.
Tax on spirituous liquors.
Marriage of Frederick, prince of Wales, to Augusta of Saxe-Gotha, April.
The king visits Hanover, leaving
The queen regent.
Serious "gin" riots, in consequence of the Irish in London and other places being found "working under wages," &c.
Porteous mob at Edinburgh, April 14, occasioned by the execution of Wilson, the smuggler.
Capt. Porteous found guilty of murder, is pardoned by the queen.
The populace, in despite of Caroline's pardon, hang him upon a sign post, Sep. 7.
The queen threatens to make Scotland a hunting-field. The duke of Argyll replies, that he will go down and get his hounds ready.
Treaty of subsidy with the Hessians.
The prince of Wales steadily supports the "opposition."
John Wesley goes to Georgia.
Jonathan Hull's patent for propelling vessels by the power of steam.
Aberration of the fixed stars examined and explained by Dr. Bradley.
[He also discovered and demonstrated the nutation of the earth's axis.]
The first appointment of *field-marshals* in England, viz., John duke of Argyll and George earl of Orkney.
Second appointment of a regius professor of modern history.
First act authorizing the common council of London to light the streets.
The use of madder as a dye accidentally discovered by surgeon John Belchier.
Death of Lord Lansdowne, the poet.
The toothache-tree brought from North Carolina.
H. Fielding, "Tom Jones" (1707-1754),

Jonathan Swift, satires (1667-1745), Isaac Watts, hymns, &c. (1674-1748), Alex. Pope, poems (1688-1744), James Thomson, "Seasons" (1700-1748), Allan Ramsay, "The Gentle Shepherd" (1696-1758), Richard Savage, poems (1698-1743), W. Somerville, "The Chase" (1692-1743), Edwd. Young, "Night Thoughts" (1681-1765), C. Maclaurin, mathemat. (1696-1746), James Hammond, eligies (1710-1742), John Dyer, poems (1700-1758), ft.

1737 At the instance of the queen, Walpole introduces a bill for punishing the citizens of Edinburgh because of the Porteous mob—a fine of £2,000 is levied for Porteous's widow.

Failure of a proposal, by Sir John Barnard, to reduce the interest of the national debt.

Pulteney's proposal to settle upon the prince of Wales £100,000 a-year, rejectd.

Walpole places the theatres under the surveillance of the lord chamberlain, June 2.

The princess of Wales is confined of a daughter at St. James's, July 31.

Greenwich Hospital first opened for the reception of disabled seamen.

The disputes of the royal family continue (Walpole keeping the kg.'s wrath active); hence expulsion of the prince of Wales from the palace, Sep. 10 (¶ 14.)

Variation of the earth's axis detected by Dr. Bradley.

Lamented death of queen Caroline of rupture, Nov. 20.

Hume's "Treatise of Human Nature" pub.

1738 Jenkyns (who had been ill treated by the Spaniards near Jamaica) is examined before the House of Commons; hence

Popular excitement, occasioned by this and other reports of the Spanish depredations on Englh. traders in the American seas.

Pulteney and the "opposition" urge the necessity of war; Walpole negotiates, backing his proposals with fleets, letters of marque, reprisals, &c.

Publication of parliamentary debates prohibited, "as a high indignity to, and a notorious breach of the privileges of that house."

[Both parties were of the same mind on this subject; "it was passed without a single dissentient voice, and with little animadversion."]

William Pitt, gentleman of the bedchamber to prince of Wales, Feb. 21.

George being over his new mistress, the countess of Walmoden.

[She had two sons who bore the name of her husband.]

John Wesley returns from Georgia.

Birth of pr. George (Geo. III.) May 24.

First patent for spinning by rollers—taken out by Lewis Paul, the invention of John Wyatt, both of Birmingham. From this event is to be dated the commencement of

The second period of cotton-spinning, i.e. *by machinery*.

Iron rails substituted for wood in the colliery railways of Whitehaven.

1739 Ratification of the convention of Pando, by which the Spanish government guaranteed the sum of £95,000 as indemnity for losses of shipping, &c.

1739 First stone of Westminster bridge laid, January 29.

Lord Walpole (son of Sir Robert) appointed auditor of the exchequer.

Walpole's message to the Pretender sent by Carte the historian.

War declared against Spain, for persisting in its claim to a right of search, Oct. 23 (¶ 19.)

[The pitch to which public resentment against Spain had been excited was intense; and the announcement of a declaration of war called forth the acclamations of all classes, while the bells everywhere poured forth a joyful sound.]

Walpole's resignation refused by the king.

Capture of Porto Bello by admiral Vernon, November 21.

Harrison's second time-piece (1735, 1749.)

Gas first evolved from coal by Dr. Clayton.

Dr. Clayton's statements relative to the inflammability of coal gas made public.

Mignionette first introduced (¶ 1752.)

Hume's "Moral and Political Essays" pub.

1740 Place and Pension bill again rejected.

Popular outcry against admiral Wager's scheme for keeping a register of seamen: the proposed impressment of seamen opposed by Walpole.

Embargo laid upon all shipping, except coasters; so great was the difficulty experienced by the lords of the admiralty in obtaining seamen, Feb. 1—March 28.

The embargo taken off—the merchant having agreed to carry one-third of their crew landsmen, and to furnish one man in four to the royal navy, April 14.

Anson proceeds on his celebrated voyage he was to assist Vernon, and commit depradations in the South Seas.

English fleet in the South American Seas under Cathcart and Ogle.

Riots on account of the scarcity and expensiveness of food; many are killed.

England alone continues true to the Pragmatic Sanction; violated by all the other powers.

Association of Jacobite lords and others favourable to the Pretender, formed in Scotland (seven in all.)

Cheltenham mineral springs discovered.

First circulating library in England opened at Salisbury, by Samuel Fancourt, a dissenting minister.

Death of Sir William Wyndham.

Pott first proves the distinctness of the metal in manganese from iron.

Robins's "New Principles of Gunnery," demonstrating the resistance of the air.

Maclaurin's Essays on the Earth's form.

Death of Paul Ferg in London, a native of Vienna, painter.

Hans Sloane, nat. hist. (1660-1753), A. Baxter, metaphys. (1687-1750), Lord Bolingbroke, politics, &c. (1672-1751), G. Berkeley, metaphys. &c. (1684-1753), F. Hutcheson, morals (1694-1747), and Ph. Doddridge, divinity (1701-1751), flourish.

1741 Motion by Sandys, "the motion maker," for Walpole's dismissal, lost, Feb. 13.

1741 Lord Carteret makes a similar motion in the Lords—rejected.
Vernon repulsed at Carthagena, April.
Fearful loss of men by war, sickness, bad provisions, and other causes.
Treaty with Maria Theresa; to whom parliament, in the next session, votes a grant of £300,000.
Aldermen made justices of the peace.
Court of common pleas, Westminster, built.
The king goes to Holland.
General election unfavourable to Walpole.
Negro conspiracy in New York detected.
Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, fndd.
Birth of Dr. Alexander Adam, rector of the Edinburgh High School, from 1771 to his death, in 1809.
[Dr. Adam was author of several school books; grammar, geography, history, &c.]
Payne's experiments on the steam engine.
Dr. Hales invents ventilators.
1742 Walpole created earl of Orford, Feb. 9.
He resigns his seals of office, Feb. 11.
The Grenville ministry (Carteret, &c.)
Addition to the prince of Wales's income of £50,000.
The Jacobites are promised assistance by cardinal Fleury, according to the statement of Bochaldy in Edinburgh, Feb.
Parliamentary inquiry into Walpole's ministerial conduct proposed by Lord Limerick.
Grant to Maria Theresa; £5,000,000, voted for the war.
Defensive alliance with Prussia.
Pulteney, created earl of Bath; he becomes unpopular, July 15.
Naval victory off St. Christopher's.
Invasion of Georgia by Spaniards and Indians: repulsed by Oglethorpe.
Deaths: Dr. Halley, Dr. Beattie, &c.
Maclaurin, writer on "Fluxions," fl.
Dr. Bradley succeeds Dr. Halley, astronomer royal (1718.)
Hydraulic chemistry received into the number of sciences.
[Beckmann says, that the first mention of an hydrometer occurs in the letters of Synesius to Hypatia (415), but it is not improbable that Archimedes was the inventor of it, 212 B.C.]
1743 The "Place Bill" becomes law.
Repeal of the "Gin" act (1731.)
British troops sent to the aid of Austria.
Great discontent on account of the war; the cry is raised that the king has sacrificed Britain to the interests of Hanover.
Walpole defends the mercenaries, which restores to him prince of Wales's favour.
Battle of Dettingen, June 27, at which king George was present, and his son, the duke of Cumberland, was wounded.
Alarm of invasion on behalf of the Pretender; who is now in France receiving encouragement and aid.
Vote of £10,000,000 for the various exigencies of the war.
Habeas Corpus act suspended for six mos.
Proclamations enforcing the laws against catholics and non-jurors.
Henry Pelham, prime minister, July 26.
William Pitt, paymaster.
1743 Birth of prince William Henry, Nov. 21.
[Died duke of Gloucester, Aug. 25, 1805.]
The "old" Pretender's proclamation in favour of his son issued, Dec. 23.
Anson takes a galleon at Manilla, June 20.
Birth of William Paley (died 1805.)
["This excellent writer, after Clarke and Butler, ought to be ranked among the brightest ornaments of the English church in the 18th century."—*Macintosh.*]
1744 Quadruple alliance between England, Austria, Saxony, and Holland.
Charles Edward's invasion project frustrated, chiefly by a storm, Jan.
Suspension of the Habeas Corpus act.
War declared against France, March 31.
Naval victory of Marshall and Lestock over the French and Spaniards in the bay of Hieres, March.
Adm. Anson returns from his voyage round the world, bringing with him the Acapulco galleon, June 15.
Loss of the Victory (110 guns) and its crew of 1,100 men, in the Race of Alderney.
Broad Bottom ministry formed, Nov. 27.
The Pelham interest in the ascendant.
Henry Fox and Mr. Grenville junior lords of the treasury, Dec. 22.
The first Wesleyan conference, London.
Deaths: Alex. Pope, duchess of Marlborough.
Birth of David Allan, a Scottish painter of portraits and historical subjects (d. 1796.)
Birth of Thomas Hearne, landscape painter (died 1817.)
Renewed lighting and paving acts.
The Barbers' Company dissociated.
1745 Death of the earl of Orford (Walpole), March 18, aged 68.
Battle of Fontenoy; defeat of the allies under Cumberland, Ap. 30 (? May 11.)
Louisburg and Cape Breton (America) captured.
Landing of the young Pretender at Moidart, July 25.
Reward offered for the young Pretender.
Charles Edward's banner is unfurled by Tullibardine in the vale of Glenfinnan, August 19.
Sir John Cope marches against Charles, but soon falls back on Inverness.
George, hearing of the invasion, returns from Hanover, August 31.
Camp formed at Hyde Park.
Charles takes possession of Perth, and on Sep. 16 he enters Edinburgh. He establishes himself at Holyrood House, Sep. 17.
Battle of Prestonpans; Charles victorious, Sep. 21.
Birth of prince Henry Frederick, duke of Cumberland, Nov. 7.
Charles takes Carlisle, Nov. 17.
He marches as far as Derby, Dec. 4.
He retreats towards the north.
Stirling castle besieged.
Dublin Apothecaries' Company incorprtd.
College of Surgeons, London, founded.
Bank of England post-bills paid in silver.
Birth of the Rev. Rowland Hill (d. 1833.)
Death of Dean Swift.
1746 The brutal Hawley arrives in Edinburgh with a staff of executioners, Jan. 6.

1746 Battle of Falkirk; Charles victorious, Jan. 18.
"Rout of Moy."
The duke of Cumberland takes the command of the army in Edinburgh, Jan. 31.
Pulteney's "short-lived administration" dissolved, Feb. 12; having existed 2 days.
The rebels take Fort George and Fort Augustus.
Battle of Culloden; deft. of Charles, Ap. 16.
[Scots lost 2,000 men; English only 200.]
Vengeful devastation of the Highlands by Cumberland; denomin. "The Butcher."
Suppression of the Scottish rebellion.
£25,000 a-year voted to Cumberland.
Execution of Lords Kilmarnock and Balmerino, on Tower hill, August 18.
Charles, who had been wandering the wilds since April 16, escapes from Uist to Morlaix in October.
Highland dress forbidden.
Clanship jurisdiction in Scotland abolished.
Habeas Corpus act again suspended.
Pitt's influence is on the increase.
Dissensions in the cabinet.
Ratcliffe, earl of Derwentwater, beheaded, December 8.
Deaths: Colin Maclaurin, mathematician; Southern, poet.
Dr. Brownrigg's communication on the inflammability of coal gas.
The British Linen Banking Company of Scotland established.

1747 Lord Lovat beheaded, April 9.
Scottish heritable jurisdiction abolished.
[They were valued at £164,232 16s.]
The printers of the London and Gentleman's Magazines brought to the bar of the House, for printing reports of Lord Lovat's trial.
Cumberland defeated at Maestricht, July 2.
Victories of Anson and Warren at Cape Finisterre.
Admiral Hawke's victory over the French fleet, October 14.
Supplies of £15,000,000 voted. Also, £100,000 more to the Hungarian queen.
One million raised by lottery.
A national educational establishment for Scotland suggested by Lord Chesterfield.
Rev. Mr. Creed's machine for noting down music first made public.
Cultivation of indigo in North America authorized by act of parliament.
Birth of Dr. John Aikin at Warrington—literary colleague of Mrs. Barbauld, by whom "Evenings at Home," and other useful works, were written. (Died 1822.)
Nutation of the earth's axis discovered by Dr. Bradley.

1748 Struggles for place and power by whigs and tories.
Resignation of Lord Chesterfield, secretary of state, Feb. 6.
Young Pretender expelled Madrid, Mar.
Basis of a treaty signed, April 30.
Birth of princess Louisa Anna, May 29.
[Died on the 21st of May, 1768.]
Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, Oct. 7.
Mutual conquests restored by Eng. and Fr.
The youngest son of the old Pretender made cardinal at Rome.

1748 The "Assiento contract" surrendered to Spain. (See 1713.)
Dissensions in parliament on the expenses of the war.
Supply for service of year—£3,000,000.
Mutiny bill, and the
Standing Army bill passed.
Encouragement to home fisheries.
Young Pretender forcibly expelled Paris.
Settlements at Cape Breton, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, by discharged sailors and soldiers.
Paul's patent carding machine.
A swarm of locusts descend upon London and its vicinity and do much damage, August 4.
[In Egypt and Lybia in 128 B.C. at least 800,000 persons perished from the putrefaction of vast swarms of these animals. And in Palestine in A.D. 406 a pestilential fever was the result of their depredation, and of their intolerable steneh after death. In France in the year 873 swarms of locusts infested the country.]
The mezzotint engravers, James M'Ardell (1710-1765), Thomas Frye (b. 1724), and Richard Houston (d. 1775), flourish.
Deaths: Thomson the poet, Drs. Watts and Hutchinson.

1749 The severity of the mutiny bill increased at the instance of the king and the duke of Cumberland.
[Admiral Byng voted for this bill, which enjoined on officers of court-martial inviolable secrecy, and subjected half-pay officers to martial law.]
Reduction of the army and navy.
New African Company incorporated.
Dublin Academy of Arts instituted.
The "Monthly Review," the third journal of literary criticism published in England (1703, 1714.)
Harrison's third time-piece (1739, 1772.)
Birth of Dr. Robert Holmes, dean of Winchester, editor of the Pentateuch (d. 1805.

1750 Shocks of earthquake in London, Feb. 8 March 8, which occasion great alarm.
Cabals in the cabinet.
Acts to promote internal improvements.
Interest on the public funds reduced from 4 to 3½ per cent., Feb. 28.
Birth of pr. Frederick William, May 24.
[He died on May 10, 1765.]
The manufacture of carpets introduced into England by some French artizans.
Commercial treaty with Spain at Buen Retiro—£100,000 paid by the Spanish government, Oct. 5.
Westminster bridge opened, Nov. 17—eleven years building; cost £426,650.
British Herring-fishery Company, Sep. 2.
Extraordinary outbreak of the jail-fever at the Old Bailey, London, causing the death of the judges, lord mayor, several aldermen, and many of the audience, May.
Deaths: C. Middleton, Aaron Hill, Andrew Baxter.
The boundaries of Nova Scotia a subject of dispute with the French.
Franklin's discoveries in America.
Process of fusing or casting steel discovered by Huntsman, Sheffield.

1751 Agriculture in Scotland revives.
The brothers Smith (William 1707-1764; George 1714-1766; John 1717-1764), John Boydell (1716-1804). Geo. Stubbs (1724-1806), Wm. Elliot (1727-1766), Geo. Barrett (1728-1784), Joseph Goupy (1729-1763), Sawry Gilpin (1733-1807), Simon Francis Ravenet (1706-1774), J. B. Chatelain (b. 1710), Francis Vivares (1712-1782), John Browne (b. 1719), Sir Robt. Strange (1721-1792), and Giov. Batista Cipriani (1728-1785) engravers, &c. fl.
Dr. Black, professor of chemistry, Edin. fl.
[The discoverer, in 1757, of carbonic acid gas, and in 1760, of latent heat. 1728-1799.]
D. Garrick, drama (1716-1799), S. Foote, drama (1720-1771), S. Richardson, "Clarissa," &c. (1689-1761), Nathanael Hooke, "Hist. of Rome" (d. 1763), W. Collins, odes (1720-1756), C. Middleton, "Life of Cicero" (1683-1750), W. Shenstone, pastorals (1714-1763), Jas. Bradley, astronomy (1692-1762), T. Sherlock, divinity (1678-1761), John Swinton, hist. antiq. (1703-1767), and earl of Chesterfield, "Letters" (1694-1773), flourish.
John Baptist Jackson, engraver (pupil of Papillon), fl. from 1720 to 1754, first at Paris, next at Rome, finally in England.
Cumberland unpopular among the army and public generally.
"Constitutional Queries," and other inflammatory papers, in circulation.
Mr. Crowle and Mr. Gibson, the latter after a short confinement, are reprimanded by the House of Commons; but Hon. Alex. Murray is committed to Newgate for refusing to kneel at the bar of the House of Commons.
Frederick, prince of Wales, dies March 20, aged 44.
[Though he had a number of mistresses he was generally considered a good husband.]
His son, prince George, is created prince of Wales (George III.)
Regency bill passed; for excluding the "butcher" Cumberland, and nominating the princess dowager of Wales.
[The necessity for acting upon this bill never occurred.]
Murder, by "ducking," &c. of two paupers, man and wife, named Osborne, for bewitching a publican at Tring, Herts.
Act for restraining the use of spirituous liquors.
Capt. Ginger dftd. at Trichonopoly, India.
Col. Clive takes Arcot from Chunda Sahib.
Francis Blake's experiments on steam engine cylinders, &c.
Deaths: Lord Bolingbroke, Dr. Doddridge, Dr. Alex. Monro, senior.
1752 The treaty with Saxony debated with warmth in the Commons, January.
The forfeited estates in Scotland annexed to the crown.
Adoption of the "New" or "Gregorian Style;" Sep. 3 being reckoned as Sep. 14.
[Pope Gregory having observed, in 1582, that the vernal equinox, which at the time of the Council of Nice, in 325, had been on the 21st of March, then happened on the 10th, caused ten days to be thrown out of the current year. And to prevent similar irregularity he appointed that the first year in each century should not (with the exception of the fourth century) be a bissextile year.]
1752 "China" ware first made in England—at Chelsea.
Importation of Irish wool limited to two ports.
The Chapel of Greenwich Hospital built by Mr. Stewart.
John Dollond's refracting telescopes.
Deaths: Cheselden, W. Whiston.
1753 Chancellor Hardwicke's marriage act passes, June 6.
Rejection in the House of Lords of Mr. Potter's bill for the registration of births, deaths, and marriages, because of its dangerous tendency.
Act to prevent depredations on wrecked ships.
Return, apprehension, and execution of Dr. Arch. Cameron, in London, for treason.
[He was brother to the "gentle" Locheil.]
Popular excitement on account of the Jews' Naturalizing bill.
£20,000 voted for Mr. Harrison, the improver of chronometers.
Act authorizing the payment of £20,000 to the daughters of Sir Hans Sloane, for their father's extensive library and collection of articles of vertú, April 5,—to be raised by lottery.
Montagu House purchased by parliament for the "British Museum"—now first established; to which the Sloane and Harleian collections, and the Cottonian MSS. are removed (1772, 1801, 1805.)
Irish absentee tax expires.
Jews' Naturalizing act abrogated to appease the general clamour out of doors.
Death of Dr. Berkeley and Sir Hans Sloane.
Birth of Dugald Stewart (d. 1828.)
["Perhaps few men ever lived who poured into the minds of youth a more fervid and yet reasonable love of liberty, of truth, and of virtue."]
1754 Mr. Pelham, premier, dies, March 6.
Duke of Newcastle, first lord of the treasury (Pelham's brother.)
Peace with France in India, signed at Pondicherry.
The Society of Arts instittd. by Mr. Shipley.
Political friendship of Messrs. Pitt and Fox.
Bank post bills first issued.
Aggressions of French colonists on the English territory in N. America.
Albany congress—respecting them.
Col. Washington defeated by the French at Fort du Quesne, Ohio.
Victory of col. Moreton over the French at fort Beau-Sejour, which he takes.
Deaths: Dr. Mead, and H. Fielding.
Dr. William Crofts, "Choral Music" pub.
1755 Defeat and death of general Braddock, near Fort du Quesne, July 9.
Boscawen sent with a fleet to chastise the French in the American seas.
Howe captures two French men-of-war.
Hawke in July, and Byng in October, sail with fleets, designed to injure the French American commerce.

1755 Harrison's fourth time-piece, he receives the reward of £20,000 offered by the board of longitude.
Disputes between the ministry and Irish parliamt. respecting the surplus revenue.
Shocks of earthquake felt in Scotld., Nov. 1.
Arcot, India, retaken from the English.
Eddystone lighthouse burnt down.
Johnson's Dictionary first published.
["It was immediately after them (Pope, Swift, Gay, and Prior), that a genius not inferior to theirs compiled that celebrated Dictionary, which, first published in 1755, has ever since been esteemed the standard of the English tongue. . . . Yet, notwithstanding the advantages that attend a fixed and final standard, I still hope that the door is not wholly closed against foreign words, as aliens, but that some of real value may be received, and allowed to rank with the king's English. How advantageously might not several be chosen, especially from the parent stock."—*Lord Mahon.*]
Mayer, the celebrated reformer of the lunar tables, &c. flourishes (1723-1762.)
Navy—127 sail of the line of 182,829 tons, and 285 ships of 50 guns and upwards, with a tonnage of 138,275 tons.
Toll at Bartholomew Fair, Lon., abolished.
[This fair was chartered by Henry II.]
M. Akenside, "Pleasures of Imagination" (1721-1770), T. Smollet, novels (1720-1771), R. Glover, "Leonidas" (1712-1789), Wm. Cowper, "The Task," &c. (1731-1800), W. Mason, poems, biog. (1725-1797), Geo. Coleman, comedies (1733-1794), R. Cumberland, drama (1732-1811), Arthur Murphy, drama (1727-1805), W. Robertson, "Hist. Charles V." (1721-1793), J. Moor, "Society and Manners," (1730-1802), T. Reid, metaph. (1710-1796), Sir Joshua Reynolds, art (1723-1792), F. Balguy, div. (1716-1795), J. Priestly, chem. (1733-1804), Sam. Horseley, div. (d. 1806), and Hugh Blair, sermons (1719-1800), fl.
1756 50,000 seamen and marines, and 34,260 soldiers voted for the war.
War declared against France, May 18.
Apprehended invasion; 6,000 Hessians arrive in England.
Admiral Byng sent to the relief of Minorca, May 20: but fails.
Minorca surrendered by general Blakeney.
The Devonshire administration.
Mr. William Pitt called to office.
The piratical fort "Angria," on the Malabar coast, destroyed by adm. Watson.
Rise of Hyder Ali in the Mysorean army.
The nabob of Bengal imprisons the English garrison in the
Black Hole of Calcutta, June 19 (? May 19.)
[Out of 146 men and officers, only 23 were found alive the next morning.]
The English retake Calcutta.
Playing cards first pay stamp duty.
The "Critical Review" first published.
Birth of Dr. John Adams, one of the founders of the Vaccine system (died June 20, 1818.)
Rotherham Academy (dissenting) fl.
Simson's translation of Euclid's Elements.
1756 Mr. John Canton's 4,000 experiments for discovering and explaining the cause of the diurnal variation of the needle.
Brownrigg, chemist, flourishes (1711-1800.)
Death of George Vertue, engraver (b. 1684.)
1757 Ministerial and popular fury against admiral Byng; hence
Admiral Byng is shot, March 14.
Pitt deprived of his secretaryship, April.
William Pitt, first lord of the treasury, Jul.
Legge, chancellor of the exchequer.
The French take Fort Wm. Henry in North America.
Calentta besieged by the nabob of Bengal.
Col. Clive compels him to negotiate.
Clive's compact with Meer Jaffeer for dethroning the nabob of Bengal.
Victory of Plassey; Clive deposes Surajah Dowlah, and created Jaffeer nabob.
[By this victory the East India Company became masters of Bengal.]
Assassination of Surajah Dowlah.
Fort William, Calcutta, built.
Chandernagore, a French settlement in India, captured, March.
The Militia bill passed.
Convention of Kloster-seven, Sep. 8.
[Disgraceful to Cumberland.]
Deaths: Colley Cibber, and archbishop Henry.
Wm. Whitehead, poet-laureate, Dec. 19.
1758 New taxes on houses and windows.
A lady rides 1,000 miles in 1,000 successive hours (?) commencing May 3.
The practice of "volunteering" revived.
Lord Anson commands the fleet.
Attack on St. Maloes by admiral Howe.
Senegal and Goree in Africa, and Fort du Quesne in America, taken fr. the French
Cape Breton taken by gen. Amherst, Jul. 26
Fort St. David, Pondicherry, taken by general count Lally.
Abrogation of the convention of Kloster seven.
95,000 British troops, 7,000 foreign auxiliaries, and £12,000,000 voted for the war.
Horse Guards' House, Westminster, built
Houses on London bridge taken down.
The Bridgewater canal commenced.
24,000 French prisoners in England.
Dr. Shebbeare punished for political libel by being placed in the pillory at Charing Cross, Dec. 5.
Execution of Richard Vaughan at Newgate for forging notes of the Bank of England; the first instance on record of any one suffering death for the offence of forging bank notes.
China ware made at Bow, near London.
Stirling's (Dumblane) threshing machine.
A Magdalene convent or hospital established in London by Rev. Dr. Dodd.
Roebuck, chemist, flourishes (1718-1797.)
Paul Sandby, aquatinter (b. 1733), fl.
1759 Small Bank of England notes first issued.
Duties on sugar and other dry goods.
The militia called out.
Battle of Minden; dishonourable conduct of Lord George Sackville, Aug. 1.
Naval victory of Boscawen off Cape Lagos—the Toulon fleet defeated, Aug. 18.
Guadaloupe surrenders to the English.

1759 Canada invaded by the English under Wolfe, June.
Birth of princess Caroline Matilda, Jul. 29.
[Died queen of Denmark, in 1775.]
Dodsley's Annual Register commen. June.
Death of gen. Wolfe before Quebec, Sep. 13.
Capitulation of Quebec, Sep. 18.
Ticonderago, Crown Point, and Niagara, reduced by the English.
Victory of Hawke over the fleet of Conflans off Brest, Nov. 21.
Clive's successes over the Cirears and the Dutch in India.
Lally's unsuccessful attack upon Madras.
Thread and gauze manufactures begun at Paisley.
Eddystone lighthouse rebuilt.
£15,000,000 voted for the war; army and navy, 175,000 men.
Weekly subscription concerts of Abel and Bach in London (1787.)
Aldersgate, London, taken down and sold for £91.
Dr. Robison's project for working steam locomotives on common roads.
First improvement of the stocking loom, —the "Derby ribs," by Jedediah Strutt.
The Lexicon Heptaglotton published.
Delaval's electrical experiments to 1764.
Symver's electrical discoveries.
Death of Handel.

1760 Comet discov. by Mr. Dunn, Chelsea, Jan. 1.
Veils to servants abolshd. in Edin., Jan. 18.
Thurot's rash and unsuccessful descent upon Carrickfergus in Ireland, Feb.
Lord G. Sackville tried by court-martial and dismissed, April 22 (? 3.)
Execution of earl Ferrers for murder, May 5.
Montreal surrenders to Amherst, Sep. 18.
Conquest of Canada completed.
Sudden death of George II. at Kensington Palace, Oct. 25, aged 75.
"The last of the elector kings of England, with whom expired that divided sentiment on the throne, the larger share of which was lavished upon Hanover." "Though willing to sacrifice England to the independence or aggrandizement of his paltry electorate, and ever needy and urgent so far as carrying on his personal wars was concerned—George II. rose, in the latter part of his reign, to a degree of popularity, which, during the early period of his sovereignty, had seldom relieved the cares of government. His manners, his language, and above all his partialities towards the men and interests of his native dominions, had barred all access to the affections of the English. He died in the midst of a prosperous war at. France, carried on in all parts of the world."]
George III. (grandson) succeeds, aged 23.
Civil list, £800,000.
National debt, £78,000,000.
First stone of Blackfriars' bridge laid, October 31.
Musical glasses revived by Dr. Franklin.
First exhibition in London of the works of British artists.
Arcot, in India, surrenders to capt. Coote.
Lally invested by the Eng. at Pondicherry.

1760 The term "Blue Stocking," recently applied to literary ladies, originates with a literary society, of which Benjamin Stillingfleet, who wore *blue* worsted stockings, was a member.
Thomas Gray, odes, &c. (1716-1771), Oliver Goldsmith, "Vicar of Wakefield," &c. (1731-1774), H. Brooke, "Fool of Quality," (1706-1783), Lawrence Sterne, "Tristram Shandy," (1713-1769), Lord Lyttleton, hist. poems, &c. (1709-1778), James Granger, biog. (d. 1776), Soame Jennings, theolog. (1704-1787), R. Lowth, philol., &c. (1710-1787), J. Harris, philol. (1709-1780). W. Blackstone, law (1723-1780), J. Jortin, crit. div. (1698-1770), W. Warburton, div. crit. (1709-1779), Adam Smith, "Wealth of Nations," (1723-1790), John Hunter, med. (1728-1793), Thomas Warton, hist. poems, &c. (1728-1790), John Blair, chron. (d. 1782), Sam. Johnson, "Lives of Poets," "Dictionary," &c. (1709-1784), David Hume, hist. (1711-1776), Jonas Hanway, "Travels," &c. (1712-1786), H. Walpole, "Royal Authors," &c. (d. 1799), James Bruce, "Travels," &c. (1730-1794), Edward Gibbon, "Decline and Fall," &c. (1737-1794,) Edmund Burke, oratory (1730-1797), G. W. Gilpin, biog. divin. (1724-1804), fl.
Thos. Worlidge, painter and engraver (d. 1766); also Inigo Spilsbury, engraver, fl.
Permanent duty on malt, of 3d. per bushel.
Birth of John Heriot (lit.)—died 1833.

1761 Retirement of Mr. Onslow, speaker of the House of Commons since 1728.
Act for continuing the commissions of the judges for life; hitherto they ceased on the death of the king, March 3.
Legge, chancellor of the exchequer, resigns, March 22.
Earl of Bute (the king's preceptor) appointed secretary of state, March 25.
Keppel's attack on Bellisle, April 8.
Transit of Venus over the sun's disc, June 8.
Negotiations with France unsuccessful—the "Family Compact" an impediment.
Royal Exchange, Edinburgh, finished.
Arkwright's first patented spinning-frame.
Marriage of George III. with Charlotte Sophia of Mecklenburg Strelitz, Sep. 22.
Coronation of the king and queen, Sep. 22.
Resignation of Pitt (the elder), foreign secretary, October 5.
The king confers an annuity of £3,000 for three lives, and makes his lady a baroness.
Pondicherry surrendered by Lally.
The Great Mogul claims Bengal; he and the nabob of Oude at war with Jaffeer, the English nominee.
Patna, besieged by the native princes, is relieved by captain Knox.
Aldgate taken down, and sold for £177 10s.
Watt's first experiments on the power of steam with Papin's digester.
A lease for 321 years, of the third arch of London bridge, &c. (1581.)
Robins resolves Alhazen's problem in vol ii. of his Mathematical Facts (1100.)
Deaths: admiral Boscawen, Jan. 10; Dr. Hoadley, Ap. 17; Dr. Sherlock, July 17; Sam. Richardson, and John Wooton.

1762 War declared against Spain, Jan. 18.
The "Levellers" in Ireland; disturbances.
Monuments to Thomson, May 1, and Handel, in Westminster Abbey, May 14.
Lord Bute appointed premier, May 29.
Bow church bells first rung, June 4.
Abolition of Lady Fair, Southwark, Ju. 17.
Dissenters declared ineligible for the office of sheriff in London, July 5.
Pension granted to Dr. Johnson.
The Cock Lane Ghost detected, July 10.
George, prince of Wales, (George IV.) born, Aug. 12.
Conquest of Havanna made by Lord Albemarle and adm. Pococke, Aug. 14.
Manilla, in the Philippine Isles, surrenders to admiral Cornish.
Wedgewood ware first patented.
Preliminaries of peace at Fontainbleau, Nov. 3.
Death: Lady M. Wortley Montague, Aug. 21.
Army and navy, £337,100; their maintenance cost £18,000,000.
National Debt increased to £146,000,000.
Peter Annet sentenced to one month's imprisonment for writing "The Free Enquirer."
Buckingham house made the queen's palace in lieu of Somerset palace.
The English council at Calcutta depose Jaffeer for inactivity in their service, and appoint Meer Cossim nabob of Bengal.
Major Carnac's victory over the Subahdar of Oude.
Nabob Cossim creatd. Subahdar, for which he is to pay to the Eng. £250,000 annly.
Birth of Charles Abbot (Lord Tenterden), chief justice (d. Nov. 4, 1832.)
Wm. Wynne Ryland (1732-1783), Wm. Woollet (1735-1785), John Hall (1739-1797), Wm. Byrne (1743-1805), engravers, &c. flourish.

1763 Tax on cider renders Bute unpopular.
Importation of raw hides from Holland prohibited, Feb. 23.
Peace proclaimed, March 22.
Edgeware Road gibbets cut down, Ap. 3.
Retirement of Lord Bute, and formation of the Grenville ministry, April 8.
Publication of the *North Briton*; Mr. Wilkes, M.P. for Aylesbury, proprietor.
No. 45 *North Briton* charges George III. with falsehood, &c.
Arrest of Mr. Wilkes, M.P., on a general warrant issued by sec. of state, April 26.
Wilkes liberated by virtue of his privilege.
He obtains £1,000 damages from the under-secretary of state; at which time
General warrants are declared to be illegal by lord chief justice Pratt, May 6.
Supplies for the year, £14,199,380.
Byron proceeds on an exploratory expedition to the South Seas, June 21 († 1764.)
Frederick, duke of York, born, Aug. 16.
[The duke died Jan. 5, 1827.]
Disputes in India between the English and Nabob Cossim on mercantile privileges.
Nabob Cossim at war with the English.
Patna taken by the native arms.
The English formally depose Cossim and replace Jaffeer.
Defeat of Cossim at Geriah.
Mongheer surrenders to major Adams.
Massacre of English troops at Patna.
Patna retaken by the English, Nov. 6.
Peace of Paris: Canada ceded to England by France, and Florida by Spain.
The loans borrowed by England during the seven years' war amounted to £52,100,000.
Food riots in Birmingham, Dec. 6, 7.
Robert Adam, architect to the king (1728.)
The *Spinning Jenny* invented by Hargreaves, a weaver, living at Stanhill, near Blackburn, adjoining the print works of the first Sir Robert Peel.
Dr. Bliss sucds. as astronomer royal (1742.)
Translation of the Koran into English.
Macbride, chemist, fl. (1726-1778.)
Duel: Mr. Wilkes and Mr. Martin.
Deaths: Shenstone, poet; Hooke, hist. &c.

1764 Expulsion of Mr. Wilkes from the House of Commons, Jan. 19.
Mr. Wilkes indicted for blasphemy on account of his "Essay on Woman."
Not appearing in court he is outlawed.
Freedom of the city of London presented to chief justice Pratt, March 5.
First "American Stamp Act" proposed by Grenville, March 10.
[The notion thus to raise money towards defraying the expenses of the late war is said to have originated with the king.]
Conviction of Mr. William for reprinting No. 45 of "The North Briton," July 26.
Conflicts in the North American colonies with the Indians.
The White-boys attack the troops in Kilkenny; several are killed, Sep. 25.
Harrison's time-piece for ascertaining the longitude published.
Mutiny among the English troops in India.
Victory of col. Monro over Sujah Dowlah, Subahdar of Oude, at Buxar, Oct. 23.
[This battle broke completely the force of Sujah Dowlah; it placed the emperor himself under the protection of the English, and left them without dispute the greatest power in India.]
Allahabad taken by Sir R. Fletcher.
The great Soho works of Birmingham erected by Matthew Boulton, engineer.
Deaths: Sir John Barnard, father of the city of London, Aug. 23; Robert Dodsley, Sep.; W. Hogarth, painter, Oct.
[Hogarth's style was the serio-comic.]
Only certain kinds of Genoa and Dutch paper imported at this period (1690.)
Elkington's discovery in draining—by the employment of an auger or borer.
Hargreaves' *eight-handed* spinster patented.
Deaths: Churchill, E. Dodsworth, poets.
Sir W. Erskine has conferred upon him the title of Bannaret by the king.
[Baronet is not the same as Bannaret. The latter title was conferred usually on the field or *under the banner*; it commenced in England in the reign of Edward III., when John de Copeland was created Bannaret, for his service in capturing David Bruce at the battle of Durham, in 1346. The rank followed that of Barons, and preceded that of Knights. The title is now extinct.]

1765 Mr. Chaworth killed by Lord Byron in a duel, Jan. 26.
Parliamentary decision against general warrants, Jan. 29.
American Stamp act passed, March 22.
William, the printer of the "North Briton," placed in the pillory: £200 raised for him by the people on the spot.
First mental indisposition of the king.
An act is passed empowering the king to appoint the queen as regent under similar circumstances, April.
The sovereignty of the Isle of Man purchased from the duke of Athol, and annexed to the British crown.
The Rockingham ministry formed, July.
The Literary Club formed by Dr. Johnson.
The Wesleyan preachers forbidden the use of snuff and other indulgences.
William Henry, duke of Clarence, born (William IV.) Aug. 21.
Assembly at Virginia; the right of England to tax the colonies denied, May.
First colonial congress at New York; the Americans resolve not to use British goods until the Stamp act is repealed.
Lord Clive sent to India as gov.-general.
Treaty of Allahabad; Bengal ceded to East India Company.
Deaths: duke of Cumberland, Oct. 31; the Pretender, chevalier de St. George at Rome, Dec. 30, aged 78; Dr. Simpson, mathematician; Dr. Young, poet, &c.
Birth of Dr. John Abernethy in London (some say in Derry, Ireland.)
"Swivel-Loom" proposed and abandoned.
Dr. Maskelyne succeeds Dr. Bliss, astronomer royal (1763.)
Peter Dollond's Achromatic Telescopes.
Angelica Kauffman (d. 1807), and Luigi Schiavonetti (d. 1810), engravers, settle in England.
The Stafford and Worcester canal, and Grand canal (Ireland) commenced.
1766 The custom of giving veils to servants abolished in Norfolk, January 1.
American stamp act repealed, but the right to tax the colonies maintained, Mar. 18.
The cider tax act repealed.
Return of commodore Byron, May 9 (1763.)
Mr. Pitt created earl of Chatham, July 29.
The Grafton and Chatham ministry, Aug. 2.
Riots in London and Exeter on account of the scarcity of provisions, July.
Order in council forbidding the exportation of corn, September 29.
Princess Charlotte Augusta Matilda born, Sep. 29.
Wallis and Carteret proceed on a voyage of discovery to the South Sea.
Wilkes returns *incognito* to London, Oct.; but soon goes back to Paris.
Bruce sets off on his African journey (1770); he discovers the source of the Nile.
Deaths: Dr. Sam. Chandler; Dr. Birch.
1767 Discussions in parliament respecting the territorial acquisitions of East India Co.
Tax on white lead, paper, glass, tea, &c., imported into the American colonies.
American "Civil List" act.
Edward, duke of Kent, born, Nov. 2.
[The duke died Jan. 23, 1820.]

1767 Scarcity of food occasions much rioting.
Lord North is appointed chancellor of the exchequer, December 1.
Supplies for year, £8,527,728. Cost of navy, £16,000; army, £17,353.
The Spitalfield weavers break lace looms, &c. December 3.
Prayers in catholic chapels for the royal family, the first time since 1688, Dec. 20.
Great excitement in the American colonies against the taxes.
Boston occupied with British troops.
Col. Smith deserted by his native allies in the heart of the Mysore, India.
Deaths: Daniel Day the humorist; the duke of York at Monaco, Sep. 17.
Saw-mill erected at Limehouse under the superintendence of James Stansfield; it was destroyed by a mob.
Priestley's electrical experiments, &c.
Leases of the fifth arch north, and second arch south, of London bridge, for 315 years for water works.
The cotton manufacture of England does not employ 30,000 hands at this period; hence the article is dear.
Researches of Dr. Watson (afterwards bishop of Llandaff) for the discovery of the properties of the component parts of coal.
Enrolment of Arkwright's Patent Water Frame for spinning.
1768 First colonial secretary, the earl of Hillsborough.
Dividends of East India Company fixed at 10 per cent.
The Irish parliament pass an act of limiting their duration to eight years, Feb. 3.
Dissolution of parliament, March 10.
Expulsion of six "Methodistic" students from Edmund Hall, Oxford, March 12.
Mr. Wilkes elected for Middlesex, Mar. 28.
Riots in St. George's fields, May 10.
15,000 sailors petition parliament for increase of wages, May 31.
Food riots in several places.
The Clyde navigation commenced.
Canal between Birmingham and Bilston.
Supplies for the year, £8,335,746.
The king of Denmark visits the principal towns of England, June, &c.
Art of bleaching introduced from Holland.
Cook sails on his first voyage of discovery, August 26.
Resignation of Lord Chatham, Oct. 15.
Royal Academy of Arts founded in London; Sir Joshua Reynolds, president, Dec.
First attempt to convene delegates from all the American colonies.
Tippoo's expedition against Madras.
Hyder Ali compelled to sue for peace, which the English refuse to entertain.
Hyder Ali recovers all the English conquests in the Mysore.
Deaths: Arthur Onslow, speaker, House of Commons; Rev. Lawrence Sterne, aged 55; archbishop Secker, aged 75.
An impost of 1s. per chaldron on all coals passing coastwise from Newcastle, granted by the king to his illegitimate son, the duke of Richmond (1800.)
A duty of 1s. per chaldron on all coals entering the Thames, granted the Lon-

don Corporation for enabling them to rebuild the churches destroyed by fire.
1768 [This duty was subsequently raised to 3s. per chaldron, and to continue for 20 yrs.]
Incorportn. of admiralty court Ju.22 (1357.)
Birth of W. Alexander, artist (d. 1816.)
[He accompanied lord Macartney to China.]
Hammond's application of the stocking frame to the weaving of lace.
1769 Rise in the price of gold and silver this year.
Deficiency in the civil list—£500,000.
Wilkes expelled the Commons, Feb. 2.
He is re-elected for Middlesex, Feb. 16.
Wilkes declared ineligible, Feb. 17.
Wilkes elected a third time as member for Middlesex, March 16.
His election declared void, April 16.
"Wilkes" riots; Fleet prison burnt.
[Wilkes polled 1145 votes; Luttrel 296.]
Mr. Wilkes chosen alderman of the city of London, April 26.
Sir Richard Arkwright's patent for improvements on the spinning-jenny.
Transit of Venus observed by captain Cook at Matavai, Otaheiti, June.
Shakspeare Jubilee at Stratford.
The XI. letter of Junius published.
Spitalfield weavers' riots; two hanged.
The electors of Westminster meet in Westminster hall to adopt a petition for redress of grievances; being the *first public meeting to discuss public measures*, Aug. 29.
M. Baretti tried for murder, acquit. Oct. 23.
Wilkes obtains £4,000 damages against Lord Halifax, Nov.
The American colonies form Non-importation Resolutions.
The victorious career of Hyder Ali, compels the English to sue for peace—refused.
Hyder advances upon Madras, and obtains peace on his own terms.
Deaths: duke of Dorset (Sackville); John White, first publisher of a newspaper north of the Trent, aged 86; W. Falconer ("The Shipwreck,") aged 39; Holland the actor.
Watt's first patented steam engine.
Atwood, mathematician, and writer on natural philosophy, flourishes.
The Royal Academy of Painting instittd.
1770 Lord North's ministry formed, Jan. 28.
Grenville's parliamentary act; the members' privilege of protection from arrest for debt abolished.
American import duties abolished, except the tax on tea.
Remonstrances and petitions to the king from the city of London, for the dismissal of the ministry. He refuses to comply.
Beckford, lord mayor of London, presents an address to the king, May 23.
Sources of the Nile, discovered by Bruce.
New wing to Old Bailey comncd., May 31—hence called Newgate (finished 1783.)
Blackfriars' bridge, London, finished; cost £150,840.
Mr. Woodfall, publisher of "Junius's Letters," prosecuted for a seditious libel, acquitted, June 13.
Press for seamen for royal navy, Oct.
Crosby, lord mayor of London, refuses to back press-warrants, Dec. 5.
Eddystone lighthouse burnt down.
1770 The Leeds and Liverpool Canal begun.
Houses in London about 101,000.
Archæological Society incorporated.
Revolt in Boston, America; the Royal troops attacked; attended with loss of life.
Botany Bay discovered by captain Cook.
War in the Mysore against the Mahrattas; the English prove unfaithful to their treaty with Hyder Ali.
Death: Rev. George Whitefield, at Newbury Port, in America, Oct. 1.
Discovery of an old coal mine at Ballycastle, county Antrim, Ireland.
[There does not exist the remotest tradition of this mine, which proves beyond doubt its great antiquity. Some of the miners' tools and baskets were found in the incrusted galleries.]
Birth of George Canning, Ap. 11 (d. 1827.)
Lord Dundonald's patent process for distilling coals.
The Hon. Henry Cavendish's discoveries in the science of electricity.
Cast steel first made at Sheffield, by Mr. Huntsman of Attercliff.
Edward Rooker (d. 1812), James Basire (b. 1740), and John Hamilton Mortimer (1739-1779), engravers, &c. fl.
Return of James Barry, the painter, from Italy; author of "Inquiry into the real and imaginary obstacles to the acquisition of the arts in England."
Bartolozzi, the first to practise and improve the dotted mode of engraving, flourishes in London; also his pupil B. Pastorini, Thomas Burke, and other clever artists.
James Beattie, poems (1735-1803), R. Ferguson, poems (1750-1774), Erasmus Darwin, "Botanic Garden" (1732-1802), J. Wolcot, or Peter Pindar, poems, &c. (1738-1819), James Macpherson, "Ossian's Poems" (1738-1796), Robert Burns, poems (1759-1796), and J. Home, dramas; J. Whitaker, "Hist. Manchester" (1735-1808), J. Boswell, biog. (1740-1795), Joseph Strutt, chron. antiq. (1748-1802), J. Milner, "Ch. Hist." (1744-1797), Wm. Paley, sermons, &c. (1743-1805), J. Horne Tooke, philol. (1736-1812), R. Price, div., &c. (1723-1791), and William Jones, orientalist (1747-1794), flourish.
1771 Collision between parliament and the city of London respecting the right of printers to publish reports of parliamentary debates. The city magistrates refuse to commit the printers to prison.
The lord mayor of London and alderman Oliver sent to the Tower, Feb.
Right of reporting parliamentary debates established, May 8.
Return of captain Cook, June 12 (1767.)
Aurora frig. sails for India—never heard of.
Three-and-a-half millions of trust money in chancery, Sep.
Manufacture of calico in Lancashire begun.
Bursting of Solway Moss, Cumberland, Nov.
Gresham College, London, taken down.
Marriage of the duke of Cumberland with Anne Horton, daughter of Lord Irnham.
English encroachments upon the territory of Hyder Ali on the Malabar coast.
Death: Thomas Gray, poet, July 31.

1772 Parliamentary inquiry respecting the government of India.
Attempted modification of "Terms of Subscription" unsuccessful in the Lords.
Motion for the abolition of the religious observance of the 30th Jan. lost, Mar. 2.
Sawbridge's motion for shortening parliaments lost, March 4.
"Royal Marriage act" passed. April 1.
Food riots; meat seized by the populace and sold at a cheap rate, April 10.
£5,000 paid by parliament to Mr. Irvine for his discovery of a method to make salt-water fresh.
Perfection of Harrison's time-piece (1755.)
Captain Cook departs from Plymouth on his second voyage of discovery, July 13.
The Bridgewater passage boats established; from Manchester to Warrington, Oct.
The Ellesmere and Chester canal; also the Basingstoke canal began.
War with the Caribs in St. Vincent, W. I.
American judges salaried by the crown; a measure disliked by the colonists.
Deaths: Augusta, widow of prince of Wales, Feb. 8, aged 52 (1736); Henry Cromwell, great-grandson of Oliver Cromwell.
Self-adjusting sails for windmills invented by Mr. Andrew Mickle, the inventor of the thrashing machine.
Lloyd's coffee-house established.
1773 Adelphi lottery act passed.
Great commercial crisis: bankruptcies.
Depreciation of the currency; the loss falls upon the holders.
Dividends of East India Company, reduced to 6 per cent.
Lord North's new plan of governing India; East India Company's Charter revised; and the affairs of the Company placed under government control.
Warren Hastings appointed gov. of India.
Exportation of cotton machinery prohibtd.
Phipps's voyage to the north pole, by command of his majesty.
Flood's Irish absentee-tax bill lost.
Trial and acquittal of Lord Clive on a charge of mismanagement in India.
Bruce returns from Abyssinia, June.
The first deaf and dumb institution in the united kingdom, opened at Edinburgh.
Mr. Harrison inventor of the "TimeKeeper" receives a grant of £8,250.
Emigration from Scotland to America, Jul.
Horrid sacrifice of the Caribs in St. Vincent.
Three cargoes of tea, on which duty had been paid, thrown into the sea in Boston, America, Dec. 18.
Warren Hastings' treaty with the Subahdar of Oude against the Mahrattas.
Deaths: earl of Chesterfield, author of "Letters to a Son," aged 78, March 24; Lord George Lyttleton, Aug. 22; Dr. John Hawksworth, Nov. 17.
Adventure Bay, new Holland, first visited —by captain Furneaux.
The company of British Cast Plate Glass manufacturers, incorporated by charter. (Their works were established at Ravenhead near Prescot, Lancashire.)
1774 The privy council reject Dr. Franklin's petition, Jan. 29.
1774 Judges first sent to East Indies, Jan.
American coercion bills passed; port of Boston closed by order of parliament.
Constitution of Canada; *unshackled* toleration for catholics and other religious sects.
Rev. Mr. Horne (Tooke) and the printer of the Public Advertiser brought before the Commons—the one for writing, and the other for publishing a letter to the speaker which was voted a "breach of privilege," Feb. 10, 11.
C. J. Fox removed fr. the treasury, Feb. 28.
General Gage proceeds to Boston, April.
Extinction of the title "duke of Cleveland," upon which a perpetual annuity of £8,000 is voted from the public funds to the dukes of Grafton, May.
The stamp duties introduced into Ireland.
General election; Wilkes returned again for Middlesex, retains his seat.
John Wilkes, M.P. lord mayor of London.
General Gage dismisses the Massachussets assembly. May 17.
Return of captain Cook, July 30 (1772.)
The remains of Edward I. found nearly entire at Westminster Abbey.
First meeting of the American congress, held at Philadelphia, 51 present, Sep. 5.
Declaration of rights passed unanimously.
The English in India at war with the Rohillas, an Afghan tribe.
Claim of perpetual copyright overruled at the bar of the House of Lords; the author's exclusive right settled for 14 years, and if alive at the end of that period, to return to him for another 14 years.
Observations on the attraction of Schehallien, a mountain in Perthshire.
Liturgy of the unitarians first published.
Opening of the first unitarian chapel in England by the Rev. Mr. Lindsey.
Establish. of the penny post in Dublin, Dec.
Captain Cook discovers new Caledonia.
London bridge Water-Works burnt.
Excise office, Bishopsgate Street, built on the site of Gresham College, Dec.
Rebuilding of Eddystone lighthouse; stone.
Rise of the factory system in England.
Dr. Priestley, experimental chemist, discovers oxygen gas, Aug. 1 (1733-1804.)
Royal Humane Society formed.
Nairn's electrical machine.
Imports this year, £14,476,876. Estimated exports, £17,288,486.
Return of the Adventure, capt. Furneaux, July 11.
The Falkland Isles evacuated by the English, Sep. 1.
Death of Dr. Oliver Goldsmith, April 4.
1775 The privy council refuse to receive the petition of the American congress, or to hear Dr. Franklin in its support.
Purchase of Buckingham Hou. for the qu.
Remonstrance from the city of London against the war, presented to the king by Wilkes, lord mayor.
The king resents this "boldness and presumption."
Lord Chatham strenuously opposes the government measures respecting Amer.
Lord North's "Conciliatory Measures"—a failure.

1775 Duke of Richmond's and Mr. Burke's "Conciliatory propositions," rejected.
"Society for Constitutional Information."
Sir John Hill, botanist, dies (born 1715.)
Lord Petre lays first stone of Freemasons' Hall, London, May 1.
The Copley medal presented by the Royal Society to captain Cook.
White-boy disturbances in Ireland, Aug.
Charter to Greenwich Hospital, Dec.
American Revolutionary War begun.
George Washington, commander-in-chief of the revolutionary forces.
First skirmish between the Americans and the British troops at Lexington, Ap. 19.
Paper currency adopted by America, May.
Battle of Bunker's Hill, June 17.
Montgomery takes Montreal, Nov. 12.
Failure of the American attack on Quebec, Dec. 31.
Task-work introd. into the roy. dock-yards.
Dr. Nooth's apparatus for impregnating water with fixed air, &c.
Dr. Lorimer's new dipping needle.
Supplies, £6,559,241; ways and means, £5,556,459.
Mayer's hypothesis of three primary colors.
1776 Norfolk, Virginia, burned by Eng., Jan. 1.
Execution of the two Perreaus, brothers, for forgery.
Division in the cabinet respecting the war, and consequent inactivity and mismanagement.
Wilkes' and Pitt's attempt to obtain parliamentary reform unsuccessful.
17,000 German troops hired to serve against the American colonists.
Newgate in the Old Bailey built.
The duchess of Kingston convicted of marrying two husbands, April 15; she pleads her privilege and escapes punishment.
Proclamation respecting the weight of gold coin, May 1.
Decision in court of king's bench against non-residence of clergy, May 11.
David Garrick quits the stage, June 10; having previously sold to Mr. Sheridan his share in the theatre for £35,000.
The Americans expelled Canada.
Evacuation of Boston by Howe, Mar. 17.
Defeat of the English at Charleston.
Letters of Marque issued by the American congress, March 23.
Declaration of American Independence, Jul. 4.
Captain Cook's third voyage, July 12.
Salary of lord mayor of London raised from £4,000 to £5,000 a-year, Aug.
Imprisonment of Messrs. Sykes and Rumford, for bribery at elections.
Sir John Lindsay sent to India by the government; his power is disputed by the Madras presidency.
Captain William Baillie, an Irish amateur engraver, &c. flourishes.
[He engraved about 100 plates.]
Deistical liturgy by Mr. David Williams first published, and used in Margaret chapel, near Cavendish Square, London.
Blakey's patented improvements in Savery's steam engine.
Glennie's "History of Gunnery" (1740.)
Horton's patented knotted-frame; soon after which the twilled and elastic machinery was invented.
1776 Somerset House, Strand, London, commenced by Sir William Chambers, on the site of the Protector's palace (1547.)
[This is one of the noblest specimens of the Roman architecture in England—a style which may be said to have arrived at perfection in this country in the latter part of the 18th century.]
Spalding's improvement on Dr. Halley's diving-bell; he obtains a reward.
The Staffordshire canal begun; and the Stourbridge canal finished.
The Runcorn and Manchester canal begun.
Coade's artificial stone introduced.
Conviction of four printers for printing a "libellous" letter of Rev. John Horne, Dec. 17.
Deaths: Thos. Weston, comedian; Harrison, chronometer-maker; Dr. Matty; David Hume, &c.
1777 Lord North's further coercive policy; letters of Marque, arrests for high treason, &c.
Failure of Lord Chatham's new proposals for accommodation with Americans.
Both houses of parliament support the war.
Arrears of the civil list defrayed by parliament a second time.
War votes: 60,000 men for the war; supplies, £12,895,513.
Dr. Dodd executed for forgery, May 27.
Henry Cavendish's discovery respecting the lightness of hydrogen gas.
Discovery respecting the sex of Chevalier D'Eon, July 1.
Penzance visited by an American privateer, August 7.
Horne Tooke fined and imprisoned for a "seditious declaration," Nov. 21.
The Ackworth Benevolent Institution for the education of children of quakers fdd.
The Howards of Graystock succeed to the estates of the duke of Norfolk; Edward having died without issue, July 26, aged 92.
Deaths: Woodward, comedian; Dr. Keppel, &c.
Canal between the Trent and Mersey; also the Chesterfield and Trent Canal begun.
Land-tax, 4s. in the pound, continued.
Supplies, £12,895,513; ways and means, £12,952,534; national debt before the American war, £135,943,051; interest, £4,440,821.
1778 Nootka Sound and South Sea Islands discovered by captain Cook in January.
The common council of London refuse to supply money for troops for the war in America, "as it would reflect dishonour upon their humanity," January 16.
Unanimous decision of the Edinburgh Court of Session in favour of unlimited freedom to all negroes arriving in the United Kingdom, January.
The gold coin called in; loss to the holders £300,000. It is re-coined at the expense of £754,019 19s. 9d.
Manchester, Liverpool, Edinburgh and Glasgow, raise regiments for service in America.
The duke of Richmond argues the neces-

sity of acknowledging the independence of America.

1778 Lord North's "Concessions;" appointment of commissioners to treat with the Americans, Feb. 17.

Declaration of France to support the independence of the Americans laid on the table, Mar. 17.

Embodiment of the militia ordrd., Mar. 26.

Earl of Chatham seized with a fit while addressing the Lords against the American war, April 7.

Paul Jones's depredations in Whitehaven.

Roman Catholic Relief bill, May 8.

Death of earl of Chatham, May 11, aged 70.

His debts (£20,000) paid fr. public purse.

Annuity of £4,000 settled on the earldom of Chatham. Public funeral voted.

House tax first levied.

Supplies £14,345,497; ways and means, £14,378,150; money borrowed £6,000,000.

Bank of England issue, £7,180,080.

"Alcibides' dog," sold for £1,000.

War against France for co-operating with America. Naval victory off Ushant.

The fleet, under D'Orvilliers, of 68 sail of the line drive the English squadron of 38 sail before them in the channel.

Sir George Sackville's motion for repeal of acts against Roman Catholics.

Scottish association under Lord G. Gordon against the "popish claims."

Act for the removal of restrictions on the Irish trade.

Swindell's spinning wheel; Stockport.

The English take Pondicherry, E. Indies, after a siege of 2 months—thus extinguishing the French power in India.

Death of the dramatic writer, Wm. Havard.

The *curl*, a disease of the potato, originates in Lancashire.

[It spread very rapidly, and excited considerable alarm. The cause was supposed to be an undue ripeness of the seed.]

Manufactories at Sheffield (and no doubt at Birmingham):—knives, forks, scissors, razors, lancets, phleams, files, edge-tools for carpenters, shears, &c.; metal and horn buttons; plated ware; snuff-boxes, candlesticks, &c. made of cannel coal—and saws.

Lottery offices licensed—£50 a-year.

Lord Mahon's fire-preventive invention.

The Cryophorus invented by Dr. Wollaston.

Birth of Dr. Thomas Brown (d. 1820.)

["His first tract on "Causation" appeared to me the finest model of discussion in mental philosophy since Berkeley and Hume; with this superiority of the latter, that its aim is that of a philosopher who seeks to enlarge knowledge, and not that of a sceptic, the most illustrious of whom have no better end than that of displaying their powers in compounding and darkening every truth."—*Macintosh.*]

1779 Irish trade opened January 15.

Association of Irish volunteers.

Trial of admiral Keppel, acquitted, Feb. 11.

Murder of capt. Cook in Owhyhee, Feb. 14.

Alarm of invasion; the united fleets of France and Spain cruise the channel.

Habeas Corpus act suspended for 6 months.

1779 Riots against machinery in Manchester, October 9.

Tea dealers obliged by law to exhibit sign-boards.

Auction and Sale tax introduced.

The first iron bridge of large dimensions in England erected in Shropshire across the Severn.

Naval fights in the American seas with the French.

Margaret Buchan, the fanatic, in Scotland.

Siege of Gibraltar by the Spanish and French fleets.

Irish volunteers under duke of Leinster, 20,000 strong, Oct. 12.

York petition for the reduction of expenditure, &c. December.

Hyder Ali disgusted with the faithlessness of the English to their treaties, prepares for war.

The Diving-bell first used in civil engineering (by Smeaton at Hexham bridge.)

Dr. Knight's method of making magnetic paste first made public.

Saml. Crompton's invntn. of the "Mule," or mule jenny for cotton spinning.

England loses its influence at the courts of St. Petersburgh and Constantinople.

1780 Burke's plan of financial reform.

Petitions for reform from all quarters.

Dunning's celebrated resolution respecting the increasing influence of the crown, April 6.

Bankrupts liable to arrest except in going to and coming from examinations before the commissioners, by decision of the king's bench, May 13.

Lord George Gordon's London riots; Newgate, King's Bench prison and other public buildings burnt, June 2.

Armed neutrality against Britain.

War declared against Holland.

Exportation of woollen goods from Ireland first permitted, Dec.

Army 110,000; navy 85,000; militia 42,000.

Death: Sir Wm. Blackstone, Feb. 14.

He overruns the Carnatic up to the walls of Madras.

Battle of Conjeveram; Hyder victorious, September 10.

Hyder again victorious, Oct. 31.

Surrender of Arcot to Hyder Ali, Nov. 3.

Dr. Price of Guildford, alchemist, fl.

Lottery for raising a loan of twelve millions.

Crawfurd, experimental chemist, fl. (1795.)

John Keyse Sherwin (b. 1746), Peter Paul Benasech (b. 1744), and Simon Ravenet (b. 1756), engravers, &c. fl.

J. Finlayson (b. 1730), Valentine Green (1739-1813), John Blackmore (b. 1740), Robert Laurie (b. 1740), Thos. Watson (1750-1781), and John Raphael Smith (1750-1811), mezzotint engravers, fl.

Hon. Henry Cavendish, experimental chemist, discoverer of muriatic acid gas, fl. (1731-1810.)

Death of duke of Cumberland, Sep. 18.

The Edinburgh Antiquarian Socy. institd.

1781 French descent upon Jersey; repulsed by major Pierson, who is killed at St. Heliers in the moment of victory, Jan. 6.

Burke's Reform bill rejected.

1781 Pitt's *maiden* speech in support of Reform.
Trial and acquittal of Lord George Gordon, Feb. 8.
Charters of the Bank of England and East India Company renewed; the former for 25 years, on condition of advancing government £4,000,000 at 3 per cent.
King's Bench prison and Newgate rebuilt.
Dutch fleet defid. off Doggerbank, Oct. 16.
The nation becomes clamorous for peace.
Naval fight between adm. Hood and De Grasse in the West Indies.
Muslins first made in England.
Clarendon press, Oxford, founded.
Sir Eyre Coote defeats the Mysoreans at Sholinghur and Vellore.
The Dutch settlements in Ceylon, and on the coast of Coromandel, reduced by Lord Macartney.
Col. Braithwaite defeated by Tippoo on the banks of the Coleroon.
Birth of Dr. John Abercrombie (1835.)
Cavendish discvs. the composition of water.
Jonathan Hornblower's patent steam engine (other patents in 1798 and 1805.)
Steed's steam engine patent.
Herschel discovers a new planet, which he names "Georgium Sidus."
[The name "Uranus" is now more generally applied to this planet.]
The London Antiquarian Association removed to Somerset House, Strand, Lon.
New "Annual Register" commenced.

1782 Quarrel betw. the kg. and city of London.
Mr. Fox's motion for inquiring into the causes of failure of the American war.
Address of the Commons to the king to put a stop to the American war, Feb. 27.
The ministry resign, March 20.
Rockingham ministry formed, March 30.
Several court offices abolished.
Contractors excluded from parliament.
Cotton fr. Brazils first imported into Eng.
Duty on insurances; 1s. 6d. on every £100.
Notes and bills first stamped.
Burke's bill of reform carried.
Independence of the Irish parlt. acknldgd.
Improvements in the government of Ireld.
London bridge toll abolished, Mar. 27.
Rodney's naval victory in the West Indies, April 12.
Highland dress, prohbtd. since 1746, restrd.
Loss of the Royal George, June 28; about 900 lives lost.
Death of marquis of Rockingham, July 1.
The Shelburne ministry formed, July 10.
Pitt, chancellor of the exchequer.
Wedgwood's Pyrometer invented.
Abolition of the board of trade (1660.)
Custom-house and excise officers deprived of the franchise.
Monument to Chatham in Guildhall, Lond.
Watt's patent for the steam engine.
Destruction of the flotilla before Gibraltar; Lord Howe relieves the garrison, Sep.
The Royal Irish Academy re-founded.
Independence of the United States acknowledged, Dec. 5.
[England lost about 50,000 men, and £129,124,000 sterling in this war.]
Supplies, £24,261,470; loan, £13,500,000.
National debt, £238,000,000.

1782 Hyder Ali receives a reinforcement of 3,000 French troops.
Cuddalore reduced by Hyder Ali.
Death of Hyder Ali, Dec., aged 80.
Ice first artificially prodcd. by Mr. Walker.
Wilcke, experimental chemist, fl.
Newgate prison, Lon., finished, by Dance.
Watt's double-acting steam engine, and for working expansively, registered.

1783 Order of St. Patrick instituted by the king, February 5.
Militia corps disbanded, March 3.
Coalition ministry—Lord North and Mr. Fox, April 5.
Birth of bp. Horseley, of St. Asaph(d.1806.)
£60,000 granted for the outfit of the new establishment of the prince of Wales.
A yearly sum of £50,000 to be drawn from the civil list as the prince's allowance.
Parliament dissolved, June 16.
Demands for parliamentary reform in Ireland by the volunteers, Nov.
The prince of Wales sits in House of Lords for first time, Nov. 11.
Molyneux's Irish absentee tax bill lost.
Taxes on births and burials (1695.)
Bank of Ireland established.
Mr. Fox's East India bill—opposed by the crown—rejected by the Lords, Dec. 17.
Grant of £1,535 for the encouragement of the growth of hemp and flax.
Excitement in the Commons on account of the king's interference.
Coalition ministry dismissed, Dec. 18.
Formation of Pitt's ministry, Dec. 22.
Tippoo arrives at the camp of the grand army, and is received as sovereign, Jan. 2.
Badnore taken by general Mathews.
Tippoo retakes Badnore, and reduces Mangalore.
Alliance of the Mahrattas withdrawn from Hyder and transferred to the English.
Great meteor, or fire-ball; it moves 20 miles in a second, and explodes with a tremendous noise.
The first steam flour-mill erected (the "Albion") at the Southwark foot of Blackfriars' bridge, London.
Sylvester's model rope-making machine placed in repository of the Soc. of Arts.
[Rope-making is an art of unknown origin, and is no doubt of very ancient date.]
Dr. Price, the professed alchemist, poisons himself before the day appointed for exhibiting his art before the Royal Society.
Act against abuses in the dyeing trade.
Deposition of Cheyt Singh at Benares, the holy city of the Hindoos.
The Belfast and Lough Neagh canal.
The Leachdale canal (to Thames) comncd.
The Evangelical (dissenting) Academy (afterwards at Hoxton) fdd. in London.

1784 Loan of £6,000,000 to balance the expenses of the American war.
Amount borrowed since 1776—£75,500,000.
Mr. Pitt's India bill rejected, Jan. 14.
Great opposition to the ministry.
Pitt becomes popular; his party increases.
Parliament dissolved, March 25.
Excitement in Dublin for parliamentary reform; the citizens summon a "National Congress."

1784 Rise of the "Defenders"—an Irish faction, July 4.
Non-importation resolutions against England, June 9.
Summary punishment of a Dublin merchant by the citizens for breach of the non-importation agreement, July 14.
Highland Agricultural Society of Scotland instituted.
Great fire at Abbotsbury, Dorsetshire.
[The abbey was built in 1026.]
Increase of Pitt's party by the general election.
"Commutation Act"—reducing the tax on tea, and increasing the window duties.
Pitt's East India bill passed: establishment of a "Board of Control" at home, for the superintendence of the Company's administration, August 13.
Act for the restoration of the forfeited estates in the Scottish rebellion of 1745.
First aerial voyage in England—Vincent Lunardi rises from the Artillery ground, London, Sep. 15.
Meeting of the Irish National Congress, Oct. 25.
Argand lamps in use in London.
Sunday schools commenced in Yorkshire.
Peace with Tippoo Saib in India, Mar. 11.
Mail coaches, the invention of Mr. Palmer of Bristol, first established.
Cartwright's power-loom (1787.)
[This was a close approximation to the present power-looms.]
Job-work introduced into the royal dockyards.
Benjamin Seymour's invention for making ropes, secured by letters patent.
"Treatise on Magnetism," by Cavallo.
Dr. Vince's experiments on the laws of retardation (friction, &c.)
Symington's (of Falkirk) locomotive steam engine for common roads.
Bramah's patent locks registered.
Taxes on marriages (1695.)
Tax on saddle and coach horses first imposed; also taxes on hats.
Tax on bricks (also in 1820, 1830, 1840—repealed in 1846.)
Colonial bishops first appointed.
Loss of Blonde frigate, Seal Islands, Sep. 3.
Death: Dr. S. Johnson, aged 75, Dec. 13.
James Watt flourishes (1735-1819.)
1785 Mr. Fox casts the high bailiff of Westminster in £2,000 damages, for a false election return.
Debts of the nabob of Arcot discussed.
Pitt's motion for parliamentary reform rejected.
Bill for restrictions on the commerce of Ireland abandoned.
Duelling: major Archibald fined and imprisoned for challenging Archer to fight, Feb. 7.
The first mail conveyed by stage coaches.
Agitation for parliamentary reform in Ireland continued; Pitt's prosecutions.
Grenville's invention for teaching the blind.
First balloon ascent in Ireland—from Ranelagh, near Dublin.
Mr. Adams, the first American ambassador, recvd. at the court of St. James, June 1.
1785 Tax on unmarried persons—their servants also taxed (1695.)
Attorneys first taxed.
Royal Society of Musicians instituted.
Trial and acquittal of Dr. Shipley for libel, August 6.
Tippoo Saib aims at extending his kingdom over the peninsula of India.
Rupture with the English.
Incorporation of the Medical Society.
Thomas Warton, poet-laureate.
Expulsion of Christopher Atkinson from the House of Commons for perjury; he is placed in the pillory, Oct. 25.
South bridge, Edinburgh, commenced.
Watt's patent for constructing furnaces.
Meikle's improved threshing machine.
Arkwright's spinning patent disputed by Highe and Kay.
[The first patent was Paul's in 1738; cotton yarn was spun by means of it in 1741, 1742, and 1743, when the whole seems to have been dropped; it was again revived, or a new patent taken out, by Paul in 1758, and in 1767 a person of the name of Highe is said to have employed himself in constructing another machine on similar principles; that he employed a clockmaker, named Kay, to assist him in the brass work; that Kay was *afterwards* employed by Arkwright, who thus became acquainted with Highe's invention.]
1786 Proposal to fortify the dock-yards rejected.
Articles of impeachment against Warren Hastings exhibited by Edmund Burke, Feb. 17.
Pitt's "Sinking Fund" estab. March 29.
Financial improvements of W. Pitt.
Ships' register first taken in the Thames.
Attempt of Margaret Nicholson to stab the king.
The prince of Wales's alleged marriage with Mrs. Fitzherbert a subject of debate in and out of parliament.
Mr. Eden's commercial treaty with France.
Warrington Dissenting Theological Academy (subsequently removed to York) founded.
Hackney New College (unitarian) founded.
The supplies, £13,421,000; national debt, £266,725,100.
Copley (an American) painter, fl.
Jonas Hanway introduces an umbrella into London (said to be the first.)
1787 Attempt of the opposition to repeal the test act defeated by the ministry.
Sheridan's celebrated speech on the third article of Warren Hastings' impeachment, Feb. 7.
Impeachment of Warren Hastings carried.
The prince of Wales's debts (£193,648) discharged by the public purse.
Agricultural societies first established.
Apprehensions of war with France.
Petitions against the slave trade.
Departure of Phillips, the first governor of colony of Botany Bay, New South Wales.
Rise of Dr. John Abernethy, author of "The Constitutional Origin and Treatment of Local Diseases," and other medical works.

1787 [He was this year received as assistant surgeon in St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He died at Enfield in 1831.]
The North-west Fur Trading Company of North America, formed.
The corps of engineers, hitherto civil, are henceforth to be military, April 25.
Cartwright's patent power-loom, Aug. 1.
[The inventor subsequently established a weaving-mill at Doncaster, but it did not succeed; he obtained, however, from parliament a grant of £10,000, as a reward for his ingenuity.]
Deaths: Sir Richard Jebb, M.D.; Soame Jennings; Carl Friedrich Abel, chamber musician to the queen from 1758 (1760.)
[Abel played on a violoncello with six strings, called *viol-da-gamba*.]
1788 Lord George Gordon, found guilty of two libels, is sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment, and fined £500, Jan. 28.
Amendment of Grenville's election act.
Hastings' impeachment opened before the Lords by Mr. Burke, Feb. 13.
A woman is declared eligible for the office of parish overseer—by court of king's bench, April 21.
First debate on the abolition of the slave trade; Sir William Dolbin's bill for limiting the number of slaves to the tonnage of the vessels, May 9.
Life-guards first enrolled—on the disbanding of four troops of horse and grenadier guards, May 26.
Milford haven Irish mail-packet station, established.
Formation of the African Association:—
Ledyard sails fr. Lond. for Africa, Jun. 30.
The king taken ill in August.
Successful experiment with a leather cannon in Edinburgh, Oct. 23.
Mental indisposition of the king made public, Nov. 19, ? 21.
Exportation of wool prohibited.
Botany Bay settled by governor Phillips; with whom the first set of convicts arrive.
Debated question of the regency; majority against the prince of Wales's claim as a right, Dec. 10.
Death: the Pretender Charles Edward Casimir Stuart, at Rome, Jan. 16.
Hydranga (native of China) introduced into England by Sir Joseph Banks.
Party-coloured bell-flowers first cultivated.
Merino sheep first brought into England.
Iron pipes for the Paris water works, 40 miles in length, cast by Mr. Wilkinson.
Great scarcity of water in Scotland this yr.
The Royal (Irish) canal begun.
1789 Pitt's restricted plan of the regency, Feb. 5.
The Irish parliament invite the prince of Wales to assume the govt. of their entry.
Recovery of the king; regency bill abandoned, Feb. 19.
Fruitless attempt to repeal the test and corporation acts.
Dobbin's slave trade act amended.
Several districts in Ireland disturbed by the "Peep o' day boys."
Lady Harcourt's *fête de verlu* commenced at Newnham, Oxfordshire, April 22.
1789 Mutiny of the crew of the Bounty, April 28; capt. Bligh and 19 of the crew reach Timor in June, having sailed in an open boat 4,000 miles.
Animal magnetism introduced fr. France.
Duel between duke of York and colonel Lennox, May 27.
Conviction of Dr. Withers for a libel on Mrs. Fitzherbert, July 14.
Congratulations of the Revolution Society of 1688 to the National Assembly, Nov. 5.
Protestant dissenters allowed the same privileges as Roman Catholics.
Experimental steam-boats on the Clyde canal, by Mr. W. Symington of Falkirk.
Herschel discovers two additional satellites to Saturn.
Canal between the Thames and Severn.
New University buildings, Edinb., begun.
Kirwin, the last of the supporters of the phlogistic system (chemistry), flourishes.
Dahlias introduced from Spain.
1790 The first "Life-boat," built by Mr. Greathead, of South Shields, and launched Jan. 30.
New state of parties produced by the French revolution.
Times Newspaper fined £200 for libels on pr. of Wales and duke of Clarence, Feb. 3.
Burke's parliamentary speeches against France, in one of which he asserted that that country was politically expunged from the system of Europe, Feb. 9.
Excommunication of A. A. Bowes, for not having paid the sum of £533 costs, incurred by a suit of his wife in the ecclesiastical court, March 6.
Transported to Botany Bay up to this time, 2,030, at a cost of £79 7s. 8½d. per head.
Dispute beween England and Spain about Nootka Sound, May 6.
[One of the members of the House of Commons stated, that "this dispute, which was about a few catskins, cost the country £3,000."]
Earl Stanhope and 600 gentlemen celebrate the anniversary of the French revolution, July 14.
Lord Macartney's embassy to China.
Schools for teaching boxing scientifically opened.
Departure of the unfortunate major Houghton, agent of the African Association.
Cartwright's invention for wool-combing.
Dreadful gunpowder explosion at Dartford, Oct. 12.
Literary Fund, Lincolns Inn Fields, fndd.
Nails first made by machinery at French's factory, Wimbourne, Stafford.
Thomas and John Bewick, brothers, artists in modern xylography, flourish at Overton, near Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Patent for drawing lead pipes by Mr. John Wilkinson of Broseley. (See 1788.)
The Forth and Clyde canal opened; also the Bradford and Grand Junction canals.
Birmingham and Coventry canal finished.
Yellow Peruvian bark first used in Engld.
[Peruvian bark was first imported into Europe in 1649. It was used in France in 1680, and, in England, by Sir Hans Sloane, about the year 1700.]

1790 Prize for the cultivation of rhubarb granted by the Society of Arts to Mr. Ball.
Alum discovered in Anglesea.
Bank of England issue £10,127,000.
Barrington, the pickpocket, transported.
Jonathan Battishall, music, fl. (d. 1801.)
[Battishall and Webbe are esteemed as the founders of glee-writing—"a species of composition confined to this country, in which we mention the names of Alcock, Arne, Attwood, Ayrton, W. Beal, Callcott, Dr. Cooke, Robert Cooke, Crotch, Danby, James Elliot, Harrington, Wm. Hawes, Horsley, Wm. Knyvett, Thos. Linley, earl of Mornington, Shield, Stafford, Smith, Spofforth, T. F. Walmisley, Charles and Samuel Wesley, &c. as having contributed to its perfection."]
Henry James Pye, poet-laureate.
Kirwan, natural philosopher, &c. fl.
Richard Porson (1759-1808), and Dr. Parr (d. 1825), philologists, N. Maskelyne (d. 1811), and W. Herschel (1738-1822), astronomers, Charles Burney, music (d. 1841), R. B. Sheridan, drama (1751-1816), Ann Radcliffe, novels (1764-1823), Mrs. Barbauld, tales, &c., Arthur Young, agricult. (1741-1820), E. D. Clarke, travels (d. 1822), C. J. Fox, hist. (d. 1796), A. Rees, "Cyclo." (1743-1825), Joseph Banks, nat. hist. (1743-1820), John Playfair (d. 1819), C. Hutton, mathemat. (d. 1823), D. Ricardo, polit. econ. (d. 1823), T. Scott, scrip. interpr. (d. 1821), Vicesimus Knox, essays (1752-1821), Sir Humphrey Davy, chem. (d. 1829), Dugald Stuart, metaph. (d. 1821), William Hazlitt, essayist, &c., R. Heber, travels, &c., W. Mitford, "Hist. Greece," major Rennel, geog., T. Wollaston, chem., Malthus, polit. econ., Thomas Young, "Hieroglyphics, &c." P. Elmsley, philol., R. C. Maturin, drama (d. 1824), Miss Austin, Walter Scott (1771-1832), Wm. Godwin (1755-1836), novels and poems, Geo. Crabbe, "The Borough" (1832), and John Keats, poet, flourish.
Deaths: John Howard, philanthropist, Jan. 20; Dr. Thos. Warton, poet, May 21; Dr. Adam Smith, July 18; duke of Cumberland, Sep. 18.

1791 War menaced against Russia, March 9.
Act of relief to Roman Catholics.
Canada bill passed, dividing it into two provinces, upper and lower, March 14.
Bill filed in chancery by the nabob of Arcot against the East India Co. Mar. 8.
Fire brigade of London first formed.
Burke, in the House of Commons, disowns his friendship with Fox, May 6.
Case agt. Warren Hastings closes, May 13.
Hastings' appeal before the Lords, June 2.
Birmingham riots: a misguided populace assail the persons and houses of the liberal men of the town; Dr. Priestley's house, &c. destroyed, July 14-19.
Paine's works in extensive circulation.
Drury Lane theatre taken down.
Machine for making ships' cables invented.
Violence of a Sudbury jury to liberate themselves from confinement till they should agree.

1791 Bramah's patented hydraulic press.
Benjamin West (an American), president of the Royal Academy (successor to Sir Joshua Reynolds.)
Mr. Hammond, first ambassador to Amer.
Worcester and Birmingham canal, and the Manchester, Bolton, and Bury canal.
Lord Cornwallis takes Bangalore by storm, March 21.
He defeats Tippoo near Seringapatam.
Deaths: Rev. John Wesley, March 2, leaving at least 72,000 followers in England, and about 50,000 in America; Mr. Macaulay Graham, May 27, &c.

1792 Mr. Jenkinson's warning allusion to the rising power of Russia.
Mr. Fox's libel and jury bills.
Sheridan's relief act for Scottish episcpns.
A waterspout at Broomsgrove causes a destructive inundation, April 15.
Gradual abolition of the slave trade agreed to, April 26.
The whigs oppose the French revolution.
Proclamation against seditious writings and irregular meetings, May 21.
Resignation of Lord Thurlow, June 15.
Petitions for reform; popular excitement.
Society of "The Friends of the People."
Birth of princess Adelaide, July 13 (1818)
Seven London police-offices estab. Aug. 1.
Anticipations of war; Pitt withdraws the English ambassador from France.
Lord Grenville's alien act.
Murdoch's application of coal gas to the purposes of illumination, at Redruth in Cornwall, Sep. 15 (1789.)
Six of the mutineers of the Bounty brought to Portsmouth; 3 are hanged, Sep. 15.
Emigrants arrive from France in Sept.
Prosecutns. of the "Friends of the People."
Flight of Thomas Paine to France.
Seringapatam invested; Tippoo surrenders.
Lord Cornwallis concludes a peace with Tippoo Saib, who cedes half his dominions, and agrees to pay three score of rupees: he yields his three sons as hostages.
Lord Cornwallis returns home, having added to the E. I. Co.'s territory, 24,000 square miles.
Cheshunt College founded.
House of Commons, Dublin, burned.
[It was rebuilt without delay.]
The cordelier—a rope-making machine invented by the Rev. E. Cartwright.
[Other patents: Fothergill's, Balfour's, Haddart's, in 1793; Chapman's, 1797; Balfour's 2d, 1798; Chapman's 2d, 1799; 3d, 1807.]
Clifford's patents for making nails by machinery. (See 1790.)
Deaths: Sir Joshua Reynolds, R.A., Jan. 23; also Major Baggs, notorious for his duelling and gaming propensities, ag. 70.
[It is said of Baggs, that he fought 11 duels, won £17,000 in the throwing of dice 14 mains in succession, and that he ruined the fortunes of at least 40 individuals.]

1793 M. Chauvelin, the French ambassador in London, ordered to quit Engld., Jan. 24.
Alien bill passed into a law.
War declared against France, Feb. 11.
Fox's motion against war with France lost.

1793 Mr. C. Grey's motion for a pacific course also lost.
Burke's and Pitt's determined opposition to the French republic.
Burke and others opposed to the French revolution are denominated "alarmists."
Prosecution and imprisonment of Sir Richard Philips and others, for selling Paine's "Rights of Man," April 12.
An income tax proposed, but abandoned.
Mr. Grey's first motion for reform rejected, May 6.
Commercial embarrassments; scheme of the chancellor for relief successful.
London Board of Agriculture established.
Highland Agricult. Soc. of Scotld. (1784).
Parliament vote in favour of war.
First coalition against France.
Scotch National Convention organized.
Society of "United Irishmen" formed.
St. Domingo placed by the colonists under the protection of England.
Naval defeat off Cape St. Vincent; 12 English and Dutch men-of-war, and 80 merchantmen, destroyed, June 16.
Capitulation of Pondicherry to the English, August 13.
Toulon occupied—abandoned, Dec. 17.
Galvanism; experiments of Galvani communicated to the Royal Society.
Five pound notes first issued by the Bank of England.
Wright and Hawksley's, also Toplis's, patents for wool-combing.
Fowler's Essay on Animal Electricity.
The Warwick and Birmingham canal.
Electrical Dispensary, London, founded.
Deaths: Dr. W. Robertson, historian, June 11; Lord George Gordon, in Newgate, November 1; Webber, the painter.

1794 Hamilton Rowan convicted of libel in Dublin, Jan. 10.
Pension of £5,000 a-year settled on Lord Cornwallis.
The militia called out by the cabinet.
Opposition to acts of the cabinet unsuccessful.
The "Volunteers" bill passed; hence Volunteer corps first raised in England.
Foreign powers subsidized—Prussia, Holland, Hesse Cassel, &c.
Brothers, the false prophet, imprisoned, March 6.
The "Corresponding Society" in operatn.
Suspension of the Habeas Corpus act, May 23.
Howe's naval victory, June 1.
English fleets successful in West Indies.
Trials of Hardy, Tooke, and Thelwall, Oct. 29—Dec. 5, at which the Legality of fair criticism is established.
The navy numbers 85,000; military 40,000; foreign troops 40,000; militia 100,000.
Loan £11,000,000.
Treaty of commerce with United States, of America, Nov. 22.
Maroon war in Jamaica.
Drury Lane theatre rebuilt.
Bancroft's work on dyeing published.
Great improvement in the art of wood-engraving by Anderson, Nesbit, and others.
English arc of parallel between Beechy Head and Dunnose.

1794 Walker's "Treatise on Magnetism" pub.
Robison's experiments in animal electricity.
Mr. Hoppner, R.A., flourishes.
Bigamy no longer a felony—it is henceforth to be punished as larceny.
[In 1602 the crime was made felony.]
The Barnsley and the Derby canals opened: and the Rochdale and Huddersfield canals commenced.
Deaths: Ed. Gibbon and Dr. Russell.

1795 Mr. John Thelwall's political lectures, Jan.
Recall of earl Fitzwilliam from Ireland, Feb. 21.
Marriage of the prince of Wales with Caroline of Brunswick, April 8.
[His Royal Highness's annual allowance was raised to £125,000; for preparations he received £27,000, furniture £26,000, and for jewels £80,000.]
British army evacuate Holland; they embark at Bremen, April 14.
Treaty with Algiers.
Mungo Park (African traveller) sails for Africa from Portsmouth.
Acquittal of Warren Hastings, April 23.
[This trial lasted 149 days, and cost £70,000.]
Boyne man-of-war burned at Portsmouth—many persons perish, May 4.
Trinity House built on Tower Hill, London.
Pension to Warren Hastings of £5,000 a-year.
Maynooth college founded and endowed.
Lord Abingdon committed to the Tower for libel on Mr. Sermon.
Lord Bridport's naval victory off L'Orient, June 22.
Govt. crimps greatly provoke the people.
Meetings of "Corresponding Society" at Copenhagen House inflame the people.
The king insulted going to parlt., Oct. 29.
Act for suppressing seditious assemblages.
Habeas Corpus act again suspended.
Loan of £4,000,000 to emperor of Germany.
Amount of National debt, £245,000,000.
The Andersonian Institute, Glasgow, fndd.
Mutiny of the Oxfordshire militia and other regiments for increase of pay.
Gold discovered in Arklow, Ireland, Sept.
Berthollet's chemical process of bleaching introduced.
Guadaloupe, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, St. Eustatia, Dominica, Grenada, Trineomalee, &c. taken by the English.
Cape of Good Hope taken from the Dutch.
Herschel's telescope completed.
Miss Herschel discovers a comet—that which was afterwards called Encke's.
Agents of the French republic in India incite the native princes against the Eng.
Lord Stanhope's improved paddles for steamboats, resembling the feet of a duck.
Dr. Wells on animal electricity.
Professor Vince; also Mr. Hachette, writer on natural philosophy, flourish.
Arnott's patent for wool-combing.
Benefit Societies' act passed.
Deaths: James Boswell (Johnson's biographer), aged 55; Rev. W. Romaine, aged 81, May; Dr. Andrew Kippis, Oct.

1796 Birth of the princess Charlotte Caroline Augusta, Jan. 7.
[She died November 6, 1817.]

1796 Sir Sydney Smith made prisoner off the coast, April 19.
Vaccination discovd. by Dr. Jenner (1799.)
Amboyna, Batavia; also, Demerara, Essequibo, Berbice, Elba, captured by Eng.
"Amphion" frigate (38 guns) blown up in Plymouth Sound; abt. 260 persons perish.
Patent coffins introduced.
Lord Malmesbury sent to propose terms of peace to the Fr. Directory, Oct. 22.
Pitt's plan for augmenting the army, &c.
War with Spain.
Note and bill stamps increased in price.
Tax on bachelors, and on hats.
Subscription loan of £18,000,000 filled up in London in 15 hours, 20 min. Dec. 1.
The French armament destined to invade Ireland dispersed by a storm, Dec. 16.
Return of Mungo Park; he arrives at Falmouth, Dec. 22.
Surrender of 1,400 Frenchmen to Lord Cawdor in the bay of Fishguard.
December 25 the coldest day ever known in England—thermometer 16° below zero.
Return of Lord Malmesbury, Dec. 29.
Two telegraphs erected over the admiralty.
Invention for making fishing nets rewarded by the Society of Arts.
The sum of £1,000 granted by parliament to Mr. Elkington (1764.)
Millar's patent power-loom, Glasgow.
[This invention was adopted by Mr. John Monteith of Glasgow in 1801, and after indifferent and variable success was at length made to answer the intended purpose.]
Parker's patent cement; inventor, Mr. James Parker of Northfleet.
The Hereford and Gloucester canal.
Fearful hurricane at the Bahamas, Oct.
Calton Hill, Edinb., monuments erected.
Deaths: Robert Burns, poet, June 21; Dr. Thomas Reid, Oct. 7.

1797 Three of the stones of "Stonehenge" fall to the ground, Jan. 3.
Commercial treaty with Russia, Feb. 10.
Victory of Sir John Jervis off St. Vincent, Feb. 14.
Calling out of the "Supplementry. Militia."
Run on the Bank of England, Feb. 26.
Restrictions of bank payments in specie; and issue of *one* pound and *two* pound notes, Feb. 26.
Supplies, £42,786,600; loan, £34,500,000; National debt, £462,425,000.
A "Frugality Bank" proposed by Jeremy Bentham. Hence "Savings Banks."
Mutiny at Spithead, April 15.
At Worcester the corpse of king John is discovered nearly entire.
Petitions to the king to dismiss his ministers.
Tax of 1s. per month on all seamen for the support of Greenwich Hospital.
Marriage of princess Charlotte to Frederick Augustus, dke. of Wurtemberg, May 17.
Mutiny at the Nore, May 22.
Malmesbury again sent to Paris, May 30.
Penny and two-penny pieces coined by Bolton of Birming. by authority, June 10.
Malmesbury's negotiations for peace broken off, Sep. 18.
Capture of Trinidad by the English.

1797 Lord Duncan's naval victory over the Dutch off Camperdown, Oct. 11.
Riots in Scotd. on account of the militia act.
The "United Irishmen" make preparations for a general rebellion.
Lord Mornington sent to India as gov.-gen.
Duty on insurances increased (1782.)
Count Rumford's annuity to the Royal Society for discoveries on heat and light.
The Ionian Islands ceded to England by Venice—by the peace of Campo Formio.
Cartwright's improved steam engine.
Patented mill for grinding bark, by Mr. James Weldon of Lichfield.
Mr. John Pack's prize packing press.
Tax on malt, 1s. 3¾d. per bushel.
Deaths: Right Hon. Edmund Burke, July; Horace Walpole, aged 80, Dec.; Wm. Mason, poet, aged 72.

1798 Second coalition against France.
Duke of Norfolk deprived of his public offices for toasting,—"Our sovereign's health—the majesty of the people."
Augmentation of the taxes.
£1,500,000 voluntarily subscribed by ladies and gentlemen for the war, Feb. 9.
Apprehension of the Irish Directory (fourteen person), March 12.
Redemption of "land tax" proposed, Ap. 2.
[The amount of the tax to be redeemed was two million pounds, which at twenty years' purchase would produce eighty million pounds—three per cent. stock, at fifty pounds the hundred. It was intended by this plan to cancel eighty millions of three per cents., on which the government had an interest of two millions four hundred thousand, by devoting an annual income of two millions exigible upon landed estates; and it is obvious, that so long as the stock continued at fifty, the benefit contemplated by the minister would be realized to the full extent.]
Supplies for the year, £33,000,000.
Wilberforce's motion for the suppression of the slave trade lost, April 3.
Habeas Corpus act agn. suspended, Ap. 20.
Act for employing the English militia in Ireland.
Restrictions on popular liberty increased; clubs suppressed; censorship of the press.
Escape of Sir Sydney Smith from French prison, May 12.
Breaking out of the Irish rebellion, May 4.
Fox dismissed the privy council, May 25.
Duel between Pitt and Tierney, May 27.
The Eng. evacuate St. Domingo, May 28.
"United Irishmen" send for help to Fr.
Dublin proclaimed; martial law in force.
Hessian mercenaries sent to Ireland.
Battle of Ballinahinch, June 13.
Several other battles with the Irish rebels.
Execution of colonel Burke, Sir Edward Crosbie, major Bellew, &c.
Capital executions, whippings, &c. in all parts of the country.
Scullabogue Barn massacre, of 184 men, women, and children.
Battle of Vinegar Hill in Ireland; rebels defeated, June 21.
Expedition against the French in Egypt.
Battle of the Nile; defeat. of the Fr., Aug. 1.

1798 Landing of the French in Ireland under general Humbert, Aug. 22.
Surrender of the French, and end of the Irish rebellion, Sep. 8.
The loss of the Irish about 40,000.
Admiral Warren captures a French ship of the line, and three frigates with men, arms, &c. for Ireland, Oct. 12.
Pitt's income tax (10 per cent.) proposed, Dec. 3.
Napper Tandy taken in Hamburgh, Dec.
Bill for suspendg. Habeas Corpus, Dec. 28.
Tippoo Saib's offensive and defensive alliance with the French Directory, July 20.
Cavendish's experiments on attraction.
Pearce's patent for wool-combing.
Five-shilling bank tokens issued, Jan.
[Being Spanish dollars, having the head of king George stamped on that of Charles.]
The estimated value of trade:—foreign, £12,000,000; internal, £28,000,000.
Paddington canal begun.
Deaths: Lord Byron, May 19; Wm. Jennings, stockholder, June 19; Thomas Pennant, Esq., naturalist, Dec.
1799 The Liverpool Athenæum opened, Jan. 1.
Vaccination introduced by Dr. Jenner, Jan. 21.
Legislative union with Ireland proposed in the king's speech, Jan. 22.
The Irish parliament divide on the question —105 for, 106 against.
Sir Sydney Smith repulses Buonaparte at Jean d' Acre, March 30.
Surinam (South America) captured from the Dutch, Aug. 23.
Duke of York's unsuccessful expedition to Holland, Aug. 26.
Dutch fleet surrndr. at the Texel, Aug. 28.
Habeas Corpus act again suspended.
Printing-presses licensed.
Another attempt at an income tax.
British navy employed on the coast of Italy to restore the pope and the kg. of Naples.
Capture of Malta, Sep. 5.
£200,000 voluntary contributions received from India for the war.
Buonaparte's proposals of peace to George III. presented through M. Tallyrand.
Assassination of several English residents at Benares, by vizier Ali, Jan. 14.
Napoleon writes from Grand Cairo to Tippoo Saib, Jan. 25.
Lord Mornington's attempt at negotiation with Tippoo unsuccessful.
Tippoo defeated by gen. Stuart; while Col. Wellesley routs his army at Malairlly.
Fall of Seringapatam, and death of Tippoo.
Ships of the line in commission, 154.
The British Mineralogical Society formed.
The Kenneth and Avon canal commenced.
The Directory deposed by Buonaparte, Nov
Death of Ld. Monboddo (Burnet), 85, May
1800 Soup-kitchen in Spitalfields—the first established in London, Jan. 8.
Lord Grenville closes the Tallyrand correspondence; peace refused, Jan. 20.
The Common Council of London vote for peace, Feb. 24.
House of Commons vote for war—143 for, 44 against, Feb. 26.
Opening of the Royal Institution, Mar. 11.
1800 Great scarcity of food, which occasions much rioting.
Stock Exchange, Capel court, commenced.
The Queen Charlotte line-of-battle ship, 120 guns, blown up near Leghorn, Mar. 27.
Two narrow escapes of the king from being shot—the first while reviewing the troops, the second at Drury Lane theatre, May.
Habeas Corpus act again suspended.
Act of Union with Ireland passed, July 2.
["There was reason to expect that the subversion of a resident and independent parliament would wound the feelings of a high-spirited nation. . . . . Even the rumour of the scheme excited in Ireland strong sensations of disgust. It was assailed by the sarcastic art and nervous oratory of Sheridan, the more chastised and dignified eloquence of Grey, the acuteness of Tierney, and the casuistry of Laurence. The earl of Moira opposed it, as being *repugnant to the wishes of the people of Ireland.*"—*Coote.*]
Aris's cruelties in Coldbath fields prison.
Vote of £4,500,000 for foreign subsidies.
Pitt lays the foundation stone of the West India docks, August 15.
The authority of the courts of requests extended to £5.
The Nizam of the Carnatic and the Rajah of Tangore under British protection.
The Imaum of Muscat and emperor of Persia form alliances with the English.
Peter Woulfe, Barnard's Inn, London, professor of alchemy, fl. (died 1805.)
Robert Allen Branston of Lynn, Norfolk, wood engraver, &c. fl. at Bath, afterwards at London (died 1827.)
[Since this period public encouragement has called forth the talents of so many in this branch of art, that it is unnecessary to pursue it further. We may, however, name a few—Nesbit, Clennel, Hole, &c., and subsequently Bonner, Harvey, Thompson, Williams, Gould, &c.]
Herschel's discoveries in light and heat published in Phil. Trans. for this year.
Experiments in galvanism, &c. by Nicholson, Carlisle, Cruickshank, Haldane, Henry, Davy, Wollaston, and others.
Decomposition of water by the voltaic pile first observed by Nicholson and Carlisle.
Linnaker's patent for propelling vessels by forcing a stream of water from the stern —a fallacious principle.
The "Dressing-frame," the invention of a weaver named Johnson, in use.
Ships, 17,885; burthen, 1,855,879 tons; royal navy, 906,—195 being line-of-battle ships.
The Fenny Stratford canal, and the Peak Forest canal completed.
The cross of St. Patrick is added to the British banner.
Bank of England issue, £15,450,000.
Deaths: Hon. Daines Barrington, Dr. Hugh Blair, William Cowper, poet, 69.
1801 Legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland; 4 spiritual lords, 28 peers, and 100 commons, for all Ireland, Jan. 1. &c.
[By the union of the parliaments of England and Ireland, the new house became "imperial," hence *Imperial Parliament.*]

1801 Annuity of £5,000 from East India Company to the marquis Wellesley, Jan. 16.
First meeting of the imperial parlt. Jan. 22.
Disputes with Holland and other powers respecting the right of search.
Armed neutrality against England; in retaliation an embargo is placed on all Russian, Danish, and Swedish ships in English ports.
London West India docks begun, Feb. 3.
Slight return of the king's malady, Feb. 13.
Resignation of Mr. Pitt, Feb. 16.
[The reason of this unexpected step has been attributed to the determination manifested not to concede to the Roman Catholics certain privileges which the minister, during the negotiation for the Irish union, had promised to procure for them.]
Addington ministry formed, March 17.
Loss of the Invincible (a 74 gun ship) off Yarmouth, 400 persons lost.
Battle of Copenhagen; defeat of the Dutch, April 2.
Habeas Corpus suspension and Sedition acts, April 19.
Clergy incapacitation act passed—to expel Rev. John Horne Tooke, returned for old Sarum, May 6.
Battle of Aboukir; the English effect a landing, March 8.
Battle of Alexandria; the French defeated; Sir Ralph Abercrombie receives his mortal wound, June 21.
London penny post made a twopenny post.
First steam-boat on the Thames, July 1.
Somerset House, Strand, completed; at a cost of £310,185.
Loss of the Hannibal, 74 guns, in the Bay of Gibraltar, July 6.
Nelson's attack on the French flotilla repulsed, Aug. 15.
Supplies for the year, £36,686,300.
The East India Company take military possession of the Carnatic.
The Mahrattas menace the English.
The Buckingham canal commenced, also the Grand Surrey canal.
The king presents to the British Museum the Egyptian antiquities and sculptures acquired during the campaign of general Abercrombie in Egypt.
Expedition of Nelson and Parker to the Baltic.
Mutiny of the crew of admiral Mitchell's squadron, Bantry Bay.
Population of Great Britain, 10,942,646.
Deaths: Gilbert Wakefield, Sep. 7, natural history; Hamilton, historic painter; Jonathan Battishall, professor of music, "the connecting link between the old and present race of English musicians."

1802 Opening of the Surrey Railway, Wandsworth, Jan. 25.
Execution of governor Wall, for having caused a man to be flogged to death thirty years before, Jan. 30.
Definitive treaty of Amiens, signed Feb.
Bibles printed in Scotland not to be sold in England—the lord chancellor's decision, March 8.
Income tax act of 1799 repealed, April 5.
The militia disbanded, April 24.
Westminster Hall (the largest room in England whose roof is unsupported by pillars) repaired; costs £13,000.
Supplies £56,504,830; loan £23,000,000.
Public loans for sustaining the war against the Fr. republic since 1793, £168,500,000.
Vote of £10,000 to Dr. Jenner, June 3.
Chancellor of exchequer lays first stone of London docks, June 26.
London West India docks opened, Aug. 27.
Col. Despard's conspiracy detectd. Nov. 16.
New income tax proposed; abandoned Dec. 15.
Repeal of the duty on paper.
The "Edinburgh Review" commenced.
Ramoneur Societies instituted, Dec.
War in the Mysore between the rivals—Holkar and Sindia.
Holkar takes Poonah; flight of the Peishwah, and defeat of Sindia.
Treaty between the English and the Peishwah, Dec. 31.
["This treaty sealed the fate of India—the Peishwah agreeing to receive a subsidiary force, while the English undertook to establish him on the Mahratta throne."]
Tax on malt 2s. 4d. per bushel.
Bramah's patented planing machine.
English arc of meridian—from Dunnose to Clifton in Yorkshire.
Boulton and Watt's Soho Foundry, Birmingham, lighted with coal-gas.
Trevethick's experimental locomotives for common roads tried in London.
Deaths: Dr. E. Darwin, April 18; Mr. Joseph Strutt, author of "Sports and Pastimes," Oct. 15; Romney, the painter.

1803 Discussions in parlt. respecting the pecuniary embarrassments of duke of York.
Execution of col. Despard and six of his accomplices, Feb. 21.
War declared against France, May 18.
Congreve rockets by Sir William Congreve.
800 men voted by the city of London for the king's war service, June 28.
Death of Mr. W. Woodfall, July 1; the first who attempted reporting the parliamentary debates from memory.
Westminster Abbey injured by fire.
Spanish dollars, with the head of George stamped on the neck of Charles, current coin.
Emmett's insurrection in Dublin, July 23.
Assassination of Lord Kilwarden and his nephew.
Emmett and several partizans executed.
£150,000 subscribed at Royal Exchange to support the government, July 25.
Military, 615,000; yeomanry, &c. 379,950.
Supplies for the year, £38,956,920.
National debt, £500,000,000.
Several executions in Dublin for treason.
London East India docks begun, July 27.
Income tax of 5 per cent. on all incomes above £150 per annum, and a lower tax on smaller incomes.
Elizabeth Wakefield's Poor Man's Bank is established at Tottenham.
Habeas Corpus suspended, Dec.
Augmentation of the "volunteer corps" to 379,950 men.

1803 English at war with Holkar and the rajah of Berar in India.
Fall of Poonah; Holkar expelled.
Battle of Assaye; Sindia defeated, Sep. 23.
The rajah of Berar defeated by Wellesley.
Lake defeats Perron in Central India.
He takes possession of Delhi and Agra.
Treaty with the rajah of Berar, Dec. 17, by which the Company receives the maritime district of Cuttack, and a territory on the river Wurda.
Treaty with Sindia, Dec. 30, who surrenders the extensive territory between the Ganges and the Jumna, and other territories beyond, in which are included the two capitals of the Mogul empire.
Tax on malt 4s. 4d. per bushel.
Crayons for tracing on glass—the invention of Mr. Howlett.
Prints, &c. stolen from the British Musum, July 3.
£15,000 granted the Irish Presbyterian Church this year, and a new arrangement of payment adopted.
The Caledonian canal begun.
Navy, 177 ships of the line, and 593 ships of 56 guns and under.
Winsor's exhibitions of coal-gas illuminations at the London Lyceum.
Horrock's patent power-loom.
[Improvements made in 1805 and 1813.]
Invention of the "Percussion Lock," by Rev. Mr. Forsyth of Belhelvie.
[From this year till 1816 government supplied the army, &c. with 3,227,716 muskets, 118,103 carbines, 27,895 rifles, and 203,266 pistols. See also 1815.]

1804 The king again ill; recovers in March.
British and Foreign Bible Society, commenced, March 7.
Loss of the Apollo frigate, April 2.
Pitt's motion for a vote of censure on the administration of naval affairs, April 17.
Ministerial plan for the liberation of Holland from French domination, and extending its limits.—*Bignon.*
The Addington ministry dissolved, and Mr. Pitt again premier, May 12.
Stamped dollars value 5s. issued by Bank.
Disputes on the regency.
Bill for abolishing the corn laws lost.
Modifications in the slave trade.
Mungo Park again sails for Africa, Sep.
Berbice, Demerara, and Essequibo taken from the Dutch.
Capture and reduction of St Lucia.
Surinam surrenders to Com. Hood.
Catamaran project, October 2.
Four Spanish treasure vessels intercepted; one frigate explodes, three are captured, October 5.
Reconciliation of the king and prince of Wales, November 12.
Pallas discovered by Mr. Harding, Sep. 1.
War with Holkar in India continued.
He defeats col. Monson, and advances upon Delhi.
Lake besieges Bhurtpore; peace purchased.
Union of Sindia and Holkar.
Marquis Wellesley recalled.
Alderson's patent for manufacturing lead pipes lined with tin.

1804 Churchman's "Magnetic Atlas" pub.
George III. commences his sales of merino sheep; hence realtd. the Merino Society.
Trevethick's high pressure locomotive in operation on Merthyr-Tydvil Railway.
Woolf's improvemnts. in the steam-engine.
Planet Juno discovered by Mr. Harding, at Lilienthal, near Bremen, Sep. 4.
Election bribery at Ilchester; Davidson, Hopkins, and Parsons convicted, Ap. 28.
Death of George Morland the painter.

1805 War declared against Spain, January 24.
Restrictions on public liberty in Ireland.
Opening of the London docks, Jan. 30.
Buonaparte writes to the king desiring peace; which cannot be acceded to.
East India docks commenced, March 4.
Charges of Mr. Whitbread against Lord Melville, April 6.
Third coalition against France, April 11.
Resolutions against the slave trade.
Mr. Fox moves the Catholic question.
Petitions of Roman Catholics for relief rejected by the parliament.
War with Turkey.
The French and Spanish fleets defeated by Sir R. Calder, July 22.
Catamaran attack on French flotilla by Sir Sydney Smith, August 31.
Victory and death of Lord Nelson at Trafalgar, October 21.
Income tax increased to 6½ per cent.
Capture of four French ships by Sir R. Strachan, November 4.
Supplies for the year £55,590,130.
Ellesmere Aqueduct (1,007 feet long, 126 feet high), opened, December 26.
Lord Cornwallis governor general of India.
Death of Lord Cornwallis.
Pacific policy under Sir George Barlow.
Deaths: Rev. W. Paley, D.D., May 25; duke of Gloucester, August 1, aged 62.
Bleaching by vapour introduced.
Phillips and Lee's mill, at Manchester, lighted with coal-gas.
British Institution for the encouragement and improvement of British Artists incorporated—"at the suggestion of Sir Thomas Barnard" (opened Jan. 18, 1806.)
Felicia Hemans, poems (1794-1835), Barbara Hoffland, moral tales; William Beckford (1760-1844), Fanny Burney (d. 1840), Theodore E. Hook (1788-1841), Thomas Hamilton (1789-1842), novels, &c.; William Roscoe, "Life of Leo X." (1751-1831), Sir J. Macintosh, histor. (1766-1832), Jer. Bentham, "Principles of Legislation" (d. 1832), Geo. Chalmers, polit. annals (1742-1825), Marsden, hist. travels (1755-1836), abp. Magee (d. 1831), Adam Clarke (1763-1832), bp. Burgess (1756-1837), Robert Hall (1764-1831), divinity, scrip. interpr. polemics, &c. fl.

1806 The Patriotic Fund amounts to £75,000.
Cape of Good Hope taken by Baird and Popham, Jan. 8.
Death of Mr. Pitt at Wimbledon, Jan. 23, aged 46.
Vote of £40,000 by House of Commons to pay Pitt's debts.
Grenville administration; Fox, foreign secretary, Feb. 5

1806 Duckworth's naval victory off St. Domingo, Feb. 6.
Windham's plan for the army; 7 years' servitude.
Chancellor Lord Petty's financial scheme.
Supplies, £43,000,000; loan, £18,000,000.
Income Tax raised from 6½ to 10 per cent.
Death of bishop Horsley, June 3.
Mr. Fox's anti-slave trade resolution adopted by the Ho. of Commons, Ju. 6.
Mr. Fox refuses to negotiate for peace upon the terms proposed by Talleyrand.
Government duty on all coals entering the port of London, 9s. 4d. per chaldron.
Trial and acquittal of Lord Melville, April 29—June 12.
Mr. Whitbread's motion respecting the Poor laws.
Stuart's victory at Maida Hill, July 4.
Opening of the West India docks, July 12.
East India docks opened, August 4.
Death of Mr. Fox at Chiswick, Sep. 13, aged 58.
Investigation of the charges of the prince of Wales against his consort, by the privy council, Sep. 20.
Lauderdale's negotiations for peace at Paris unsuccessful, Oct. 6.
Sir S. Hood captures a French squadron, Oct. 19.
The Pindaree freebooters of the Mahrattas commit great depredations.
Discovery of a copper mine in Cornwall.
Steel and flint mill for obtaining light in mines. (It proved unsteady)
Marsland's patent power-loom.
In the parliamentary grant for "miscellaneous services" this year, two weighty items appear, viz.:—£14,698 11s. 6d. for the funeral of Nelson, and £6,045 2s. 6d. for the funeral of Mr. Pitt.

1807 Commercial treaty with America, Jan. 1.
Order in council against the Berlin decree, Jan. 7.
Peace with Prussia, Jan. 28.
The English take Monte-Video, Feb. 3.
Duckworth forces the Dardanelles, but is compelled to repass them with loss, Feb. 17.
The king dismisses his ministers, for proposing measures of relief for Catholics, March 25.
Discussions on this exercise of the king's prerogative; majorities in both houses approve of the king's conduct.
The corporation of London express their gratitude to the king for his decided support of the protestant religion.
Portland ministry; Canning sec. of state.
Abolition of the slave trade, March 25.
Castlereagh's plan of encouraging the militia to volunteer into the regiments of the line.
Sir Arthur Wellesley's coercive measures for Ireland.
Duel between Mr. Paul and Sir Francis Burdett, May 5; latter wounded.
Duel of Colclough and Alcock, June 21; death of the former—the latter becomes insane.
Copenhagen bombarded; the Dutch fleet surrenders, and is brought to England, July 18.

1807 Street gas-lights in Golden Lane, London, August 15.
Landing of the count de Lille (Louis XVIII.) at Yarmouth, Oct. 6.
Issue of orders in council for blockading the enemies' ports.
African institution founded.
Anne Moore of Tutbury, Staffordshire, lives twenty months without food. (?)
Lord Minto, governor-general of India.
The Pindarees under Chetoo and Amir Khan continue their devastations.
Knight's factory, near Manchester, lighted with coal-gas by Mr. Clegg.
On the Decomposition of the Alkalis by Sir Humphrey Davy (Philos. Trans.)
Cubitt's patent sails for wind-mills.
A new magnetic chart by Mr. Yeates.
Sanscrit language studied by Europeans.
["The Indian mind has not yet been suffused or saturated by the genius of the English, nor can the light of European knowledge be spread over the country, until both the Sanscrit and Arabic (Persian) languages are made the vehicles of instructing the *learned*. These tongues should thus be assiduously cultivated, not so much for what they contain, as for what they may be made the means of conveying."—*Cunningham.*]
Brunel's block-making machine.
Steam looms first in use.
The south side of Pall Mall lighted with coal-gas, by Mr. Winsor (1803.)
Aberdeen canal opened.
Twenty-eight persons trampled to death in front of the Old Bailey, during the execution of the murderers of Mr. Steele, Feb. 22,
Gambier and Catheart's expedition to the Baltic.
Deaths: Mr. G. Atwood, exper. phil. Aug. 1; Henry Benedict Stuart, cardinal duke of York, aged 82 (he claimed the crown of England as Henry IX.), Aug. 31; Louis Delolme, Dec.

1808 Loss of the Anson man-of-war, Jan 7.
Imposition of new taxes for the war.
Note and bill taxes increased.
Supply of £58,000,000 for the year.
Local militia act—200,000 men to be trained 28 days annually.
Windham's seven years' enlistment plan abandoned.
The Portland administration.
Tax on armorial bearings.
Great disturbances in the manufacturing districts—higher wages required, June.
Habeas Corpus act suspended.
Peace proclaimed with Spain, July 4.
Victory of general Riding over the French at Baylen, July 20.
Spanish prisoners clothed and sent home.
Petitions for reform and against abuses.
Russian fleet in the Tagus seized, Sep. 3.
Convention of Cintra, August 30; indignation against Sir Hugh Dalrymple for being party to it.
The Dublin Parliament house becomes the Bank of Ireland.
Covent Garden theatre burnt down, September 20.

1808 Nathan Meyer Rothschild settles in Manchester as agent to his father at Frankfort in purchasing cotton goods for the continental markets.
Proposals for peace made by France rejected, Dec. 15.
The Lancasterian system of school instruction becomes popular.
["From this year to 1813 there were seldom less than from 100 to 106 sail of the line, from 130 to 160 frigates, upward of 200 sloops, besides bombs, gun-brigs, cutters, schooners, &c. in active service. To this enormous service were added another 500 sail in ordinary employed as prison, hospital, and receiving ships."—*G. Harvey.*]
Heathcoat's patent for bobbin-net.
Invention for making fishing-nets rewarded by Society of Arts (1796.)
1809 Sinking of Penguin Island, Cape of Good Hope, January 2.
Peace with Turkey, January 5.
Retreat of Sir John Moore; battle of Corunna, January 16.
Colonel Wardle's charges against the duke of York, of countenancing and participating in a system of corruption with Mrs. Clarke, January 27.
Drury Lane theatre burnt, Feb. 24.
Cayenne and Martinique taken, Feb.
The duke of York acquitted, he retires from office, March 17.
Bill to prevent the brokerage of offices.
Castlereagh accused of parliamentary trafficking.
Supply £53,861,978; loan £11,000,000.
Lord Cochrane's victory in the Basque Roads, April 11.
National Vaccine Establishment commenced, April 21.
Captain Manby's mortar experiments for throwing a line to sailors in distress.
East India College, Haileybury, finished.
Sir William Clarges' improvement of the life-boat.
Senegal and Goree taken by the English, July 7.
Capt. Barclay walks 1,000 miles in 1,000 successive hours (42 days and nights), each mile within the hour, July.
Chatham's expedition to Walcheren.
[Completely disappoint. further expecta.]
Attack of the English under colonel Keating, on the Isle of Bourbon; it surrenders, September 23.
The O. P. riots continued till Dec. 10.
Pall Mall lighted with gas.
Jubilee; the king 50 years old, October 25.
Death of the duke of Portland.
The Perceval ministry, October 30.
Total failure of the expedition to Walcheren, November 25.
Duel between Canning and Castlereagh.
Treaty of mutual defence with Persia.
A zinc mine discovrd. at Craven, Yorksh.
Fifth coalition against France.
Bundy's pin-making patent.
Murdoch receives the Rumford medal from the Royal Society (1793.)
Clegg's coal-gas at Harris's, Coventry.
Mr. Children's galvanic batteries.
The Post Office, London, built by Smirke.
1809 Covent Garden theatre, London, erected by Mr. Smirke, architect.
Bramah's machine for numbering bank notes, set up in Bank of England.
Heathcoat's patent for an improved lace weaving machine. (See 1808.)
[He is called the father of the bobbin-net manufacture.]
Billingsgate market, London, burnt.
[Fires at this market in 1718 and 1755.]
War of the English against the pirates in the Persian Gulf; 81 vessels destroyed; also towns and villages, Nov.
Auckland Islands discovd. by cap. Bristow.
Quarterly Review commenced.
1810 Resolution of the house for inquiring into the late miscarriages in the Scheldt.
Treaty of peace with Sweden, Jan. 6.
City address to his majesty, calling for a "general inquiry into the national misfortunes" abroad and at home, Jan. 9.
A like address fr. a Berkshire Co. meeting.
Powder mills, Faversham, blown up, Jan. 16.
Lyon Levy, a Jew, throws himself from the top of the London Monument, Jan. 18.
City meeting in consequence of the rejection of their petition: they declare "that such rejection is an additional proof of the shameful inadequacy of the representation of the people in the Commons' House; and more forcibly demonstrates the necessity of a speedy and substantial reform in that honourable house," &c. Thanks to Sir F. Burdett, &c. Jan. 21.
Freedom of the city is presented to Mr. Wardle, M.P. Jan. 30.
Bequests of £1,200 and £400 by Mr. Burnet of Aberdeen, announced as prizes for essays on the Being of God, Jan. 31.
Court-martial on capt. W. Lake, for having put Robert Jeffery, a seaman, ashore on the island of Sombrero, in Dec. 1807. Lake is dismissed the service.
Amboyna again taken by English, Feb. 17.
Ld. Chatham, mast.-gen. ordnance, resigns.
Petition of the city of London against granting a pension to Lord Wellington, Feb. 23.
Trial of Mr. Perry, of *Morning Chronicle*, for a libel on the kg.; acquitted, Feb. 24.
Debate on the Walcheren expedition.
Discussion on the privileges of the house; committal of J. Gale Jones, president of the "British Forum" club.
Sir F. Burdett denies the power of the Ho. of Com. to imprison the people of Eng.
St. Maura taken by the English, March 21.
Tappanooly captured by the French, Ap. 3.
Arrest of Sir Francis Burdett; he is sent to the Tower, April 6.
The populace attack the escort, who fire, and several lives are lost.
Addresses fr. both houses on the slave trade.
Westminster meeting in favour of Sir Francis Burdett and John Gale Jones, recently arrested, April 17.
The arbitrary proceedings of the House of Commons in the case of Sir F. Burdett and Mr. Gale Jones greatly agitate the public mind; meetings are held; the parliament is condemned; and "Reform" is demanded. Riots, &c.

1810 Order in council for the seizure of all such vessels as belong to ports prevented by France from trading with Eng., May 13.
Attempt to assassinate the duke of Cumberland; suicide of Sellis, May 31.
Mr. Grenville's collections purchased for the British Museum for £13,727.
Capt. Dodd, in reply to questions proposed by the duke of Kent, exculpates his royal highness from any participation in bringing forward the recent inquiry into the conduct of the duke of York, June.
Parliament prorogued; Sir F. Burdett liberated; a grand procession waits for him, but he secretly departs by water, June 21.
Wm. Cobbett, for condemning the flogging of English soldiers under a guard of Germans, sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and fined £1,000, July 9.
Petitions fr. Dublin for repeal of the union.
The Ouseleys depart for Persia as British ambassadors, July 12.
Thunder-storm in London, July 14, 15.
Agitation for "Repeal" in Dublin, Sep. 1: counsellor O'Connell declares that catholic emancipation was only a secondary consideration (with the catholics) to that of repeal of the union.
Issue of Bank of England, £23,904,000.
Hassell's improvements in the aquatinta process; reward, 30 guineas and medal.
Suicide of Mr. Abr. Goldsmid, Sep. 28.
Owing to his majesty's illness no new appointment of lord mayor of London is made this year.
The king of Sweden visits England, Nov.
Private interment of the princess Amelia, Nov. 14.
John Gale Jones sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment, Nov. 26.
Lord Blaquay's unfortunate expedition to Malaga, Nov. 26.
Embargo on British vessels in U. States.
Guadaloupe, W. I.; Isle of Bourbon, and Mauritius, Africa, captured from the Fr.
The Dutch lose Amboyna, Banda, Ternati, in the Molluccas.
Mental indisposition of the king, Dec. 10.
Bill for settling the powers of the regency.
Great commercial distress—a panic—2,000 bankrupts during the year.
Sentence on 19 printers of the *Times* for conspiracy: 12 months' imprisonment,—fine, 1s. each, Dec. 11.
Fall of part of Dover Cliffs, Dec. 16.
Arrival of Lucien Buonaparte and family at Plymouth, Dec. 18.
Loss of the Satellite (16 guns) and crew, Dec. 20.
Sacrilege and robbery at St. Paul's, London, Dec. 24.
Schmidt's phantasmagoric chronometer patented.
Witty's improvmts. in rotative steam engns.
Gold and silver coined since the restoration —£139,496,880, viz.: Chas. II. £7,624,105; James II. £2,737,637; William III. £10,511,963; Anne £2,691,626; Geo. I. £8,725,921; Geo. II. £11,966,576; Geo. III. and Regency £74,501,586.
Mr. George Pocock's (of Bristol) patented geographical slates for drawing maps.

1810 Dollars issued in 1809 and 1810, 1,073,651. [The number of dollars in 1797 was 2,325,099; and in 1804 1,419,484.]
Manly's patented "Expedition plough."
The first local gas-light and coke company incorporated by act of parliament.
Dr. Brewster's discoveries in optics.
[His researches on light continued (interruptedly) for at least 14 years. Between 1810 and 1813 he arrived at some very interesting results, which were announced in his "Treatise on New Philosophical Instruments," pub. in 1813.]
Murdock's patented boring machine for forming stove-pipes.
Experiments in electro-magnetism by most of the philosophers of Europe, from this period.
Professor Cumming's galvanometer pub.
Deaths: adm. Lord Collingwood, May; princess Amelia, youngest daughter of the king and queen, Nov. 2; Charles Grignion, engraver.
1811 Commencement of the regency of the prince of Wales, Feb. 5.
The prince regent's fete at Carlton House; 2,000 present, Feb. 20.
Dispersion of the Dublin catholic committee by the magistracy.
Parliamentary discussions respecting the "Catholic Standing Committee;" the conduct of the Irish executive approved.
Sir Samuel Romilly's efforts for the amelioration of the criminal code.
Inquiry into commercial distress, March 1.
Action between the "Little Belt" and the American frigate "President," Mar. 10.
Fire at Serampore Baptist Mission House; loss, £12,000, March 12.
Captain Hoste's victory over the French fleet off the Dalmatian coast, March.
Nelson's statue in Guildhall opnd. Mar. 27.
First stone of Vauxhall bridge laid, May 9.
Discussions on the currency, May 6—13.
Bill establishing bank notes of equal value to gold, and authorizing them as legal tenders.
The duke of York replaced as commander-in-chief, May 25.
Drakard, a printer, fined £200 and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment, for a "libel" on military flogging, May 25.
Aggregate meeting of catholics in Dublin; Dr. Sheridan tried and acquitted, July.
The Barham, 74 guns, founders off Corsica, July 20.
Surrender of Batavia, August 8.
Meeting of catholic delegates; Lord Fingal in the chair, Oct.
Sidmouth's Dissenting Ministers limitation bill.
Act for exchanging the militias of England and Ireland.
Loan, £6,000,000.
Prisoners of war, 54,517.
First stone of Wellington bridge, London, laid, Oct 11.
"Luddite" riots in Nottingham and other places, Nov. 14, &c.
Catholic committee again assemble, Dec.
Capture of the Dutch settlements in Java by Sir S. Achmuty.

1811 Williams, the murderer of the Mar family, commits suicide, and is staked in his grave, Dec. 8.
Serious riots in Edinburgh, Dec. 11.
Loss of the St. George, 98 guns, and the Defence, 74 guns, off Cape Rysenstein, Jutland, Dec. 24; also,
Loss of the Grasshopper and Hero.
Aggregate meeting of catholics in Dublin, Dec. 26.
Great improvements in the machinery at the mint.
Clegg illuminates Stoneyhurst College and Dolphinhelme with coal-gas.
Dickenson's paper-making inventions.
Dr. Pond succeeds Dr. Maskeleyne, astronomer royal (1765.)
New building for the mint erected, and a new process of coining introduced.
The Glasgow and Ardrossan canal opened.
Five-shilling bank tokens raised in value to 5s. 6d. (1798.)
Adult schools first founded—by the Rev. T. Charles, of Bala, Wales.
Mr. Abraham's proposals for alleviating the evils incident to needle grinding.
[So injurious is the effect of needle grinding upon the health of the workmen that few of them (it is said) reach more than the age of forty, from constantly inhaling the dust thrown off from the needle points and from the grindstone.]
Death: Robert Raikes, Esq., Gloucester, aged 75; founder of Sunday schools.
1812 Riots, frame-breaking, &c. in Nottingham, Yorkshire, and other counties, Jan.
Discovery of a treasonable conspiracy in Dublin, for separating Ireland from England by force of arms, Jan.
Manilla frigate wrecked off the Texel, Jan. 20.
Stipends of the Scottish clergy not to be under £150 a-year from henceforth; according to decision of court of teinds, Ja.
"Allowances" of the princesses augmented.
The regent "reimbursed" for conducting the government of the country.
Restrictions on the prince regent cease, Feb. 1.
Dissenting *itinerant* preachers refused licenses by the Leeds' magistrates, Feb.
Ryder's act, constituting frame-breaking a capital instead of a transportable offence, Feb.
Daniel Isaac Eaton convicted of publishing blasphemous publications, March 6.
Act for insolvent members of parliament to vacate their seats.
"Luddite" riots and incendiarism by unemployed workmen in Leeds, Manchester.
Outbreak of the miners of Cornwall.
Great increase of the Norway Maelstrom.
War with U. S. of America.
Baron Geramb ordered to quit England, April 6.
Assassination of Mr. Percival by Bellingham, May 11.
Fearful colliery explosion at Newcastle-upon-Tyne; 93 lives lost, May 26.
Distress in the manufacturing districts.
Riots in Manchester, &c.; eight men hanged, June 8. Discontent increases.
1812 The prince regent in search of a cabinet: Lord Liverpool's attempt to form one unsuccessful; Lord Wellesley's a failure; Lord Moira's fruitless.
Earl of Liverpool (supported by parliament) at length becomes premier, Ju. 9.
Dethronement of Hamangkubuana II., sultan of Java, by the British, June 13.
Execution of 12 rioters at Manchstr., Ju. 15.
[Four for mill-burning; three for breaking into a house, merely to obtain some food; and one woman for stealing a small quantity of potatoes at Bank Top, Manchester.]
Orders in council against American shipping conditionally revoked, June 23.
[Before any notification of this had reached the United States war was proclaimed by congress.]
Disturbances in Nottinghamshire, Lancashire, and Cheshire, on account of machinery continue.
The regent asks the parliament for additional powers to suppress rioters, Ju. 27.
Act agt. the rioters—of 9 months' duration.
Prisoners of war in England in June—French, 52,649; Danish, 1,868.
Peace with Russia, July 18.
The first stone of the Plymouth breakwater lowered, Aug.; Rennie, architect.
Since the abolition of the slave trade, 2,000 negroes, captured by the British cruizers, have been landed at Goree.
Sadler's balloon ascent from Liverpool, August 12; and from Dublin, Oct. 1.
New course of the river North Esk, Kincardineshire, Oct. 26.
Drury Lane theatre opened, Nov. 10.
Estimates for the year, £58,000,000.
Chain cables first used in the British navy.
Catholic claims advocated by Mr. Canning; Resolution to consider them next session lost by one vote in the Lords.
Townley statues placed in Brit. Museum.
Ireland groans under the oppression of English coercive laws and executive tyranny. Hatred to England increases.
English arms victorious in Spain, &c.
Lee's patent for dry-dressing cotton.
Huge animal bones dug up at Stoke Ash.
Bank notes in circulation, £29,947,606.
Bank tokens issued since July, 1811, £1,785,473 15s. 6d.
Mr. Wakefield's exposure of the enormous wealth of the Irish protestant church, and the inconsiderable services rendered the people by the hierarchy of that establishment.
[Mr. Wakefield found that eleven of the prelates (numbering 4 archbishops, and 18 bishops at this time) were brothers of peers; and he boldly published their names, which had the effect of greatly diminishing this crying evil.]
Excommunication of a young woman in Liverpool for slander; her victim having died.
A copy of Boccacio's Decameron purchased by Marquis of Blandford for £2,260.
First successful experiment in steam navigation is made on the Clyde in Scotland, by a boat for the conveyance of passengers; engine, 3 horse pr.; (Bell's *Comet.*)

1812 Bethlem Hospital, Surrey, built by Mr. Lewis.
Dr. Clanny, of Sunderland, publishes his safety lamps for mines.
Mendicity Society in London commenced.
Deaths: Dr. And. Burnaby; John Horne Tooke, Feb. 18, aged 76; Rev. Louis Dutens, royal historiographer.
Death of Richard Kirwin, the Irish meteorologist, mineralogist, &c.
1813 Fourteen "Luddites" executed at York, Jan. 10.
Explosion of the timber-impregnating machine in Woolwich dock-yard; 8 persons killed, Jan. 20.
Experiments in cutting iron at Glasgow commenced, Jan. 27.
Charter of East India Co. renewed till 1834.
Church establishment and 20,000 soldiers voted for the service of the E. I. Co.
Discussions in parliament on the American war.
First application of the sinking fund to the supplies, March 3.
Treaty signed with Sweden, March 3.
Funeral of duchess of Brunswick, Mar. 31.
Funding exchequer bills; scramble of merchants to have their names set down, April 7.
[The £12,000,000 required were subscribed very early in the day.]
City demonstration to congratulate the princess of Wales on her "recent escape from the conspiracy aimed against her honour and life," April 12.
Balloon ascent by Mr. Cameron at Glasgow, April 17.
Anne Moore, the fasting woman of Tutbury—an impostor, flourishes.
Catholic emancipation bill lost by the speaker's vote, April 25.
First vice-chancellor of England appointed, May 5.
The Dædalus frigate lost off Ceylon, Jul. 2.
Bishop for Calcutta appointed, July 21.
Aiken, the pedestrian, walks 108 miles in 24 hours for 200 guineas—from Westminster bridge to Ashford, Kent, July 31.
The Order of the Garter conferred upon the emperor of Russia, August 9.
Robert Southey, poet-laureate, Aug. 12.
Hounslow powder mills blown up, Aug. 21.
Young Sadler's ascent from Cheltenham, Sep. 7.
Expenditure of the year, £120,000,000.
The misunderstanding between the prince regent and his consort brought before parliament; the restrictions on the intercourse of the princess Charlotte and her mother removed.
Unitarian relief act.
Drury Lane theatre opened, Oct. 10.
The prince of Orange embarks at Deal for Holland, Nov. 25.
Union of the two systems of free-masonry, under the auspices of the dukes of Kent and Sussex (1718.)
Supplies, £75,000,000; loans, £43,000,000.
Lord Castlereagh proceeds on a diplomatic mission to France, Dec.
Howard's patent for sugar refining.
Thomson's patents for dyeing (and in 1815.)
1813 Colonel Beaufoy's variation compass.
Sir Humphrey Davy's safety lamp.
Deaths: Dr. And. Marshall; gen. Close; Granville Sharp, July 1, aged 79; Dr. George Shaw, nat. hist.; Henry James Pye, poet laureate; David Hartley; James Wyatt, Esq., architect, Nov.
1814 Mr. Grattan's Catholic Relief bill fails.
Treaty with Naples, January 5.
Custom House, London, burnt, Feb. 12.
Proposals for peace with America.
Treaty of Chaumont, March 1.
The "Great Insolvent Act" passed, Mar.
Battle of Toulouse; Buonaparte defeated, April 10; hence
Embarkation of Louis XVIII. for Calais, April 24.
Preliminary treaty with France signed.
Disturbances in manufacturing districts.
Lord Wellington created a duke, May 1.
Suppression of the Catholic Board in Dublin.
Visit of the allied sovereigns, June 8.
Peace proclaimed in London, June 20.
Prince of Wales fete; 2,500 present, Jul. 21.
Public appearence of Johanna Southcote, August.
Tax on notes and bills increased.
Copy-right act amended.
London streets first lighted with gas-lights.
Peace of Ghent, between Great Britain and America, December 24.
Supplies for the year £75,000,000.
Loan of £40,000,000.
Unredeemed debt £644,168,170.
First Savings Bank in Edinburgh.
Pitcairn's island visited; it had been colonized by ten of the mutineers of the "Bounty." (See 1789.)
The Townley collection of bronzes, coins, gems and drawings, purchased for the British Museum.
Owen, R.A., flourishes (b. 1769.)
The Kaleidoscope first suggested by Dr. Brewster of Edinburgh.
["In the memory of man no invention, and no work, whether addressed to the imagination or the understanding, ever produced such an effect. A universal mania for the instrument seized all classes, and every person not only felt, but expressed the feeling that a new pleasure had been added to his existence."]
Deaths: Charles Burney Esq. (musical writer), April 12. aged 88; Sir Francis Bourgeois, R. A. (painter in 1792 to the king of Poland), leaving a fine collection of paintings which now form the public gallery of Dulwich College.
1815 Prince Regent augments the number of the order of Knights of the Bath, Jan. 2.
Income tax continued for another year.
Duel between Daniel O'Connell and Mr. D'Esterre; the latter mortally wounded, February 1; he died on the 3d.
Duke of Dorset killed by a fall from his horse at Powerscourt, in Dublin, Feb. 13.
The Corn laws introduced, February 17.
The English capture Candy, February 19.
Popular demonstrations against the Corn tax; the soldiery fire and many lives are lost in February and March.

1815 War again with Napoleon, March.
Tumultuous assemblages and riots in London in consequence of the Corn laws; the houses of the most obnoxious members are assailed, especially that of Mr. Robinson, by whom the corn "regulations" were proposed, while the people cry "no corn bill," March.
Popular demonstrations against the corn bill in various places throughout the country.
Johanna Southcote's will passes the seal of the prerogative court, April 30.
First stone of Southwark bridge laid, May 23.
Surrender of ships of the line in the Bay of Naples, May 18.
Opening of the statue of Geo. III. in the Guildhall, London, June 3.
City of London Mansion House rated at £1,500 per annum parish rates, June 10.
Sixty boats lost in the Ganges by a sudden storm, June 6.
War with the French in Belgium, June and July.
Dreadful fire at Port Royal, Jamaica, July 13.
Surrender of Napoleon to captain Maitland, July 15.
He arrives at Torbay, July 24.
Napoleon sails for St. Helena in the Northumberland, capt. Cockburn, Aug. 8.
A female tar (an African woman who had served 11 years in the navy), is discovered on being paid off, as seaman Wm. Brown of the Queen Charlotte, August.
Remarriage of the duke and duchess of Cumberland, August 29.
Government suppression of ten-shilling notes.
Serious disturbances in Tipperary and other parts of Ireland.
The assize of bread abolished.
Napoleon lands at St. Helena, Oct 15.
Loans for carrying on the war against Napoleon since 1803—£206,300,000.
Great distress; numbers emigrate to America from England.
Commercial embarrasmts.; 1,285 bankrupts.
Fire at the Mint, October 31.
Building of the London Institution commenced, November 4.
Baker, pedestrian, walks 1,000 miles in 20 days at Rochester, November.
Execution of Brandreth, Turner, and Ludlow, for treason at Derby, Nov. 6.
The *Encyclopædia Metropolitana* commenced (1845.)
The Ionian islands taken under the protection of England, November 5.
Civil list augmented to £1,030,000.
Supply for the year £100,000,000.
£12,500,000 to be raised on exchequer bills according to act of parliament.
Expenditure of the year £116,500,000; grants to Austria, Russia, and Prussia, £5,000,000.
Voted to Wellington £200,000 as an additional remuneration.
Prize money to the army £940,000.
Cost of the French war to the English nation, from 1793 to 1815. £1,427,219,964.

1815 Loans since 1803 for the war against Buonaparte £206,300,000.
Unredeemed debt £649,074,235.
Juries in civil cases first in use in Scotland.
Martineau's patented invention for clarifying vegetable substances.
Ionian islands under the protection of England, by treaty with Russia.
A free-hold farm value £10 granted a serjeant of the Coldstream guards for valorous conduct at Waterloo, by the Rev. Mr. Norcrosse of Framlingham, Dec.
Vast increase in the emigration from Ireland, both to the U. S., and the British settlements of North America.
British Nautical Society, and British and Foreign School Society founded.
The Philagean sculptures purchased for the British Museum.
Excise duties on Irish glass.
Issue of Bank of England £26,823,520.
Massacre on Dartmoor of 64 American prisoners.
[During a considerable part of this year 1,000 muskets were manufactured daily in Birmingham.]
The allies receive 500,000 muskets.
Calling in of the gold coin: coining of the sovereign and half sovereign as substitutes for all the other coins commenced.
Deaths; Sir Bysche Shelley, aged 85; Lady Hamilton, at Calais, in a state of destitution; Smithson Tenant, chemist; Dr. William Vincent, dean; Dr. Colin Milne, botanist; S. Whitbread, M.P.
LOSSES OF BRITISH TROOPS IN WAR.—It has been estimated that from 1793 to 1815 there were *killed* in war 1,160 officers (240 naval, 920 military), and 18,636 petty and non-commissioned officers and men (3,422 naval and 15,214 military.) The number *wounded* during the same period has been estimated thus—officers 5,350 (665 naval, 4,685 military), petty and non-commissioned officers and men 74,359 (9,720 naval, 64,639 military.) We must add to the number reported as killed a vast proportion of those returned in the lists of wounded, who never recovered, besides a large increase for those who perished in sickness. The *missing*, which also makes a very large item, is not to be lost sight of. In the 14 years, from 1801 to 1814, the British navy, army, and ordnance, cost £630,000,000.

1816 Arrival of Laplanders with game, Feb. 8.
Departure of Lord Amherst from Portsmouth on an embassy to China, &c.
Repeal of the property and income tax; ministers defeated, March 19 (1806.)
Earthquake felt in England, March 20.
Punishment of the pillory abolished, except for perjury.
Tuckey's unfortunate expedition, for exploring the river Congo, departs, March.
Act for retaining Napoleon in Helena, Ap.
Insurrection of blacks in Barbadoes; nearly 4,000 killed, April 14.
Alien bill passed.
Act for augmenting the civil list.
Princess Charlotte and prince Leopold married, May 2.

1816 Their annual allowance, £60,000.
Serious bread riot at Bridport, May 4.
Erection of a statue of Charles James Fox in Bloomsbury Square, June 19.
Agricultural riots in various parts of the country; provisions scarce, and high in price.
Riots in London, Glasgow, and the manufacturing districts, on account of the dearness of provisions, machinery, reduction of wages, &c.
Marshal Soult's mortar is placed in St. James's Park, August 8.
Lord Exmouth bombards Algiers; treaty with the Dey; Christian slavery abolished, August 27.
Cast-iron road-way on the Surrey side of Blackfriars' bridge laid, Sep. 19.
Congress and convention of Aix-la-Chapelle, Oct. 9.
Spafield's riot; distressed mechanics assemble to petition the regent; gunsmiths' shops rifled; Mr. Platt, of Snow Hill, killed, Dec. 2.
Oliver the spy plies his vocation.
Meetings to petition parliament for reform—universal suffrage, annual parliaments, and cheap government, &c.
The sale of "Cobbett's Register" increased to 50,000 weekly.
The English and Irish exchequer courts consolidated.
Povey's patent for making coats without seams.
The Guelphic order of knighthood introduced by the regent.
Hague's patent for expelling molasses or syrup from sugar.
The Elgin marbles deposited in the British Museum at the public expense (£36,000.)
Board of Agriculture dissolved.
Duty on soap, 3d. lb.
Edmund Bird, R.A., fl. (died 1819.)
Deaths: Richard Viscount Fitzwilliam, Feb. 4; Mrs. Jordan, actress, July 5; Rt. Hon. R. B. Sheridan, July 9; Ant. Cardon, junior, engraver (born 1773.)

1817 Johanna Southcotianism in Leeds, &c.
Prince regent fired at on his return from opening parliament, Jan. 28.
Regent's proclamation against rioting, unlawful assemblages, &c. Jan. 29.
Treaty with Spain, Feb. 2.
The prince of Wales's "green bag," full of seditious papers, presented to parliament, Feb. 2.
New gold coinage issued, Feb. 3.
Spa Fields' petition, signed by 24,000—for annual parliaments, universal suffrage, financial reform; and Manchester petition, signed by 30,000 persons, presented by Lord Cochrane, Feb. 6—rejected.
Also the British petition, 20,000, Feb. 11.
Six hundred petitions for reform, signed by thousands in all quarters.
Watson, sen., Preston, Hooper, and Keen, alias Kearns, committed for treason, Feb. 14.
Riots in Radstock, Paulton, and other places in Somersetshire, from Feb. 27—Mar. 24.
Madras public schools commenced, Feb.

1817 The prince regent surrenders £50,000 per annum of his "allowance."
Marquis Camden, teller of exchequer, surrenders £27,300 per annum.
Charles Manners Sutton, speaker; successor to Mr. Abbott.
Suspension of Habeas Corpus act, Mar. 4.
Brougham's disclosures of the frauds in public charities.
Duel between lieutenants Hindes and Gilbert Conroy, at Plympton, March 8; Hindes killed.
Great excitement in Manchester, Stockport, &c.; thousands assemble with the intention of proceeding to Lond., Mar. 10.
Wm. Cobbett sails for America, March 16.
[Pecuniary embarrassments, owing to the fire of 1809, rendered this step necessary. During the time he remained in America (2¼ years) he kept up his "Register," exposing "the sons and daughters of corruption."]
Seditious meeting act, March 31.
New Custom House, Lond., opnd. Ap. 12.
Persecution of Mr. John Wright by the mayor, town-clerk, and magistrates of Liverpool, for preaching unitarian doctrines, April 14.
Grattan's bill for catholic emancipation lost by a majority of four—245 to 241, May 9. And on the 16th inst.
Lord Donoughmore's motion for the same purpose is lost in the Lords—142 to 90.
Sir F. Burdett's motion for parliamentary reform negatived—265 to 77, May 20.
Suicide of capt. de Achen in Pall Mall, May 23.
First survey of wreck of the Royal George by means of a diving bell, May 24.
Gift of £20,000 to Peter's College, Cambridge, May 28.
Napoleon in St. Helena; Santini, his valet, publishes documents in England, exposing the illiberal treatment of his master, May.
Trial and acquittal of Watson, Thistlewood, &c. for high treason, June 6.
Waterloo bridge, Lond., opened, June 18.
Lord Castlereagh offends the Irish presbyterians.
Launch of the Royal George at Deptford, July 17.
Vauxhall bridge, London, opened, July 25.
Lord Amherst returns from China, July 30.
Logier's (of Dublin) system of musical instruction; introd. by Webbe into Londn.
Acquittal of Roger O'Connor, August 5.
Partial resumption of cash payments by the Bank of England, Sep. 22.
[They were fully resumed in 1821.]
Brandreth, Turner, and Ludlam, executed at Derby for rioting, Nov. 6.
Death of the princess Charlotte, Nov. 6; a few hours after her delivery of a still-born male child. (Interred Nov. 18.)
Printing by steam comes into use.
Steam-boats ply on several rivers.
Acquittal of Wm. Hone, bookseller (three trials) for libel, Dec. 18, 19, 20.
Return of the magnetic needle (which had for many years taken a westerly declination) to its northerly direction.
Lithographic printing introduced into Eng-

land, by Messrs. Ackerman and Willich, Strand, London.

1817 Zincography also introduced.
Daniel Wilson's patent for boiling sugar.
Fever, in several parts of England and Ireland, greatly reduces the population.
Sir Montague Roger Burgoine prosecuted by the Rev. Ed. Drake Free, of Sutton, for non-attendance at Divine worship—acquitted on the ground of ill-health.
Scotch colonists at Pillau, on the estate of the Polish count Poe.
Steam applied for the heating of rooms—at Shute's silk factory, Watford.
Sir David Brewster's kaleidoscope perfctd. [The principal use of this optical instrument is to suggest to artists beautiful forms and patterns.]
Deaths: Dr. Wm. Saunders, John Philpot Curran.

1818 Celebration of the third centenary of the reformation, January 1.
£3,000 subscribed for Mr. Hone in the city of London, January, 7.
Fatal duel; Lieut. Bayley shot by Mr. O'Callaghan, near London, January 12.
Habeas Corpus act restored, January 28.
Ministerial indemnification act for their abuse of power during the suspension of Habeas Corpus act.
Sir Samuel Romilly's act for improving the criminal code.
Act for building churches £1,000,000 exchequer bills granted.
Murder of Mr. Bird and his servant at Greenwich, February 12.
Suicide of Sir Richard Croft, M.D., at the lodgings of Rev. Dr. Thackeray, London, whither the deceased had come for the purpose of attending Mrs. Thackeray in her accouchement, Feb. 12.
[Several medical gentlemen stated (in evidence on the inquest), that it was their opinion the decease of the princess of Wales had seriously affected the mind of Dr. Croft.]
Ecclesiastical return in February: benefices, 10,421; sinecures, 38; churches, 10,192; chapels (episcopal), 1,551; glebe-houses, 5,417; glebe-houses out of repair, 2,183—population, 9,940,391; church accommodation, 4,770,975.
Hurricane throughout England, March 4.
Introduction of the Pestallozian system of instruction.
Gen. Hislop defts. the Peishwah, Mar. 23.
Two expeditions to discover a N.W. passage unsuccessful.
£5,000,000 lent the king of Prussia by the city of London, April 1.
Cowper and Applegath's improvements in printing by steam.
Lieut. Davis fires at Lord Palmerston in the war office, April 8.
Appeal for murder, Ashford against Thornton; wager of battle permitted by the court—declined by the appellant, Apr. 16.
Prince Leopold costs—Sykes, Esq. in 1s. damages for shooting on his grounds, April 20.
Ratification of a constitution for the Ionian Isles by the prince Regent.

1818 German Velocipedes introduced into Eng.
Insurrection of the scholars in Westminster School, May 7.
Typhus fever rages in Ireland.
Heron's motion for repeal of septennial act negatived—116 to 41, May 19.
Disturbances in the manufacturing districts.
Resolution for universal suffrage and annual parliaments, by Sir F. Burdett, lost by 106 to 2, June 2.
Marriage of the duke of Clarence and princess Adelaide, sister of the duke of Saxe-Meiningen, July 13.
Duke of Kent married to a princess of Saxe-Coburg, July 13.
Resignation of lord chief justice Ellenborough, October 21.
Houses first heated by steam passing through pipes.
Captain Lyons travels in Africa till 1828.
Opening of the Liverpool Royal Institution, November 2.
Sir Samuel Romilly commits suicide in a paroxysm of brain fever, November 2.
Death of queen Charlotte at Kew, Nov. 17, aged 75.
Horrid scene in Edinburgh, on the occasion of the execution of a man named Johnstone, for robbery, Dec. 31; the populace attack the police, cut down the body, and are carrying it away, when it is rescued by the authorities and again suspended.
Revenue for the year, £47,260,000.
National expenditure, £65,000,000.
Regular steam communication by means of the "Rob Roy," 90 tons, 30 horse power, between Glasgow and Belfast first established by Mr. David Napier of Glasgow.
["It is to this gentleman that Great Britain owes the introduction of deep-sea communication by steam-vessels, and the establishment of Post Office steam-packets."—*Scott Russell.*]
Forgery prosecutions at Old Bailey, Sep.
[Since 1790 no fewer than 145 executions for forgery had been perpetrated.]
Agitation agt. capital convictns. for bribery
The Edinburgh and Glasgow union canal
Calcium discovered by Berzelius.
Dr. Burney's lib. purchased for Brit. Mus
Sir R. Philips's new theory of physica philosophy published.
The trees in several places blossomed twice or thrice this year.
Deaths: Right Hon. Warren Hastings, aged 89; Sir Philip Francis, supposed author of *Junius*.

1819 Queen Caroline's will proved in Doctors' Commons; personal property under £140,000, Jan. 8.
Commission of inquiry for checking the circulation of forged notes, Feb. 15.
Opening of Burlington Arcade, Mar. 20.
Southwark iron bridge opened, Mar. 23.
Duke of York's arm broken by a fall in Windsor Castle, April 12.
£10,000 granted the duke of York for taking care of his father ("custos"), in lieu of the queen, deceased.
Appropriation of £12,000,000 of the sinking fund to bring the state income equal to the expenditure, April 14.

1819 Grattan's catholic relief bill lost—243 against 241, April 14.
Demand of the Bank of England on the government for £10,000,000 debt, May.
Capt. Franklin's expedition to the shores of the polar sea till 1822.
Peace establmt.; 90,000 soldiers, 29,000 navy.
Birth of princess Victoria (our present queen), only daughter of the duke and duchess of Kent, May 24.
Riots by non-employed weavers in several places.
Meetings for parliamentary reform.
Duke of Marlborough's copy of Boccacio sold for 875 guineas.
Engraving on steel introduced by Heath and Perkins of Philadelphia.
Napoleon's carriage and other relics sold in London at a high price.
Right of appeal for murder annulled, June.
Attainder against Lord Edward Fitzgerald's children repealed, July 1.
A bright comet in the north, July 3.
Newhall Hill meeting, near Birmingham; Sir C. Wolseley elected "legislatorial attorney and representative," July 12.
Arrival of the Savannah steam-ship from New York, July 15; being the *First passage across the Atlantic by steam.*
Great political excitement and discontent throughout the country.
Conviction of R. Carlile for selling Tom Paine's "Age of Reason," July 15.
Reform meeting in Smithfield; 6,000 special constables sworn in to assist the military in preserving the peace, July 21.
Parry discovers Barrow's Straits, Aug. 2.
The Sheffield canal completed.
Bills of indictment against Sir Charles Wolseley and Jos. Harrison, for seditious speeches, at Chester.
Meeting to petition for reform in St. Peter's field, Manchester (100,000 present); dispersed by yeomanry and hussars—several killed, and hundreds wounded, Aug. 16.
Riots in Macclesfield, Paisley, &c.
Cape colony founded by indigent persons, under the superintendence of goverment.
Several prosecutions for bribery at elections.
Election bribery at Grampound; conviction of Sir M. M. Lopez, who is fined £10,000, and sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment, Oct.
Return of Wm. Cobbett from America.
Prosecutions of Hunt, Burdett, &c.
Sir Humphrey Davy's paper on the magnetizing influence of galvanism, Nov. 10.
R. Carlile sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment, and fined £1,500 for selling Paine's "Age of Reason," Nov. 16.
Petitions from city of London, Westminster, &c. against the bills for restricting public liberty.
The six acts passed, Dec.
Petition from the Irish residents of St. Giles, London, to government for employment on the Irish bogs, in extent 4,000,000 acres, Dec. 30.
Severe winter; great distress among the poor throughout the kingdom.
Perkins' improvements in steel-plate engraving.

1819 Capt. Parry's voyage for the discovery of a north-west passage (and in 1820), with H. M. S.S. Hecla and Griper.
Deaths: Dr. J. Wolcot (Peter Pindar); Sydenham Edward; Dr. John Playfair, Edinburgh; Harlow the painter.
1820 Death of the duke of Kent, Jan. 23.
King George III. dies at Windsor, Saturday, Jan. 29, aged 81.
George IV. (regent) succeeds, Jan. 30.
Lord Cochrane captures Valdivia, Feb. 12.
Indictment against the queen, for misconduct abroad, abandoned by the crown lawyers, Feb. 15.
The queen's name erased from the liturgy.
Arrest of Cato-Street conspirators, Feb. 23.
Forged notes in extensive circulation.
First English colony at the Cape of Good Hope, March.
"Ribbon-men" in Ireland.
Prosecutions of Burdett, Hunt, &c.
Disturbances in Yorkshire, Scotland, &c.
Messrs. Brougham and Denman, queen's attorney and solicitor, April 19.
The 23d of April to be observed as the king's birth-day, instead of 12th August.
Execution of Thistlewood, and his associates Brunt, Davison, Ings, and Tidd, (the Cato-Street conspirators,) May 1.
Numerous petitions from the mercantile and commercial interests for free trade.
Arrival of queen Caroline, June 6.
Protest of Mr. Brougham against a secret tribunal for the trial of the queen, Jun. 7.
Commercial panic in Ireland; twenty banks stop payment, June 21.
Proposals of Lord Liverpool rejected by the queen, who demands a public trial, Ju. 22.
Public sympathy in the queen's favour.
Messrs. Brougham and Denman plead for the queen at the bar of the House of Lords, June 22.
Secret charges against the queen examined by a secret committee, June 24.
[Sealed bags containing them had been forwarded.]
Bill for abolishing naturalization of aliens.
Liverpool's bill of pains and penalties, Jul. 5.
Arrival of Majochi, &c. July 8.
The Lords refuse to furnish the queen with a list of charges against her, July 24.
Opening of the Regent's canal, from Paddington to Limehouse, August 1.
Accusation of the queen opened by Sir R. Gifford, August 19.
Franklin, alias Fletcher, a spy and hired instigator to sedition, charged at Bond-Street—escapes, Oct 10.
Return of Parry from South Seas, Nov. 3.
Abandonment of the bill of pains and penalties against queen Caroline, Nov. 10.
The queen goes in state to St. Paul's Cathedral, Nov. 29.
Freedom of the city presented to the queen's counsel—Messrs. Brougham, Denman, and Dr. Lushington, Dec. 7.
Expenditure of the year, £70,850,742.
Astronomical Society of London founded.
Issue of Bank of England, £27,174,000.
Population (as estimated by a French writer), 17,000,000 (besides 51 millions of subjects in Asia and America); revenue,

1 milliard 156 million francs; debt, 19 milliards (or 18 times its revenue.)

1820 Duty paid on 949,000,000 bricks this year.
Capt. Basil Hall's expedition to the coasts of Chili, Peru, and Mexico, till 1822.
Mr. Barlow's experiments in magnetism.
Warming by the circulation of hot-water through pipes adopted at the Middlesex Lunatic Asylum.
Meteorological observations of Mr. Fox, of Falmouth (temperature of mines.)
Fr. Jeffrey, critic, &c. (1773-1849); Arch. Alison, essays (1757-1839); Thos. Mitchell, clas. crit. (1783-1845); J. Dalton (d. 1844), and J. F. Daniell (d. 1845), chemists; R. Mudie, scientific miscel. (1777-1842); Chas. Bonnycastle, math. (d. 1840); Thomas Chalmers (d. 1846); Sydney Smith (d. 1845); Ralph Wardlaw (d. 1853); Robert Vaughan, F. A. Cox (d. 1853); Herbert Marsh (1758-1839), theolog. polem., scrip. interpr., &c. flourish. Also, Hannah More (1744-1833), Jane Porter (d. 1849), and Robert Southey (d. 1843), flourish.
Deaths: Benjamin West, pres. R. A., aged 65; Dr. Isaac Milner; Right Honourable Sir Joseph Banks, pres. Royal Society; H. R. H. the duchess of York.

1821 Addresses to the queen, and petitions in her favour.
Petitns. agt. the ministry fr. various places.
Treaty with the Imaum of Senna negotiated by captain Wm. Bruce, Jan. 15.
Mr. Peel refuses the office of president of Board of Control, vacated by Mr. Canning; it is filled by Right Hon. Charles Bathurst, Jan.
Shock of earthquake felt in Surrey, Feb. 1.
Sentence of two years' imprisonment on Jane Carlisle for libel, Feb. 5.
Birmingham Society of Arts, Feb. 7.
Sir F. Burdett fined £2,000, and to be imprisoned three months, for a letter condemnatory of the "Manchester massacre." Feb. 8.
Mr. Hunt fined £200 for selling dried rye, Feb. 9.
Plunket's cath. relief bill carried, Feb. 28.
Hume's motion for a reduction in the army of 10,000 lost, March 10.
Several meetings to raise subscriptions for paying the fines on Burdett and others.
Petition of a tradesman, who had in one week taken 25 forged notes, March 27.
Reward of £15,000 to the explorer of the Arctic Circle.
Napoleon Buonaparte dies at St. Helena, from a cancer in the stomach, May 5.
Sovereigns issued by the Bank of England, May 8.
Bank restrictions finally removed.
Sir Joshua Reynolds' pictures realize the sum of £15,000.
T. Spring Rice's charges against chief baron O'Grady, June 22.
Grant of £6,000 a-year to duke of Clarence, with £1,800 arrears, June 24.
The queen's memorial claiming to be crowned queen consort, July 5.
The privy council rejects the queen's claims, July 10.

1821 Coronation of Geo. IV., July 19.
[Queen Caroline attempted to gain admittance to Westminster Abbey, but was denied.]
The Bridge-Street association suppressed for extortion, &c. July 21.
His majesty's levee; 2,000 present, Jul. 25.
Queen Charlotte taken ill, July 30.
Death of queen Caroline, August 7.
Funeral procession of the queen's remains from London to Harwich; conflicts between the soldiery and populace; two men shot, August 14.
Conviction of Rev. Mr. Blacow, for a libellous sermon on the queen, at Lancaster, August 15.
Public entry of George IV. into Dublin, August 17.
Verdicts of wilful murder against the two life-guards who shot Honey and Francis at the queen's funeral procession.
Geo. IV. dismisses Sir R. Wilson from the army, without charge or trial, Sep. 20.
[Subscriptions were immediately commenced for the families of the two murdered men, and to indemnify Sir R. Wilson—which realized in Dec.—for the former £150, for the latter £9,000.]
Disturbances in Ireland, executions, &c.
Mary Anne Carlisle fined £500, and to be imprisoned one year, for a "theological" libel, Nov. 15.
St. James's Park first lighted with gas, Dec. 23.
Buschman's "Terpodium" introduced.
Lester's discovery for drawing off the hydrogen gas from coal mines published.
Naphtha lamps—Lord Cochrane's patent.
A steam coach to run on common roads constructed in Dublin.
Field's new "Madder Lake" introduced.
Rev. George Croly, "Angel of the World," "Tragedy of Catiline," &c.; Mrs. Joanna Baillie, "Metrical Legends;" Rev. R. Maturin, "The Universe;" John Dunkin, histor.; Miss Pardeau, "Third Crusade;" Sam. Merriman, "Midwifery," &c, flourish.
Society for promoting the Science of Political Economy, headed by Messrs. Ricardo, Malthus, &c.
Royal Society of Literature founded.
Lady Isabella King's "Female Convention Association" at Bath.
Apparatus for walking on water invented by Mr. Kent of Glasgow.
The journey from London to Dublin, *via* Holyhead, occupies 45 hours.
Mr. Britton's personal survey of the English cathedrals commences in Sep.
Capt. Parry's second voyage till 1823 (1819.)
Capt. Beechey's expedition to explore the northern coast of Africa (till 1822.)
Incorporation of the Royal Hibernian Academy of Arts; Fr. Johnson, Esq., architect, first president.
Griffith's locomotive for common roads.
Capt. Sabine's experiments and observations on the dip of the needle.
Mr. Barlow's experiments to discover the effects of iron on chronometers.
The Hudson's Bay Fur Company foundd.

1821 Deaths: John Rennie, civil engineer; Dr. Vicesimus Knox, Sep. 6; Mrs. John Hunter, poetess, Jan. 7, aged 79; Mrs. Piozzi, aged 82; Dr. Gregory, Edinb.

1822 Resignation of viscount Sidmouth, secretary of state for the home department; Mr. Peel succeeds, Jan. 17.
Angerstein's pictures purchased for the public for £60,000, Jan. (See 1824.)
Post per steam fr. Calais to Dover, Jan. 22.
Great distress in Ireland; also serious disturbances in the south and south-west.
Numerous executns.; 39 sentnced. in Cork.
Subscriptions commenced for Irish relief.
Testimonials, services of plate, &c. voted to Mr. Joseph Hume by public meetings held in several places, Jan. 31.
Martin's act against cruelty to animals.
The House of Commons refuse to deliberate on the distresses of the country; Mr. Brougham's motion to that effect rejected, Feb. 11.
An injunction refused in favour of the publishers of Byron's "Cain," Feb. 12.
Surrender of £30,000 from the civil list by the king, March 12.
The "Insurrection Act" (Ireland) passed.
Many agricultural and other meetings on parliamentary reform and national distress, March, &c.
Duel between Sir Alex. Boswell and James Stuart, Esq.; the former killed, Mar. 26.
Canning apptd. gov.-gen. of India, Mar. 27.
Habeas Corpus act suspended in Ireland.
Important decision: a coroner's jury decide that publicans are bound to admit those into their houses found in a state of extremity, April 9.
The king's levee; 1,300 present, April 11.
Motion for reform by Lord John Russell lost, April 25.
Mr. Denman appointed common serjeant to the city of London, April 26.
Duel between the dukes Bedford and Buckingham, May 2.
Bank charter extended to 1844.
Gas in St. Paul's cathedral, May 6.
Great distress in Ireland; £300,000 subscribed, and £50,000 granted by parlmt., for the relief of the sufferers, May.
Revision of the criminal code: Sir James Macintosh's motion for, rejected, Jun. 4.
Application of Mrs. Olivia Serres, *alias* princess Olive, rejected, June 19.
Bank discount interest reduced to 4 per cent., and the time extended to 96 days, June 20.
Irish catholic relief bill lost in the Lords, June 21. (The opponents of *all* reform.)
Marriage regulation act, July 1.
Statue of Achilles in Hyde Park, July 10.
Affair of Percy Jocelyn, the bishop of Clogher; he is suffered to escape, July 20. Movelly, the soldier, is arrested.
The "Alien" bill passed, July 30.
Green and Griffith's unfortunate balloon ascent at Cheltenham, July 30.
Election bribery; Sir James Hulse convicted, August 7.
George IV. departs for Scotland, Aug. 11.
Castlereagh's suicide at North Cray, Au. 12.
George IV. in Edinburgh, &c. Aug. 14-30.

1822 Execrations of the populace at the public funeral of marq. Londonderry, Aug. 20.
A soldier flogged to death at York.
Civic banquet to the king in the hall of the Parliament House, Edinburgh, Aug. 24.
An iron steamer sails fr. London to Paris.
Collections in England and Scotland for the Greeks.
Agricultrl. riots in Norfolk and other counties; several thrashing machines broken.
County agricultural meetings for reform.
Griffith's steam carriage invented.
Return of Geo. IV. from Scotland, Sep. 2.
Mr. Canning secretary of state, Sep. 17.
Welsh bards; the *fourth* Eistedfodh at Brecon, Sep. 25.
Day patroles first estab. in London, Oct. 11.
Several convictions for libels.
Arrest of Dr. Bowring at Calais, Oct. 15.
Liberation of Mr. Hunt from Ilchester jail (2½ years' imprisonment), Oct. 30.
Opening of the Caledonian canal, Oct. 31.
Prohibition of the Orange decorations of the statue of William III. in Stephen's Green, Dublin, Oct. 31.
Orange outrage on the marquis Wellesley in Dublin, Dec. 14.
The "Tread-mill," invented by Mr. W. Cubitt, comes into use.
Wollaston on Meteorology in *Phil. Trans.*
Gordon's patent locomotive steam carriage.
Captain Scoresby's artificial magnets.
Sir Henry Raeburn, R.A., fl. (d. 1823.)
Deaths: Thomas Coutts, Esq., banker; Sir W. Herschel, astronomer; Mrs. Garrick, widow of late David Garrick, aged 99; Dr. Whitaker, antiquarian; Percy Bysshe Shelley; A. W. Devis, landscape painter.

1823 The salt tax reduced, Jan. 5.
Further subscriptions on behalf of Greeks.
Yorkshire reform meeting; requisition for holding it signed by 2,000 freeholders, Jan. 22. Held Feb. 22.
Spilsbury's patent for tanning.
[Knowles's and Dewesbury's patent soon followed—for improvements, &c.]
Mr. Fosbery obtains the first premium offered by the committee for rebuilding London Bridge, Feb. 20.
Several meetings on agricultural distress.
Election of col. White, Dublin; fatal to many, Feb.
Church Reform: Mr. Hume's motion negatived in the Ho. of Commons, Mar. 4.
Catholic question "shelved" by adjournment, April 17.
Hume's motion for reform in Irish church.
Peel's currency bill in operation.
Lord John Russell's motion for representative reform lost, April 23.
Witchcraft in Somersetshire: Eliz. Bryant and two daughters imprisoned for four months, for injuring Ann Burge, aged 69, who, they believed, had bewitched one of their family.
Mr. Owen's social system in Ireland; the "Irish Philanthropic Society" formed.
Mr. Brougham's motion for admitting a petition from the catholics of Ireland lost.
Lord Portsmouth of unsound mind since 1807—the unanimous opinion of his jury, April 28.

1823 Institution of the Society of British Artists, May 21.
Raw cotton from Egypt first imported.
Royal Literary Society's first meetg. Ju. 17.
Important improvement in lithography.
Petition of 200 ministers, and 2,000 laity, agnst. government prosecutions for blasphemy, July 4.
Two votes of £1,000 each by the Common Council of London for Greeks and Spaniards, July 10, 12.
Orange outrage at the fair of Maghera, county Derry, July 12.
Dublin Academy of Painting and Sculpture founded.
Public sympathy with the suffering "Constitutionalists" of Spain; large sums freely and generously subscribed.
New marriage act repealed.
First tithe-commutation act.
Relaxation of the navigation laws.
Meeting in London Tavern to consider the social plans propounded by Mr. Owen, August 8.
Petty sessions first estab. in Ireland, Aug.
Meteorological Soc. of London fdd. Sep. 16.
Diorama of London opened, Sep. 29.
Return of cap. Parry fr. North seas, Oct. 18.
Birmingham great musical festival, at which £10,500 was realized, Oct. 23.
Murder of Mr. Weare, near Watford, Herts, Oct. 24. (See Jan. 1824.)
Independence of the South American republican states acknowledged, Oct. 30.
Tea plant discovd. in Assam by Mr. Bruce.
Experiments on the air of London by Mr. Howard: he states that its temperature is raised 2 degrees above that of its neighbourhood by artificial sources of heat.
Several county and city petitions this year for parliamentary reform.
Anti-Slavery Society founded.
The library of George III. presented to the British Museum by the king.
Shipwrecked Mariners' Assoc., Norwich.
Edinburgh Royal Institution founded.
Increased emigration from the north of Ireland to Upper Canada.
Demolition of queen Caroline's residence—Brandenburgh House, Hammersmith.
Experiments on sound by Dr. Gregory at Woolwich.
Mr. Barlow's experiments at Woolwich on the needle in different observations, assisted by Mr. Christie.
Daniell's essays on meteorology published.
Ivory on meteorology, in *Phil. Trans.*
Revival of engraving on steel by Mr. C. Warren; he receives a gold medal.
[Some of the earliest engravers, particularly Albert Durer, used steel plates for engraving, but they were afterwards wholly rejected for those of copper.]
Lotteries sanctioned by law for the last time.
Confession of Faith of the Welsh or Calvinistic Methodists published.
Deaths: Dr. Ed. Jenner; Jos. Nollekins; William Combe, Esq.; David Ricardo, Esq.; Robert Bloomfield, author of the "Farmer's Boy;" Dr. Ledwich, Irish antiquary; Dr. Charles Hutton; Mrs. A. Radcliffe.

1824 Prosecution of Mr. Hunt for publishing "The Vision of Judgment," in the "Liberal," Jan. 15.
Dempster, a juggler, kills himself by swallowing a knife, Jan. 27.
Conviction of Thurtle and Hunt for the murder of Mr. Weare, Jan.
Parliament assembles, Feb. 3.
The Irish insurrection act renewed, Feb.
[Lord John Russell, Mr. Abercromby, and Mr. Denman, opposed its renewal.]
Mr. Williams's exposure of the grievous delays and expenses of the court of chancery, Feb. 29, in the House of Commons.
["Experience as a suitor in that court," said the honourable gentleman, "while I can command the remedy of a pistol, I never shall have."]
Amelioration of the condition of the West India slaves:—piracy and the slave trade declared equally criminal.
Improvement in the mode of execution, on the proposal of Mr. Sheriff Laurie, London, who conceded the palm of cleverness to the Glasgow hangmen.
First pile of New London bridge driven, March 15.
Riots in Manchester; the masters having increased the number of hours' labour from 11 to 12 each day, April 5.
The "Logging stone" wantonly overturned by "gallant" officers, April 8.
[It was replaced Dec. 1.]
Death of Ld. Byron at Missolonghi, Ap. 19
The Bank of England publishes its intention of investing money on mortgages and the security of public stock, April.
Skeleton of a mammoth discovered at Ilford, near Bow, Essex.
Angerstein's pictures exhibited in Pall Mall—forming the foundation of the National Gallery in Trafalgar Square, London, May.
Unitarian marriage bill; lost, May 4.
Peel's renewal of the "Alien" act of 1816 May 14—an unpopular measure.
[Sir James Macintosh produced evidence to show, that it has never been a prerogative of the British crown to expel foreigners, or to refuse them admission.]
Arrival of the king and queen of the Sandwich Islands, May 20.
[They died of measles in July.]
Roman Catholic relief bills presented by Lord Lansdowne rejected, May 24.
Attempt of Mr. G. Lamb to procure for persons accused of felony the privilege of counsel frustrated, May 24.
[Mr. Denman supported Mr. Lamb's motion.]
Mr. Harris, æronaut, killed, May 25.
Gourlay's attack upon Mr. Brougham, June 11.
Hugh Pritchard publicly sells his wife, aged 26, for 3s., at Manchester, June.
Commercial treaty with Denmark, June 16.
Roman Catholics and dissenters become eligible to situations in revenue, June 17.
Repeal of the fiscal duties between England and Ireland.
Onslow's usury bill lost by a manœuvre.
Hobhouse's anti-window-tax bill rejected.

1824 Vote of £57,000 for purchasing Mr. Angerstein's collection of pictures for National Gallery in London.
Westminster Review commenced.
MS. of Lord Byron's memoirs burned by Mrs. Leigh; Mr. Moore immediately repays Mr. Murray 2,000 guineas.
Irreligious publications; 8 shopmen of Mr. R. Carlisle convicted and punished.
Funeral of Lord Byron in London, July 12.
Loss of the George the IV., July 18, off the coast of Africa.
Vegetarian Society formed at Manchester.
Mr. H. Fauntleroy, banker, tried for forgery, Oct.; he is executed Nov. 30.
Ormonde estates sold by Robins, Nov. 17.
Hurricane on coasts, Nov. 19. (See Russia.)
Shock of earthquk. at Portsmouth, Dec. 1.
Rise of Mechanics' Institutions (Glasg.)
Soc. for preventing cruelty to animals fdd.
Formation of the Athenæum Club, Lond.
The New Post Office, London.
Suspensn. bridge of Abelconway constrctd.
Colonial tyranny: Lord Charles Somerset commands Mr. Greig, a newspaper proprietor at the Cape of Good Hope, to quit the colony, &c.
Defeat by the Ashantees, Jan. 21.
War declared against the Burmese, Mar. 5.
Rangoon taken by the English, May 5.
Peace with Algiers, July 22.
Ashantees driven fr. Coast Castle, July 22.
Duty on coals entering Lond. reded. to 6s.
Catholic rent, £1,052 7s. 6d.
Loan of £800,000 contracted for the Greeks in England.
Valpy's editions of the Delphin Classics.
Sect of Bryanites appear at Millbrook.
Lord Byron's voyage to the Sandwich Islands, in H. M. S. Blonde (till 1825.)
Capt. Parry's third voyage till 1824 (1819.)
Galvanism applied to the preservation of the copper sheathing of ships by Sir Humphrey Davy.
Wright's patent for pin-making.
Mr. Macintosh's patent for making waterproof cloth.
From the population returns of Ireland, lately published, it appears, that the average population of that country is 365 to the square mile, while that of England is but 210, and of Scotland 86.
(The country enjoyed much prosperity this year, as well as in 1823. It was stated at the time that "even country gentlemen, the most querulous of all classes, the least accustomed to suffer, and the most incapable of struggling with difficulties when difficulties present themselves, could no longer complain." The average price of wheat, it must be observed, was 62s. per quarter. In 1822 it was only 43s.)
Deaths: Mrs. Hartley, actress; Rev. John Smith, in prison, "under an illegal sentence of death;" Miss Sophia Lee; Sir Thomas Maitland, at Malta.

1825 Mr. Canning announces it to be the intention of government to recognise the separate independence of the new states in South America, Jan. 1.
Suicide of colonel Stanhope at Earl Mansfield's house, Jan. 7.
Parliament assembles, Feb. 3.
Warm debates respecting the Irish Catholic Association, arising from Mr. Goulbourn's motion for inquiry, Feb.
Amelioration of the penal code commenced by Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Brougham.
Burdett's motion for catholic emancipation passed in the Commons by a majority of 273 to 238. Motion made in the Lords—lost.
Convention with Russia respecting boundaries in north-west of America, Feb. 28.
The last contract for lotteries, Feb. 28.
Unitarian bill again rejected.
Huskisson's agitation for the abrogation of Mr. Hume's act repealing both statute and common law against combination of workmen.
Huskisson's bill becomes law, March.
Anti-corn law agitation.
Destruction of the Kent East Indiaman in the Bay of Biscay by fire, March 1.
Violent assault on Mr. Judge, editor of the Cheltenham Journal, by colonel Berkeley, March 15.
Sumptuous public dinner to Mr. Brougham at Edinburgh, April 5.
Four Canadian chiefs appear before the king, April.
Treaty of amity, &c. with Colombia, Ap. 18.
Suicide of Mr. Tomlinson, engraver, near Paris, May.
Sale of Boswell's library finished, June 3.
First dinner of the promoters of a new (the London) University, June 4; Mr. Brougham, chairman.
Regulation of the coinage, June 14.
Equalization of the standards of weights and measures throughout the kingdom.
First stone of New London bridge laid, June 15.
Menai Strait chain suspension bridge com.
Superstition in Suffolk; "ducking" of Isaac Stebbings (a reputed wizard), aged 67, at Wickham-keith, July 9.
The "levellers" (a band of house demolishers) in Dublin discovered.
Wombwell's barbarous lion-fights at Warwick; 3 guineas a seat demanded, July.
Expulsion of Mr. Josephs from the Stock Exchange, for improper conduct in connection with the "Lower Rhine Steam Navigation Company," August.
Sadler, junior, æronaut, falls from his balloon and is killed.
Franklin and Lyon's arctic expedition.
Buckingham Palace pulled down (1703.)
Loss of life at Portsmouth on the occasion of the launch of H. M. ship the Princess Charlotte, Sep. 14.
Convention of commerce with the Hanseatic cities signed by Mr. Canning, Sep. 20.
Proclamation enforcing the foreign enlistment act (against the Greeks), and prohibiting the exportation of military stores, &c. Sep. 30.
This year is celebrated for the formation of a large number of railway and other companies.
Court-martial on capts. Parry and Hoppner respecting the loss of the "Fury," Oct.; they are honourably acquitted.

1825 Destructive fires at Miramichi; immense loss of life, Oct. 7.
Treaty with Brazil for the suppression of the slave trade, Oct. 18.
Convention with the African sovereigns for the transfer of Sierra Leone, Sep. 24.
Defeats of the Burmese near Prome, by gen. Campbell, Dec. 1, 2, 5.
Correspondence between M. Rodios (sec. to Grk. prov. govt.) and Mr. Canning, from August to December.
"Bubble Companies" in Eng. and Ireld.
Commercial panic in London, Dec. 8.
Act for putting down the Catholic Association of Ireland, Dec. 5.
One-pound and two-pound Bank of Eng. notes issued (for a limited time), Dec. 16.
Siege of Bhurtpore commenced, Dec. 23.
New Catholic Association formed, Dec.
Badnall's silk-throwing and silk-winding patent machine.
Wright's patent crane invented.
Royal Society of Literature founded.
Brewster's meteorological observations at Leith (also in 1826.)
Finlayson's wood pavement in London.
Wm. Cobbett, politics, social economy, &c. (d. 1835); Charles Lamb (1775-1834); Lord Byron (1788-1824); P. B. Shelley (d. 1822), poems, flourish.
Deaths: Dr. Alexander Tilloch, originator of the Philos. Magazine in June, 1817; H. Fuseli, M.A., R.A.; Dr. Abr. Rees.

1826 Assimilation of the Irish to the English currency, Jan. 1.
Treaty of navigation with France, Jan. 26.
Parliament assembles. Feb. 2.
First charter for Lond. University, Feb. 11.
Discussions on the "Small Note" issue.
Restrictions on the bank charter, Feb. 17.
Alien registration act passed (7 Geo. IV.)
Visit of the duke of Wellington to St. Petersburg, Feb.
Arrival of the "Enterprize" steam vessel —the first that has navigated to the Cape of Good Hope, after 57 days' sail, Feb.
Anti-slavery agitation in and out of the house; numerous petitions are presented: also petitions against the corn laws.
Petition for "aid" from the merchants of the city of London, Feb. 23.
Abduction of Miss Turner from Manchester by Edw. Gibbon Wakefield, Mar. 7.
[In 1827 the marriage (a Gretna-green one) was annulled by parliament; and Wakefield was sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment in Newgate.]
Exhibition of one of the king of Ava's state carriages in London.
Discovery of queen Elizabeth's translation of "Boetius de Consolatione," &c. by Mr. Lemon.
Confidence in the mercantile affairs restrd.
Visit of the "son of the Satellite of the Holy Alliance," prince Metternich.
The magistrates of Edinburgh seek to deprive the professors in the university of the power of framing bye-laws, &c.
["We should like to know," says a writer of the time, "how fig-sellers and slop-dealers are to decide such matters as the discipline and course of studies for a college."]

1826 Astorga library in Edinburgh (8,000 vols.)
Mr. Hume denounces (in parliament) the court of Chancery as a curse to the country, April.
Itinerating lending libraries (originated by Mr. S. Brown, East Lothian), begin to extend.
University College, London, fndd., Ap. 30.
Treaty of navigation with Sweden, May 19.
Importation of Foreign silks, subject to duty, from June 5.
Thames tunnel begun; and the Birmingham and Liverpool canal commenced.
Lotteries suppressed by act of parlt. Oct. 18.
Election of a new parliament, July 25.
[It assembled Nov. 15.]
Convention with the U. S. of America for indemnities to American subjects injured by the recent war, Nov. 13.
Treaty with Brazil agt. slave trade, Nov. 23.
Departure of the first draft of auxiliary troops for Portugal, Dec. 17.
Disgraceful disclosures respecting recently-formed Joint-stock Companies.
Col. L. Stanhope protests before a special court at the East India House against the waste of 1 million guineas a-month on the Burmese war, while the mechanics of England were in a state of starvation.
British, Irish, and Colonial Silk Co. formd.
English capitalists in the county Antrim.
["Capital and enterprise are alone required to bring to light the vast resources of Ireland."]
Project for reclaiming Morecambe Bay.
Typhus fever rages in Dublin.
Distress throughout the kingdom.
The population of London is given as the third in a list of the one hundred most populous cities in the world, published in the Cassel Almanac, viz.—Jeddo, 1,680,000; Pekin, 1,500,000; London, 1,274,000.
The nutritive properties of oil cake first made generally known.
Tully's achromatic telescope—"the largest and most perfect yet made in England."
Robertson's new "Float" at Glasgow.
Plunkett's Irish church rate act.
["A fruitless labour, and unworthy of the fame of its author."—*G. L. Smyth.*]
Buckingham Palace rebuilt (£700,000.)
Since 1816 English capitalists have lent to foreign governments £104,000,000. Recently £10,000,000 were raised in London for Russia.
["A great army will also obtain credit as well as a great mercantile firm. Everything depends, in these cases, on the idea of stability. If *power* be well ascertained, and at all likely to endure, the *sordid*, the timorous, and the base, will always administer to its purposes, and bow to it."—*Sir De Lacy Evans.*]
Bhurtpore stormed and taken by the English under Lord Combermere, Jan. 18.
Victory of Sir. A. Campbell over the Burmese near Malloun, Jan. 20.
Peace of Yadaboo between the Burmese and the English E. I. Co., Feb. 24; the former agree to pay £1,000,000, and to surrender much territory.

1826 Treaty between the king of Siam and the English E. I. Co., May 15.
The Ashantees defeated, August 7.
Faraday's and Dalton's observations on meteorology, in *Phil. Trans.*
Wesleyan liturgies in use.
The Liverpool and Manchester Railway commenced.
Deaths: Dr. D. Bogue; Dr. Dobree; Lindley Murray; Carl Maria Von Weber, in London; Flaxman, the sculptor.
1827 Death of the duke of York, Jan. 5.
Wellington succeeds as commander-in-chief.
The evidence of Richard Carlisle refused at the Old Bailey, London, Jan. 13.
Strenuous opposition to the idea that marriage is a religious rite, by the "Free-thinking Christians," on the occasion of Dr. Sprey, of Marylebone, refusing to perform the marriage ceremony for two persons of that sect.
[The ceremony was subsequently perfrmd.]
Meeting of parliament, Feb. 8.
Shock of earthquake at Carnarvon, Fb. 10.
Grant of £9,000 a-year *additional* to the income of the duke of Clarence.
[Mr. Hume protested against this grant, which would, he said, support 1,200 persons a-year, as "profligate and unnecessary."]
Paralysis of Lord Liverpool, Feb. 17.
Prosecution of Richard Lalor Sheil for uttering seditious language, Feb. 20.
Mr. Peel continues his "unostentatious improvements of the criminal law, out of office as in office."
[He obtained leave to bring in a bill for its amendment on Feb. 22.]
Canning's resolutions on the corn laws, March 1; Peel opposes them. A bill is brought in, which passes the Commons, April 12.
Burdett's motion for catholic relief lost by a majority of 276 against 272, March 6.
The Wakefield abduction case;—trial and conviction of Edward Gibbon Wakefield for carrying off Miss Turner, March 28.
Discovery of unfortunate defects in several of the new steam-vessels intended for service in Greece.
Mr. John Orchard, jun., of Exeter, hanged for forgery, March.
Capt. Parry's unsuccessful Arctic expedition in the Hecla, March 25—Oct. 6.
Outrage in Abergavenny upon an old woman (Mary Nicholas) who sustained the character of a witch, March.
Canning, first lord of the treasury, Ap. 10.
Resignatn. of Wellington and Peel, Ap. 11.
Duke of Clarence, lord high admir., Ap. 17.
Sir J. Copley created Lord Lyndhurst, and appointed lord chancellor, April 20.
New peers: Lord Plunkett, Lord Goderich, and Lord Tenterden.
Shakspearian jubilee at Stratford, Ap. 23.
Foundation-stone of the London University laid by the duke of Sussex, April 30.
Mr. Canning, chanc. of exchequer, Ap. 30.
Zoological Gardens of London opened, Ap.
First stone of St. Katharine's Docks, London, laid, May 3.
1827 Mr. Canning coalesces with the whigs, and Sir F. Burdett and Mr. Brougham side with the ministry, May.
The ministry withdraw the corn bill from the House of Lords.
Accident at the Thames tunnel, May 18.
Murder of Maria Marten by William Corder, May 18.
[Corder was executed August 11, 1828.]
Riots in Norwich by weavers, June 8.
Benefit of Clergy wholly repealed, June (1274.)
Unitarian marriage act passed, June 26.
Stamp duty on playing cards reduced from 2s. 6d. to 1s. per pack.
The Bank of England discounts bills at 4 per cent., July 5.
Act for improving the criminal code.
The Russian Mediterranean fleet call at Portsmouth, July 9.
Cruelty to animals act extended.
Cocking, the æronaut, killed, July 24; his parachute having collapsed.
Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge founded.
London Colloseum built, Regent's Park.
A horse condemned to death by an Aylesbury (inquest) jury; the animal being guilty of not stopping when his master fell under the wheels of his cart, Aug. 7.
Death of George Canning, Aug. 8. (b. 1770) at Chiswick, in the same house in which Mr. Fox had died.
The Goderich administration, Aug. 17.
The duke of Wellington is again commander-in-chief.
Launch of the George the IV., a first-rate, 120 guns, at Chatham, September 11.
Arrival of captain Parry and Dr. Richardson at Liverpool, from N. York, Sep. 26.
Battle of Navarino, Oct. 20. (See Turkey.)
Trial for blasphemy; conviction of the Rev. Robert Taylor, Oct. 24.
First telegraphic communication from Holyhead to Liverpool—128 miles in 5 minutes, November 5.
Bow-bells, Cheapside, first rung, Dec. 6, since the interdict pronounced against them in the summer of 1826.
Mr. Davis Gilbert, president of the Royal Society, Nov. 30.
Eneas M'Donnell found guilty of a libel on archdeacon Trench, Dec. 10.
Thirteen new baronets created, Dec. 19.
Don Miguel arrives in London, Dec. 30.
Crawford's embassy to the court of Ava.
Slate billiard-tables first introduced.
Agricultural seminary at Temple-Moyle, near Londonderry, Ireland, founded.
The Glo'ster and Berkeley canal finished.
Ledsam and Jones's patent (Birmingham) for making nails by machinery.
Gurney's second patent (first in 1825) for working a steam carriage on a common road—made like a stage-coach.
Deaths: Dr. John Mason Good; Dr. Jones, lexicographer; W. Mitford, hist.; Dr. Kitchener; Dr. Tomline, &c.
1828 Second irruption at the Thames tunnel; six workmen drowned, Jan. 12.
The Wellington administration, Jan. 25.
Parliament meets, Jan. 29.

1828 The British Catholic Association petition for a repeal of the test act, Jan.
Attack of Sir Thomas Staines upon Carabusa, Jan. 31.
Don Miguel leaves England, Feb. 9.
£1,000 realized at a ball in the Guildhall, London, for Spanish and Italian refugees, Feb. 13.
Ld. Hill commander of the forces, the duke of Wellington having resigned, Feb. 15.
Fall of the New Brunswick theatre, Well Close Square, London; 10 persons killed, Feb. 28.
51 persons drowned at Manchester on the occasion of the launch of a vessel at the Wharf, Feb. 29.
Marquess of Anglesea, lord-lieut. of Ireland, March 1 (appointed Feb. 27).
Baptized Jews made eligible to the freedom of the city of London, March 4.
[A "standing order" since 1785 had forbidden them the privilege.]
The criminal code, &c.; Brougham's motion of inquiry into the state of the law. Commission of inquiry appntd., Mar. 21.
Repeal of the test act, April 28.
Dissenters' affirmation act.
The shipping regulation bill opposed by Sir H. Parnell, because it would increase the charge of emigration from 40s. to £6 or £7. It passes into a law. Much agitation of the shipowners against the act.
Mutiny act, March 21.
Lord John Russell's motion for the repeal of the test act of Charles II.
[Peel, Palmerston, and Huskisson opposed it.]
The test act repealed, April 28.
License of dice makers regulated, May 9.
Branch banks established.
The country bankers oppose the proposal to establish branches of the Bank of England, May.
The British troops return from Madrid.
Resignation of Lords Dudley and Palmerston, and Messrs. Huskisson, Grant, and Lamb, May 30.
The new London corn exchange opened, June 24.
Convention with Spain; the latter agrees to pay £900,000 in satisfaction of the claims of British merchants, June 26.
Suicide of Mr. Montgomery, July 4, on the morning appointed for his execution for forgery.
Mr. Long Wellesley Pole deprived of the guardianship of his children.
Mr. O'Connell elected for Clare, July 5.
Sliding scale duties on corn, July 15.
Repeal of the act on the discovery of longitude at sea, July 15.
Disinterment of the body of John Hampden, July 21, for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of his death (June 24, 1643).
Re-assembling of the Catholic Association, July 26.
Distress and consequent riots in Ireland.
Lord high admiralship resigned by the duke of Clarence, Aug. 12.
Peel's digest of the criminal laws passed.
Unpopularity of the Wellington administration.

1828 "Cumberland" orange clubs instituted in Ireland, Aug. 23.
Committal of the hon. Augustus Yelverton, in Dublin, for treasonable speeches, Aug.
Great church and state meeting on Penenden heath, in Kent, Oct. 24; the "no popery" cry renewed.
First Brunswick club at Maidstone, Sp. 18.
London university opened; professor Bell reads the introductory lecture, Oct. 1.
Three native merchants of Bombay take shares in the London university.
Opening of St. Katharine docks, London, Oct. 25.
Joseph Hunton executed in London for forgery, Dec. 8.
The queen of Portugal is received at Windsor Castle by the king, Dec. 22.
Stevens's steam paddles introduced.
Ports open to foreign grain at a nominal duty—the price having reached its maximum height.
4,900,000 uncultivated acres in Ireland at this time.
Swan River colony founded.
Association of Civil Engineers instituted.
The accordion first introduced into Engld.
Davis's patent method of boiling sugar.
W. Etty elected R.A. in the room of the late Mr. Flaxman.
500 schools in the Highlands of Scotland, affording education to 25,000 children.
Capt. Rock's letters to George IV. pub.
800,000 children under education in Ireld.
Swedenborgian liturgy first published.
Strachan's patent for manufacturing alum.
Abolition of the Irish Linen board.
Telford's proposed improvements in the London Water-works.
The Orangemen of the north of Ireland act insultingly towards their catholic fellow-subjects.
["The unarmed processions of the catholics have been put an end to by the exertions of the Catholic Association, in consequence of a proclamation of the lord-lieutenant; and the people were never more peaceable, though every means has been employed to arouse them to violations of the law by the enraged Orangemen. This party holds meetings openly, Its adherents parade with arms in their hands, and threaten and insult their catholic fellow-subjects with impunity. It is the partiality of government which is so injurious."]
Deaths: Margt. Nicholson, May 17; hon. Mrs. Damer; Dugald Stewart; Sir Jas. Edwd. Smith, F.R.S.; lieut.-col. Dixon Denham, at Sierre Leone; earl of Liverpool; Dr. Wollaston.

1829 Agitation in Liverpool and other towns against the East India monopoly, Jan.-Feb., March, &c.
York Minster burnt—set on fire by Jonathan Martin, Feb. 2.
[Martin was convicted March 31, and sent to a lunatic asylum.]
Execution of *Burke*, the notorious murderer, at Edinburgh, Feb. (1831.)
[He sold his victims (whose bodies presented no marks of violence) for dissection.]

1829 Peel resigns his seat for Oxford, Feb. 4.
[Sir Robert Inglis was elected in his place, Feb. 28.]
Meeting of parliament, Feb. 5.
The Catholic Association votes its own dissolution, Feb. 12.
Earl Dalhousie appointed to the command in India, Feb. 25.
Dangerous association suppression act passed, March 5.
Duke of Northumberland, Irish viceroy, March 6.
Duel between the duke of Wellington and the earl of Winchelsea, March 21.
Marine and military mutiny acts, Mar. 23.
Act for the government of W. Australia.
Catholic emancipation act, April 13.
["The long-delayed, but ever memorable act of Roman Catholic emancipation."]
General distress throughout Engld.; hence Riots in the manufacturing districts; and Riots in Spitalfields, London, April, May.
Captain Ross's arctic expedition (till 1833), May 23.
Imprisonment for debt for less than £20 on Mense process abolished in Ireld., Ju. 4.
Friendly Societies act passed, June 19.
Attack on Mr. Gurney's steam carriage on its trial journey to Bath, July 28.
King's College, London, founded.
[The govt. granted a site for 1,000 years.]
The London Athenæum Club-house erected, where Carlton Palace formerly stood.
New Post Office, London, opened, Sep. 23.
The new (present) system of police introduced by the Cheshire magistracy.
The metropolitan police corps first established, Sep. 29.
The evidence of quakers and Moravians by affirmation in criminal cases first made legal (1838.)
Demolition of Exeter 'Change.
Political panic in London, Nov. 5.
[The London lord mayor's show was not held this year.]
Thos. Maynard executd. for forgery, Dec. 31.
[The last infliction of capital punishment at the Old Bailey, London, for the crime of forgery.]
Dr. Brown, of Glasgow, discovers a new disease—rather common to literary persons, "a relaxed weariedness," &c. He cures it by leeching.
Surgeon Jerrard's "Revolvable Bed."
Professor Airy's experiments on the pendulum in the Cornish mines.
Deaths: George Dawe, R.A., soon after his return from Russia, where, it is said, he realized £100,000; Sir Humphrey Davy; Barry St. Leger; Shield, the composer; Speaker Abbott.

1830 Business of the Irish customs transferred from Dublin to London, Jan. 6.
Meetings for the reform of the criminal laws in London and elsewhere.
R. Landersails for Africa from Portsmouth, in the Alert, Jan. 11.
Royal patent for the exclusive printing of Bibles, Jan. 21, to extend to 1860.
M. A. Shee, pres. Royal Academy, Jan. 25.
The "New Monthly Magazine" for Feb., 1830, states—"the intelligence from the French capital seems to show that *there is a hush in politics.*"

1830 Parliament opens, Feb. 4.
Prosecution of Mr. Alexander, editor of the "Morning Chronicle," for "libels" on the duke of Wellington, Feb. 10.
The "Society of the Friends of Ireland," suppressed by proclamation, April 24.
Great metropolitan reform meeting, March; a "Political Union" determined upon; Mr. O'Connell in the chair.
4 per cent bank annuities, reduced May 3.
Bill for Jewish emancipation, lost May 17.
Gurney's steam carriage still excites attntn.
Food riot at Limerick: loss of life, June 15.
George IV. dies at Windsor, June 26.
[The disease of the king was satisfactorily discovered by his late majesty's physicians *after* his death. King's age 68.]
William IV. (brother) succeeds.
Civil list settled at £510,000.
Annual revenue, about £50,056,966.
Forgeries (amendment) act, July 23.
Parliament dissolved, July 24.
Opening of Manchester and Liverpool railway, Sep. 15; Mr. Huskisson, M.P. killed.
Incendiary fires throughout England.
Act for draining bogs in Ireland.
Duty paid on 1,100,000,000 bricks.
Duty on coals entering London abolished.
[Dr. Buckland states that "he has always looked upon the waste of coals arising from the regulations established at the coal mines as a *national calamity;* and it appeared to him, that we were wasting unnecessarily, that which it was the duty of the nation to preserve for the use of posterity." Mr. Bailey is of opinion that the Durham coal mines will be exhausted in 200 years. But adding all the sources of coal together, it is reasonably concluded, that an abundant supply for 2000 years may be calculated upon.]
The duke of Brunswick takes refuge in England, "the late sovereign of which he so outrageously insulted," for giving a constitution to his people.
O'Connell's renewed agitation; he now demands "Repeal of the Union," Oct.
825,804 slaves in the English colonies.
Population of Gr. Britain, about 23,000,000.
Mr. George Pocoke's patented globes for geographical and astronomical purposes.
Earl Stanhope's calculating machinery.
Pritchard's diamond microscopes.
Disputes at Canton between the English factors and the Chinese.
Opposition to tithes in Ireland.
General demands for reform.
Public meetings in London, against the expense of the new police.
Parliament opened by the king, Nov. 2.
Wellington is opposed to "progress;" he declares that reform is not needed.
Defeat of the ministry on the civil list; they go out of office, Nov. 16.
The Grey administration, Nov. 22.
The principle of reducing the taxes is begun to be carried out by Lord Althorp, the chancellor of the exchequer.
Sist, a lunatic, contemplates the assassination of the duke of Wellington, Dec. 8.

1830 Circulation of Bank of Engd., £20,020,000.
Trevor's resolution against Cobbet's Register, Dec. 24; withdrawn.
The admiralty court of Scotland abolished.
Regency bill contingent on the accession of the next heir while a minor, Dec. 23.
Marquis Anglesea, Irish viceroy, Dec. 23.
Steam communication with India; Mr. Waghorn returns to London Dec. 12, and describes the journey as practicable,—to reach Bombay, *via* Egypt and the Red Sea, in 45 days.
The crucifix and other religious emblems, said to be popish, begin to be introduced into many Anglican churches.
Deaths: Sir Thomas Lawrence, R. A.; John Parke, musician; Wm. Hazlitt.
1831 Comet discovered by Mr. John Herepath, at Crawford, Jan. 7.
Mr. Carlile tried for a libel, convicted, fined £200, and to be imprisoned 2 years, Jan. 10.
Arrest of Messrs. O'Connell, Reynolds, Barrett, Steele and Lawless, on a charge of conspiracy to evade the laws, Jan. 18.
ssembling of parliament, Feb. 3.
aniel O'Connell and the other traversers plead guilty to a charge of violating a proclamation, Feb. 12.
he Reform bill introduced by Lord John Russell, into the commons, March 1.
he offices of postmaster-general of England and Ireland united, March 11.
linisters defeated on the Reform bill, March 21; by a majority of one.
linisters defeated on general Gascoyne's amendment, April 20.
erious disturbances in Ireland; vice-royal proclamations, &c.
iots in the forest of Dean, June 8; the peasantry destroy 50 miles of fence and wall.
ev. Robt. Taylor convicted of blasphemy, heavily fined and sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment, July 6.
illiam Cobbet tried for a seditious libel; the jury did not agree, July 7.
ew parliament assembles, June 14.
60,000 subscribed for Irish relief.
5 persons killed at Newtownbarry, Ireland, by a body of yeomanry, June 18.
ondon bridge opened by the king, Augt. 1. Its erection cost £506,000.]
ct of provision for the queen, August 2.
oss of the Rothesay Castle, August 17.
County Lord-lieutenants first appointed in Ireland, August 23.
oronation of the king and queen, Sep. 9.
he Lords reject the "Reform bill," Oct. 7, by a majority of 41. Hence riots at Derby and Nottingham; lives lost, Oct. 8.
rish arms bill passed October 15.
Public works, Ireland; £500,000 exchequer bills to be issued, by act, Oct. 15.
he "unknown tongues" at Mr. Irving's chapel, London, first uttered, Oct. 16.
ct to establish a court of bankruptcy, Oct. 20. Bankruptcy laws enacted.
Laws respecting bankrupts, were passed in England in 1543, 1560, 1602, 1706, 1780, and 1812.]
he cholera morbus in England; its first appearance at Sunderland, Oct. 26.
he Bristol riots occasioned by the visit of the recorder, Sir Charles Wetherell Oct. 29.
1831 New ministerial reform bill introduced int the commons by Lord J. Russell, Dec. 1
Execution of *Bishop* and *Williams*, th murderers, Dec. 5, who had pursued th same course of crime, and for the sam purposes as Burke (1829.)
Drake's patent process of tanning.
Deaths: Mrs. Siddons, actress; W. Rosco historian.
1832 First appearance of cholera at Edinburgh Feb. 6.
The cholera in London, Feb. 14.
Cholera prevention act, Feb. 20.
Third reading of the Reform bill carrie in commns. Feb. 22, by a majority of 10
The cholera appears in Dublin, March 3.
Launch of the Vernon frigate (the large ever built in Eng.) at Woolwich, May
Unmutilated-reform-bill meeting at Bi mingham, May 7.
Defeat of ministers on Lord Lyndhurs motion for postponing the disfranchis ment clauses.
The Lords' opposition to the Reform b leads to a dissolution of the ministry:—
Resignation of Earl Grey, May 9.
Meetings expressive of confidence in t ministry.
Wellington fails in forming a ministry.
Public meetings throughout the coun in favour of reform.
The Grey ministry restored, May 18.
The king grants them power to create new batch of peers.
Assize of bread first in Ireland, by act parliament, May 23.
Assault on duke of Wellington, June 18
Collins's assault on the king at Ascot rac June 19.
Freedom of the city of London voted Lords Grey and Althorp, July 11.
£15,000 voted for a National Picture G lery on a motion by Mr. Spring Ri July 23.
Alexander Somerville flogged by orde major Wyndham, for expressing politi opinions.
Executn. of four of the Bristol rioters (183
The Reform bills for England, Scotla and Ireland, are eventually passe English June 7, Scotch July 17, and I August 7.
Laws regulating schools of anatomy, Au
Custom-house, Dublin, burnt, August
Tithe composition (Ireland) act, Aug. 1
Attwood and Cobbet's discussion on best means of relieving the public d tress, August 29.
Tithe affrays in Ireland; lives lost, Sep.
Sir Thomas Denman appointed lord ch justice, Nov. 6.
Parliament dissolved, Dec. 3.
Surrey Zoological Gardens opened; als
Dublin Zoological Gardens in Phœ Park.
St. James's Bazaar, London, built by M Crockford,
Morse fully develops and applies the pow of electro-magnetism for telegraphic pu poses.

1832 Deaths: Dr. Bell, Crabbe the poet, Clementi the composer, Jeremy Bentham, Sir Walter Scott, Sep. 21; Thomas Hardy, Lord Tenterden.
1833 Opening of parliament, Jan. 29.
Ship Hibernia burnt; 150 lives lost, Feb. 5.
The Rev. Mr. Irving condemned as a heretic by the Scottish presbytery of Annan, March 13.
[He was excluded from the General Assembly, May 2, 1832.]
Act for suppressing disturbances in Ireland, April 2.
The affirmation of quakers returned to parliament admitted by the House, Feb. 14; Mr. Pease takes his seat.
"Irish Volunteers' Association" suppressed, April 12.
Day of thanksgiving for the mitigation or removal of the cholera, April 14.
Agitation for the repeal of the window tax.
Duel between Sir John W. Jeffcott and Dr. Hennis; the latter mortally wounded, May 10.
Conviction of Lord Teynham for conspiracy to defraud, May 11.
Coldbath fields public meeting dispersed, May 13; Cully, a policeman, killed.
Dinner to Daniel O'Connell at the Eyre Arms, St. John's Wood, May 16.
Inquest on Robert Cully, May 21; verdict —"justifiable homicide;" grt. sensation.
Verdict quashed by court of King's Bench, and £100 offered for apprehension of the murderers, May 30.
Dramatic authors' protection act, June 10.
Advertisement duty reduced from 3s. 6d. to 1s. 6d. for England, and from 2s. 6d. to 1s. for Ireland, June 28.
Petitions in favour of Jewish emancipation, for the removal of Smithfield market, &c.
Hungerford market, Lond., opened, Jul. 3.
Shock of earthq. at Nottingham, Jul. 13.
Part of the Dublin Custom-house burnt, August 9.
Irish Church temporalities acts, Aug. 14.
[According to Lord Althorp's statement, made on Feb. 14, the protestant establishment of Catholic Ireland numbered 4 archbishops and 18 bishops, deriving a gross revenue of £150,000; the deans and chapters drew £23,600 (of which the necessary expenditure exhausted no less than £21,400); the other benefices (1401 in all) derived an income of £600,000.]
Abolition of 2 abprics. and 10 bishoprics.
Assessed taxes act, Aug. 14.
Loan of £1,000,000 to Irish clergy.
[Loan remitted in 1838.]
Quakers', Moravians', and Separatists' affirmation acts, Aug. 28.
British shipping encourgmnt. act, Aug. 28.
The commercial part of the East India Company's charter revoked, Aug. 28.
Act for the abolition of slavery in the British colonies, August 28; £20,000 voted to the planters.
Renewal of the charter of the Bank of England, August 29—to 1854.
Establishment of a day mail to France.
Committee appointed by parliament for the revision of the penal code.
1833 Limitation of the hours of labour of minors in cotton mills to 10 hours p. day, Aug 29.
Loss of the Amphitrite convict ship; only 3 out of 131 saved, Aug. 31.
Marquis Wellesley, Irish viceroy, Sep. 26.
Return of captain Ross (to Hull), Oct. 18.
The "Penny Magazine," issued by the Society for Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, begun.
[From this time the rapid increase of periodical literature has been amazing.]
Departure of Sir John Herschel on an astronomical expedition to the Cape of Good Hope, Nov. 18.
Number of power-looms in England and Scotland—100,000.
Number of hand-looms—250,000.
["A very good *hand weaver*, 25 or 30 years of age, will weave 2 pieces of 9-8th shirtings per week, each 24 yards long, containing 100 shots of weft in one inch, the reed of the cloth being a 44 Bolton count, and the warp and weft 40 hanks to the pound. In 1823 a *steam-loom weaver*, 15 years of age, attending two looms, could weave 7 similar pieces in a week. In 1826 a *steam-loom weaver*, 15 years of age, attending two looms, could weave 12 similar pieces in a week; some could weave 15 pieces. In 1833 a *steam-loom weaver*, from 15 to 20 years of age, assisted by a girl about 12 years of age, attending to four looms, can weave EIGHTEEN SIMILAR PIECES in a week; some can weave TWENTY PIECES."—*Baines*. Notwithstanding the wonderful increase in the number of power-looms, it is extraordinary that the number of hand-looms are not diminished, but seem rather to have increased.]
Invention of Mr. Grant for making biscuits by machinery.
Confession of the Faith of English Independents—published by Congreg. Union.
Duty on soap reduced to 1½d. per pound.
Deaths: Mr. Sotheby; Hannah More; Kean the actor; Charles Dibdin, poet; Biddles the miser, leaving £1,000,000 sterling—(he had lived on 6d. a-day); O'Keefe the dramatist; Rev. Rowland Hill; Dr. Babington; Sir John Malcolm; W. Wilberforce; Sir John Stevenson, musician.
1834 Shock of earthquake at Chichester, Jan. 23.
Great meeting at the Crown and Anchor, Strand, London, against the corn-laws, colonel Thompson in the chair, Jan. 30.
Captain Wathen (15th hussars) tried by court-martial at Cork, and acquitted, Feb. 1; col. Lord Brudenell removed from the command by his majesty.
Proprietors of the "True Sun" convicted of two seditious libels, Feb. 6.
Trades' Unions cause disturbances.
Artists' College proposed, Feb. 15.
Statistical Society of Lond. formed, Mar. 15.
Strike of 3,000 weavers at Leeds, Mar. 18.
Wellington chancellor of Oxford, Mar. 30.
Sentence of transportation against six Dorsetshire labourers, for being members of illegal societies, viz. Trades' Union, Ap. 17.
Procession of 30,000 Trades' Unionists to

Whitehall, with a petition on behalf of the Dorchester convicts, April 21.
1834 Treaty, London with France, Spain, and Portugal, for the expulsion of Dons Carlos and Miguel, April 22.
Birmingham Political Union dissolved, May 10.
Faction fight near Tralee, 45 killed and drowned, June 24.
Resignation of Earl Grey, July 9.
The Melbourne administration, July 17.
Lord Napier violates the etiquette required by the Chinese customs at Canton, and thereby provokes hostilities, July 16.
Chimney Sweepers' act, July 25.
Act against lotteries, July 25; that at Glasgow this year to be the last.
Final Abolition of Slavery in the British Colonies, Aug. 1.
[A sum of £20,000,000 was voted by parliament as indemnity to the slave owners.]
Bank notes a legal tender for sums above £5, Aug. 1.
Stamp duty on almanacks abold., Aug. 13.
Poor-law amendment act, Aug. 14.
Numerous fires (incendiary) throughout the country; great agitation and distress.
Irish church temporalities amendment act, Aug. 15.
South Australian incorporation act, Aug. 15.
Halfpenny church rate refused at Manchester.
Shock of earthquake at Portsmouth, Sep. 3.
Failure of Mr. Raikes, gov. Bank of England, Oct. 1.
Lord Napier dies at Macao, Oct. 11.
Houses of parliament burned, Oct. 16.
[The tallies and counters hitherto in use in the exchequer office, being no longer required, those primitive instruments of receipts and computation were removed to the cellars of the Houses of Parliament, and placed in the flues to be consumed. At six o'clock on Thursday, the 16th October, the burning began, for there were several cart loads of them, but the flues becoming overheated, a terrific fire burst out at half-past six in the evening, which in a few hours destroyed the building.]
Dissolution of the Melbourne administration, Nov. 13.
Wellington in office till Sir R. Peel returns from Italy, Nov. 14.
Death of the duke of Gloucester, Nov. 30.
Disturbances in Lower Canada, on account of the unpopularity of the legislative council; public meetings are held.
The legislative assembly pass seventy resolutions against Lord Aylmer, governor.
Stanley's and Aylmer's despatches condemned.
60,000 retailers of beer in England.
Troubles in Africa with the Caffres.
Sir Robert Peel, premier, Dec. 10.
Earl of Haddington, Irish viceroy, Dec. 29.
Parliament dissolved, Dec. 30.
Deaths: Rd. Lander, at Fernando Po; Mrs. Cromwell, great-great-granddaughter of Oliver Cromwell, and the last of the family, at Cheshunt, Feb. 26, aged 90; Lord Teignmouth; Stothard, the painter; Dr. Doyle; S. T. Coleridge; Gen. Sir John Doyle; Earl Spencer; Archibald Hamilton Rowan; Thomas Pringle; Rev. Edwd. Irving, &c.
1835 Great excitement during the elections, Jan.
Law-suit and subsequent personal rencontre between O'Gorman Mahon and Mr. Wigley, Feb. 9.
The question of sheriffs' liabilities to direct the execution of condemned criminals in the court of King's Bench; Gibbs Crawford Antrobus, Esq., sheriff of Chester, who had declined giving directions for the execution of the murderers of Mr. Hyde of Ashton, since their conviction on Nov. 6, is tried and acquitted, Feb. 13.
Mr. Abercromby, speaker of the House of Commons, Feb. 19.
Parliament opened by the king, Feb. 24.
Bribery at the Cambridge election; professor Henslow prosecutes before Lord Abinger, March 19, 20.
Reform dinner to Ld. John Russell, Mar. 28.
Lord John Russell's successful motion for appropriating the surplus of the Irish church revenues to the general education of all Christians in that country, Ap. 4, 7.
[This question of the Irish church forced Peel and Wellington out of office.]
Resignation of ministers, April 8.
Alex. Baring created Baron Ashburton, April 10.
Restortn. of the Melbourne cabinet, Ap. 18.
Lord John Russell defeated for South Devonshire, is returned for Stroud.
Lord Normanby, Irish viceroy, April 23.
Duel between Lord Alvanley and Maurice O'Connell; neither party injured, May 4.
South Australian Co.'s amendment act.
Unsuccessful attempt in convocation to make admission to Oxford university more easy of attainment, by substituting a declaration instead of subscription, May 20 (57 for, 459 against the proposal.)
Reform Association formed.
Election riot in Wolverhampton.
Prince Jamehodeen, son of Tippoo Saib, visits England.
Foreign enlistment bill, in favour of the queen of Spain, suspended, May 9.
Disturbances in opposition to certain objectionable clauses of the Poor Law amendment bill, at Great Bucham, Norfolk.
Lord Morpeth's (the governmental) measure for Irish church reform, July; including, among other important points, the long-contested and celebrated "Appropriation Clause," lost.
Return of Lord Wm. Bentinck, July 14.
Agitation agt. stamp duties on newspapers commenced;
Great meeting in London, Ld. Brougham in the chair, July 18.
Meetings on behalf of the Municipal Reform bill.
Tea duties act, Aug. 21—2s. 1d. per pound from July 1, 1836.
Statute rendering all future marriages within the prohibited degrees void, Aug. 31.
Great musical festival at York, Sep. 8.
Return of capt. Back to Liverpool, Sep. 8;

he obtains the premium for Arctic discoveries.
1835 Cruelty to animals act extended, Sep. 9.
Act substituting declarations instead of oaths in certain cases, Sep. 9.
Copyright in lectures act, Sep. 9.
Municipal corporations act, Sep. 9.
The king and queen of the Belgians visit England; the duchess of Kent and princess Victoria meet them at Ramsgate, Sep. 29.
Mr. Salomons (a Jew) chosen sheriff of the city of London, Oct. 1.
Hanging criminals in chains abolished.
Third centenary of the publishing of the Bible celebrated in England, Oct. 4.
Lord Aylmer returns from Canada, Oct. 13.
Mr. O'Connell's tour in Engld. and Scotld.
Earl Gosford, having been sent to Canada with power to redress grievances, opens the parliament of Lower Canada, Oct. 27.
The commissioners of charities commence their sittings, Nov. 11; Lord Brougham, chairman.
The government proposal to incorporate the London university as a *College*, and to extend the same privilege to other and similar institutions, accepted, Dec. 2.
Mr. Salomons' election (see Oct. 1) set aside, Dec. 17; that gentleman having refused to swear "on the true faith of a Christian."
First election of town councils in corporate towns, according to the municipal reform act, Dec. 25.
Two fatal tithe affrays in Ireland.
Dr. John Abercrombie elected lord rector of Marischal College, Aberdeen (1781, 1844.)
Deaths: Henry Hunt; Earl Nelson; Mrs. Hemans; Michael Thomas Sadler; Lord Viscount Milton; Sir John Sinclair.
1836 Several tithe affrays in Ireland in Jany.; attended with loss of life.
Sir Charles Pepys created Lord Cottenham, and appointed lord chancellor, Jan.
The king opens parliament, Feb. 4.
Dr. Hampden gazetted as Regius professor of divinity at Oxford, Feb. 20.
Outrage on Mr. Churchill at Scutari near Constantinople, May.
Captain Back's expedition to the Wager river, in the Terror; he sails June 21.
Norton *v.* Melbourne (alleged crim. con.); unhesitating verdict for the defendant, June 22.
The alien act of 1826 repealed, and a new one passed, May 19.
Act commanding the speedy execution of convicted murderers repealed, July 14.
House tax abolished.
Benefit Building Societies' act, July 14.
Sale and assize of bread act, July 28.
Death of N. M. Rothschild (1808) at Frankfort, July 28; the news having been brought to England by a pigeon.
Ecclesiastical reform bill: sees of Bristol and Gloucester united; bishoprie of Ripon created, &c.
Tithe commutation (England) act, Au. 13.
Act for the registration of births, marriages, and deaths, Aug. 17.
1836 New marriage act finally passed, Aug. 20.
Publishers relieved of the obligation to send copies of works issued by them to Sion College, and the four universities of Scotland, and the King's Inn, Dublin, August 20.
Counsel to prisoners permitted, Aug. 20.
Advertising foreign lotteries prohibtd. Aug.
Railway commissioners for Ireland appointed, Oct. 19.
Church rate abolition society, Oct. 19.
Right hon. Michael O'Loghlin, judge in the Irish court of exchequer, Oct. 29; "the first Roman Catholic that has sat on the bench in Ireland since the Revolution."
Sir F. Head dissolves the House of Assembly, Upper Canada, because it refused or stopped the usual supplies, May 28.
Parliament of Lower Canada opened by Earl Gosford, Sep. 22; dissolved for opposition to government.
The great "Nassau" balloon leaves Vauxhall Gardens, Lon., Nov. 6; descends at Wielburg in the duchy of Nassau, Nov. 7.
Prof. Wilson's "Theatre of the Hindoos."
English residents in France, exclusive of tourists, estimated at above 50,000.
Charters for London University, Nov. 28, Dec. 5.
The Art Union formed at Edinburgh.
Deaths: Lord Stowell; William Godwin; James Mill; Duke of Montrose.
1837 Sir Robert Peel installed lord rector of Glasgow University, Jan. 11.
Great banquet in Drury Lane theatre to Messrs. Byng and Hume, Jan. 23.
Opening of parliament, Feb. 2.
Proprietor of the "Weekly Despatch" cast in the penalty of £200 for a libel on Dr. Morrison, Feb. 10.
New Poor Law bill introduced, Feb. 13.
Popular dissatisfaction with it.
Jas. Greenacre, the murderer, convicted, April 11.
Sir Francis Burdett re-elected for Westminster by a majority of 515 over Mr. Leader, May 17.
The princess Victoria attains her 18th year, May 24; illuminations, balls, &c.
Balls for relief of Spitalfields weavers; 8,000 out of employment.
Death of William IV., June 20, aged 71.
Victoria (Alexandrina Victoria) succeeds.
Civil list, £385,000; revenue, £46,475,194.
Duty on sugar manufactured from beet-root in the United Kingdom, £1 4s. per cwt. July 15.
Municipal corporation amendment act, July 17.
Death punishment for forgery abolished; and for other offences, July 17.
Arson a capital offence, July 17.
Duke of Cumberland, king of Hanover.
The queen dissolves parliament, July 17.
Cocking, the æronaut, killed, Lon., Jul. 24.
New parliament elected, July.
Extraordinary session of the Canadian Assembly, convened by Earl Gosford, August 18.
Visit of the king and queen of the Belgians; they land at Ramsgate, Aug. 28.

1837 The queen dines at Guildhall, Nov. 9; when
Moses Montefiore, sheriff of London, is knighted; being the first instance of knighthood conferred upon a Jew.
The queen opens parliament, Nov. 20.
Riots in Montreal, Dec. 6.
Rebellion in Canada, Dec. 8.
Papineau the leader in the lower provinces, and Mackenzie in the upper.
Defeat of Papineau at St. Eustace, Dec. 14.
The insurgents lay down their arms, Dec. 15; their leaders escape.
Sir Geo. Arthur displaces Sir F. Head.
The American steam-boat "Carolina" burnt, near Schlosser, Dec. 29.
Death: Mr. Fitzherbert.

1838 Canadian rebels under Dr. Mackenzie attack Toronto: repulsed by Sir F. Head, Jan. 5.
Royal Exchange, London, burnt, Jan. 10.
Earl of Durham sent to Canada, Jan. 16.
Mr. Grote's motion for the "ballot" opposed by Lord J. Russell, Feb. 15.
Consolidation of the offices of First Fruits, Tenths, Queen Anne's Bounty, Ap. 11.
Dinner to Sir R. Peel in Merchant Tailors' School, May 12.
London and Southampton Railway opened to Woking Common, May 12.
Thom's (the lunatic) riot at Boughton, near Cambridge; lieut. Bennett, Thom, and several others, are killed, May 31.
Rise of the Chartists, so called from a political document, entitled
The People's Charter, drawn up and published by them, urging the adoption of—1. Universal Suffrage; 2. Vote by Ballot; 3. No Property Qualification for Members of Parliament; 4. Annual Parliaments; 5. Payment of Members of Parliament; 6. Equal Electoral Districts.
Two Canadian rebels executed at Toronto for treason, April 12.
Many others are banished to Bermuda.
Coronation of the queen, June 28.
Reduction of taxes, viz.:—duties on paper, assessed taxes, and newspaper stamps.
Registration; Dissenters' marriage act, &c.
Treaty of commerce with Austria, July 3.
Legislation for the Irish presbyterian church; the minister of every congregation of 50 persons to be entitled to £75 a-year.
[The synods in Ireland are:—1. The General Assembly; 2. The Reformed Synod; 3. The Eastern Reformed Synod; 4. The Synod of Munster; 5. The Presbytery of Antrim; and 6. The Remonstrant Synod of Ulster. The synods 4, 5, 6, are in general Unitarian in doctrine.]
Ecclesiastical changes: Bangor and St. Asaph to be united; Manchester a new see, by order in council.
[Rescinded in 1846.]
Irish Church act.
Acts to discourage duelling.
International copyright act, July 31.
Poor-laws introduced into Ireland by act of July 31.
Lord Brougham condemns the ordinances of Earl Durham in Canada, August 9.

1838 The affirmation of Separatists accepted in courts of justice, August 10 (1696, 1829.)
Rent charges substituted in lieu of tithe-composition in Ireland, Aug. 15.
Imprisonment for debt abolished, unless it were proved that the indebted intended to leave the country, August 16.
The queen prorogues parliament, Aug. 16.
Censure on Earl Durham (Aug. 16.); he returns homebecause of Ld. Brougham's "Limitation" bill, &c.
Loss of the Forfarshire steamer; bravery of Grace Darling, Sep. 5.
London and Birmingham Railway opened throughout, Sep. 17.
Treaty with Turkey, Sep. 22.
Commander of the troops in Lower Canada—Sir John Colbourne.
New insurrection in Lower Canada, Nov.
Rebels defeated at Prescot, Nov. 17, and at Malden.
Riots at Todmorden, Nov. 21, 22.
Dismissal of the suit of Rev. J. Brecks v. Mrs. Mary Anne Woolfrey by Sir H. Jenner, for having erected a tombstone on which 2 Mac. ch. xii. v. 45 was inscribed, Dec. 12.
Proclamation against Chartist assemblages, Dec. 12.
Income of the state, £47,333,460.
The "Latter-day Saints" make their appearance in England.
Deaths: Earl of Eldon; Dr. Busby; Lady John Russell; Dr. Mavor; Sir Rd. Colt Hare; Mrs. Grant of Laggan; Letitia E. Landon.

1839 Treaty of commerce with U. S., Jan. 19.
The queen opens parliament, Feb. 5.
Mr. Duncombe's motion for "further reform," opposed by Sir Robert Peel and Lord John Russell, lost by 425 against 86, Feb. 5.
New Board of Education proposed by Lord John Russell, Feb. 12.
Discussions on the corn laws, Feb.
Irish Railway act, March 1.
Mr. Hume's motion for Household Suffrage opposed by Lord John Russell, and lost, March 19.
Lord Fortescue, Irish viceroy, April 3.
Viscount Melbourne resigns, May 7.
Sir R. Peel commanded to form a ministry.
Royal command withdrawn; and
The Melbourne cabinet restored, May 16.
Departure of the grand duke of Russia from London, June 1.
Designers' copyright act, June 14.
Eastern Co. Railway opened to Rumford, June 18.
Lord John Russell's Canadian resolutions for riots in Birmingham, July 15; police attempt to prevent a Chartist meeting.
Citadel of Ghizny taken by Sir J. Keane, July 20.
British arms victorious in India and China, July 23, Aug. 7.
Assam Tea Company formed.
Derby Junction Railway opened, Aug. 4.
Rev. Mr. Stephens convicted of using inflammatory speeches, and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment, Aug. 15.
Penny Postage act, Aug. 17.

1839 Slave trade suppression act, Aug. 24.
The queen prorogues parliament, Aug. 27.
First wooden pavement in England laid down at Whitehall.
The middle classes generally, and the merchants, agitate for the complete removal of all taxes on food.
Public revenue amounts to £47,814,839.
Trial of nine of the Canadian rebels in the court of Queen's Bench, London.
Last night at Vauxhall Gardens, London, previous to bankruptcy sale, Sep. 5.
A young woman, named Moyes, throws herself from London Monument, Sep. 11.
[On the 18th Oct. a youth, named Hawes, perpetrated a similar act.]
Chartists, under Mr. John Frost, an ex-magistrate, attack Newport, Nov. 4.
Treasury minute regulating the postage, Nov. 12.
The queen announces to the privy council her intention of marrying prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Nov. 23.
The fourpenny uniform postage, Dec. 5.
Frost and others convicted of treason; punishment commuted to transportation, Dec. 31.
Leatham's estimate of the amount of bills of exchange in circulation, £528,493,842.
["The principal distinction between bank notes and bills of exchange is, that every individual on passing a bill to another has to endorse it, and by so doing renders himself responsible for its due payment; whereas 'a note purposes to be payable on demand; it is not endorsed by a holder on his paying it away; the party receiving it has no further claim on the party from whom he received it, in the event of the failure of the issue, should he not demand payment within a reasonable time after he received it. The question of what is a reasonable time is generally left to a jury.'"]
Deaths: Duke of Buckingham; Sir Herbert Taylor; Lord William Bentinck; Lady Hester Stanhope; Lady Flora Hastings; adm. Sir Isaac Coffin; H. Lancaster; Rev. Archibald Alison.

1840 Discovery of at least 1,700 miles of coast in the Antarctic circle, Jan. 9.
The *Penny Postage* in operation, Jan. 10.
Discovery and frustration of an intended Chartist outbreak at Sheffield, Jan. 11.
Queen opens parliament, Jan. 16.
Mr. Stockdale committed to the custody of the serjeant-at-arms for a breach of privilege, Jan. 17.
Petition from Birmingham by the bishop of Exeter, against the "Rational Religionists;" and counter petition from Mr. Owen, through Lord Brougham, Jan. 24.
£30,000 a-year granted to Prince Albert, Jan. 27.
Discussions in parliament on "Socialism," Feb. 4.
Marriage of queen Victoria and Prince Albert (Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emmanuel, prince of Saxe-Gotha, cousin to the queen), Feb. 10.
Mr. Ewart's bill for the abolition of capital punishment lost—161 to 90.

1840 Admiral Stopford sails for Naples to enforce the demands of the English government respecting the sulphur trade, Ap. 10.
Murder of Lord Wm. Russell, May 5.
Postage stamps and stamped envelopes come into use, May 6.
£50,000 voted for steam communication with India, *via* Red Sea, May 8.
Annuity of £2,000 on Lord Seaton and his two next heirs, for his services in Canada, May 19.
York minster injured by fire, May 20.
Prosecutions for selling "blasphemous publications," Abel Heywood of Manchester convicted.
Attempt of Edward Oxford, a youth, to assassinate the queen, on Constitution Hill, June 10.
[Oxford was sent to Bethlehem Lunatic Hospital for insanity.]
Antislavery convention in London, Ju. 12.
Conviction of Courvoiseur for the murder of Lord Wm. Russell; executed, Ju. 20.
Experimental atmospheric railway across Wormwood Scrubbs opened, June 30.
More victories in India and China:—
The fort of Amoy destroyed by capt. Bouchier, July 3; and the Island of Chusan seized by the British, July 5.
London and Blackwall Railway opened, July 4.
Treaty of London for the settlement of the Eastern question, signed July 15.
Act to extend vaccination, July 23.
Upper and Lower Canada re-united by act of the British legislature, July 23.
Prince Albert chosen regent by parliament in the event of the queen's death before the majority of the prince of Wales, Aug. 4.
Descent of Prince Louis Napoleon on France in an English steamer, Aug. 6.
Seizure of Mr. Stanton, British chaplain at Macao, by the Chinese, Aug. 6.
Children forbidden to sweep chimneys, Aug. 7.
Sale of Canada clergy reserves authorized by act of British parliament, Aug. 7.
Irish municipal act, Aug. 10.
H. M. SS. Hyacinth and Larne destroy the fortifications of Macao, &c. Aug. 15.
Evacuation of St. Sebastian, and Passages by the British troops, Aug. 25.
Brit. Association meets at Glasg., Sep. 16.
Death of the princess Augusta, Sep. 22.
Destructive fire in Plymouth dock-yard: the Talevera, 76 guns, and Imogene, 28 guns, burned, &c. Sep. 27.
Lord Ebrington's public dinner; protest against repeal meetings, Oct. 3.
Defeat of the combined forces (about 9,000 men) of Dost Mohammed and the Wali of Kholam, by brigadier Dennie, Oct. 18.
Dost Mohammed again defeated; he surrenders to Sir W. M'Naghten, Nov. 2.
Sir Robert Stopford takes Jean d'Acre, Nov. 3.
Dreadful powder magazine explosion at Acre; 200 persons killed on shore, and 15 marines on board the British fleet anchored in the harbour, Nov. 6.
Treaty of commerce with Texas, Nov. 16.

1840 Birth of the princess royal, Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, Nov. 21.
Annual income, £47,567,565.
Frightful mortality among the troops at Chusan.
Commodore Napier receives from Mehemet Ali his acceptance of the terms proposed by the allies, viz., to govern Egypt as a fief of Turkey, Nov. 27.
Defeat of 4,000 Beloochees, by lieut. Marshall, at Kotriah in Scinde, Dec. 1.
Admiral Stopford disallows the convention of com. Napier and Mehemet Ali of Nov. 27, on Dec. 2.
Bank of England circulation, £17,231,000.
Mr. Baines of Leicester imprisoned for non-payment of church rates.
[He was liberated June 23, 1841, after an imprisonment of seven months.]
Claremont palace given up to Prince Albert by the king of Belgium.
Duty paid on 1,400,000,000 bricks.
Wreck of the hull of the Boyne cleared. (See 1795.)
33,000 teetotalers in the United Kingdom, according to Father Mathew.
The Mimpriss system of "graduated simultaneous instruction," for Sunday schools and family teaching, introduced (1853.)
["It is a graduated system, so skilfully unfolded, that on the one hand, the truth is adapted to the capacity of a *dawning* intellect; and again, in its higher branches, it presents the *same truth* in a form suited to the exercise of matured thought and reflection."—*Crescent Chapel Sabbath-School Report, Liverpool.* "Graduation is essential to the instruction of youth." "Mimpriss, in his 'graduated system,' has developed and arranged a hidden principle, upon which every successful teacher must have taught."—*Rev. S. Martin.*]
Deaths: Mr. Simpson, the geographer; Sir Jeffrey Wyatville, architect; Sir Richard Phillips; Laut. Carpenter; Alex. Nasmith; Dr. Alex. Crombie; Sir Anthony Carlisle, &c.

1841 Tremendous thunder-storm, Jan. 3.
Great Northern Railway opened, Jan. 4.
Rebuilding of the Royal Exchange, London, commenced, Jan. 7.
The Bogue forts at Canton destroyed by the British, Jan. 9.
Com. Napier receives a promise from Mehemet Ali that he will deliver up the Turkish fleet, &c. Jan. 11.
Insurrection in Candia.
Scott, the American diver, while practising hanging as *a joke*, on Waterloo Bridge, London, hung himself *in earnest*, Jan. 11.
Great meeting in Dublin against Lord Stanley's "registration bill," Jan. 15.
Union of the middle and working classes, for a general agitation on behalf of further reform; great meeting at Mr. Marshall's mill at Holbeck, Jan. 21.
Parliament opened, Jan. 26.
Threatened withdrawal of grant to the Royal Dublin Society, for refusing to alter their rules according to the lord lieutenant's recommendation.

1841 Union of the two provinces of Canada proclaimed at Montreal; Lord Sydenham governor, Feb. 10.
Mutual outrages on the borders of the U. S. and British territories in America.
Political differences with the U. S. of America, arising from the seizure of an American slaver (the Tigris) by a British war-brig, the apprehension of midshipman Jackson for trespass, trial of Mr. M'Leod, and other causes; great excitement in America, March.
The "Tracts for the Times," issued by a Romanizing party at Oxford, condemned by the vice-chancellor, heads of houses, &c. March 15.
"The boy Jones," for the third time found in the queen's apartments, March 15.
The Glasgow and Greenock Railway opened, March 30.
Annuity of £2,000 to Lord Keane, Mar. 30.
The breakwater at Plymouth completed, April (1812.)
[It consumed 3,666,000 tons of granite blocks, from one to five tons each; is 5,280 feet in length, 360 in breadth at the bottom, and 30 at the top; and cost £1,500,000 (1812.)]
Deprivation of the dean of York for simony, April 11.
£300 received from Irishmen in America by the secretary of the Irish Repeal Association.
Lord Hill formally (by general order) censures Lord Cardigan for causing a soldier to be flogged on a Sunday, April 22.
Sir Henry Pottinger proceeds to China.
Renewal of hostilities in China, May 21.
The "Marnoch" ecclesiastical dispute, before the General Assembly, May 27; the seven ministers of the Strathbogie presbytery who obeyed the civil in preference to the ecclesiastical law, are deposed and expelled their livings.
Defeat of the Ghilzies by the British near Kherat-i-Ghilzie, June.
Conviction of Mr. Moxon for publishing Shelley's "Queen Mab," June 23.
Opening of the Great Western Railway from London to Bristol, June 30.
[It cost upwards of £5,000,000.]
Convention with Austria, France, Russia, Turkey, and Prussia, for closing the Dardanelles against ships of war during peace, July 13.
The deposition of the Rajat of Sultara discussed at the East India Board.
British Association meet at Plymouth, July 28.
Waterspout at Portpatrick, 20 houses destroyed, Aug. 8.
Sir Isambard Brunel passes through the Thames Tunnel from Surrey to Middlesex, Aug. 12.
Bogle *v.* Lawson, printer of the Times; the trial elicited particulars of most ingenious and gigantic commercial fraud; damages 0½d., Aug. 16.
Subscription for the "Times Testimonial."
The great Will cause—that of the late Mr. Wood, banker of Gloucester—decided. Aug. 16.

1841 650 Christian ministers meet at Manchester to petition agt. the corn-laws, Aug. 17.
Numerous anti-corn-law meetings, at which the chartists cause disturbances.
Two additional vice-chancellors appointed.
Amoy (the impregnable) taken, Aug. 26.
Ministers resign, Aug. 30.
The Peel cabinet formed, Sep. 7 & Aug. 30.
Destitution in the manufacturing districts.
Formation of Anti-corn-law League (1846.)
Loss of the President steam-ship.
Vauxhall Gardens, London, sold for £20,200 Sep. 9.
Expedition to the Niger by steam.
Census of Ireland, 8,175,124.
Population returns:—England, 18,844,434, or 9,262,126 males, and 9,582,308 females.
Earl de Grey, Irish viceroy, Sep. 15.
Lord Sydenham dies of lock-jaw, occasioned by a fall from his horse, in Canada, Sep. 19.
London and Brighton Railway opened, Sep. 21.
Troubles in India, Sep.
M'Leod acquitted in the United States, Oct. 4; and col. Grogan delivered up by Sir Richard Jackson.
O'Connell elected lord mayor of Dublin at the first municipal election under the new municipal law for Ireland, Oct. 25.
Mr. Beaumont Smith arrested for fraud, Oct. 25.
A large portion of the Tower of London burnt, Oct. 30.
Consecration of the Rev. Michael Solomon Alexander as bp. of Jerusalem, Nov. 7.
Birth of the prince of Wales, Albert Edward, Nov. 9.
Beaumont Smith sentenced to transportation, Dec. 4.
Assassination of Sir W. M'Naghten, Dec. 25.
Lord Ashburton sent on a mission to the United States, Dec. 31.
State revenue this year, £48,084,360.
Houses in London, about 256,000.
[It is computed that London increases at the rate of about 4,000 houses annually.]
The soap manufactured in England and Scotland (hard and soft) this year amounted to 169,666,742 lbs.
Deaths: Frank Hall Standish; Sir Astley Cooper; Rev. Joseph Blanco White; Sir David Wilkie, at sea; Theodore Hook; Dr. Nares; Sir Francis Chantrey; Thos. Dibdin; Dr. Geo. Birkbeck.

1842 Losses in India; the British troops evacuate Cabul, but are massacred at the Khoord Cabul Pass, Jan. 6.
First stone of New Royal Exchange, London, laid by prince Albert, Jan. 17.
Visit of the king of Prussia, Jan. 24.
The king of Prussia stands sponsor for the prince of Wales, at Windsor, Jan. 25.
£10,000 realized at a bazaar in Manchester for the Anti-corn-law league, Feb. 2.
Deputies from the Anti-corn-law associations hold meetings in London, from Feb. to August.
Parliament opened by the queen, Feb. 3.
Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway opened, Feb.
Ghuznee evacuated by col. Palmer, Mar. 6.

1842 Failure of an Affghan attempt on Candahar, March 10.
The Affghans repulsed near Jellalabad by Sir R. Sale, April 5.
The principal pass betw. Quettah and Candahar forced by gen. England, Ap. 29.
Disgraceful attack on the Boers of Port Natal by captain Smith, May 4.
Braintree church rate; Dr. Lushington decides against a minority levying a church rate, May 5.
The forces of generals England and Nott join at Candahar, May 9.
Attempt of John Francis, a youth, to assassinate the queen, by firing a pistol at her on Constitution hill, May 30.
[Francis was condemned to death, June 17; but the punishment was commuted to transportation for life, July 2.]
Strike of the Dudley colliers, June 1.
Great distress in the manufacturing districts—consequent increase in the poor rates; alarming disturbances; deputations to Sir Robert Peel respecting the distress, &c.
The British take Shang-hai, June 19.
Peel's income tax for three years, June 22.
The Boers defeated, June 26; they submit to the English authorities.
Jurisdiction of Justices act, June 30.
Copyright act—conferring upon the author right over his own works for life and seven years after death, July 1.
Presentation of a pistol at the queen by a youth named Bean, July 3.
[Bean was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment on the 25th of August.]
Lady Hewlett's charity; decision against the unitarians, August 5.
Gen. Nott marches for Ghuznee, and gen. England for Quettah, Aug. 10.
The queen visits Edinburgh, Aug. 31.
Successes in China in August.
Ghuznee retaken by gen. Nott, Sep. 6.
Sir Charles Bagot conciliates the Canadians of French descent, Sep. 8.
Gen. Pollock regains Cabul, Sep. 16.
Return of Lady Sale, &c. to Cabul, Sep. 21.
Disturbances in Ashton, Staleybridge, Manchester, &c.
Mr. Feargus O'Connor arrested on a charge of sedition, Sep. 30.
Trials of rioters under special commissions; at Stafford, Oct. 1; at Chester, Oct. 6, &c.; 274 were tried, of whom 57 were acquitted, 54 transported, and the rest imprisoned for various terms.
Great repeal meeting at Ennis.
Lord Ellenborough issues orders for withdrawal of the troops to the Sutlej, Oct. 1.
The English having evacuated Cabul on the 12th, arrive at Jellalabad on the 22d, 23d, 24th Oct.
Second sliding scale corn act.
The Ælfric Society instituted.
Sir Wm. Gossell cast in £100 and damages for breaking open the house of Mr. Attorney Howard, Dec. 5.
Mr. Williams's patent for compressing peat into a dense mass resembling coals.
£50,000 to be raised by the Anti-corn-law league for employment of lecturers, &c.

1842 Revenue amounts to £46,965,631.
Deaths: Rev. J. D. Fosbrooke; Dr. Patrick Kelly; Sir Charles Bell; Robert Mudie; Sir R. Ker Porter; Thos. H. Lister; Dr. Arnold; B. H. Martin; John Banim; Wm. Hone; J. S. Hawkins; William Maginn; Allan Cunningham; Lord Hill.
1843 Treaty of commerce with Russia, Jan.
Assassination of Mr. Drummond by one M'Naughten, Jan. 20.
[He had intended to shoot Sir Robt. Peel—acquitted on the ground of insanity, Mar. 4.]
The "Rebeccaites" in Wales.
Victory of Sir Charles Napier over the Ameers of Scinde, Feb. 17.
Hyderabad occupied by British, Feb. 20.
Scinde annexed to the British territory.
Five waggons' load of Chinese silver are received at the Mint, March 3.
Anti-corn-law League meetings at Drury Lane theatre commenced, March 15.
Great "repeal" meeting at Trim, Ireland, March 19.
[Meetings for the "Repeal of the Union" became frequent from this time.]
A comet with a long tail is seen.
Thames tunnel (London) opened for foot passengers, March 25.
[Length 1,300 feet, breadth 35 feet, height 20 feet.]
Death of the duke of Sussex, April 21.
Birth of the princess Alice Maud Mary, April 25.
First "monster" meeting on Curragh of Kildare, May 7.
Secession of the "non-intrusion" members of the General Assembly of Scottish Church, May 18, (Free Church.)
Dissenting agitation to the Factory bill.
University censure on Dr. Pusey, May 30.
Registration of voters act, May 31.
Memorial to John Hampden in Chalgrove field; ceremony conducted by Lord Nugent, Rev. Dr. Hampden, &c. June 19.
Irish Roman Catholic voters' oath abolished by statute, July 4.
Dissenters' marriages (Ireld.) act, Jul. 28.
Duel between lieutenant Seton and lieutenant Hawkey; Seton killed, July 1.
["It has been stated, that of 172 recorded duels, 63 of the combatants were killed and 96 wounded; in 3 cases both combatants fell, and in 18 the survivors were hanged."]
Lands and houses belonging to scientific societies relieved of taxes, July 28.
Church of Scotland admission to benefices act, August 17.
New Arms bill for Ireland, August 22.
Great repeal meeting on the hill of Tara, August 22.
Defamation and libel act, August 24.
74,000 take the teetotal pledge in London from Father Mathew in August.
Dalkey and Killiney atmospheric railway (near Dublin) commenced, Sep.
The queen visits the Chateau d'Eu and the Orleans family, Sep. 2.
Return of captain C. F. Ross, Sep. 6.
The queen departs on a visit to the king of Belgium, Sep. 13.
Wordsworth appointed poet-laureate.
1843 Natal annexed to Cape of Good Hope.
Assassination of Maharajah Shere Singh and his sons (Punjaub) at the instigation of Dhyan Singh, chief minister, Sep. 15.
Packet station changed from Falmouth to Southampton, Sep. 28.
Gwalior subdued by the British, Dec.
£100,000 to be raised by the Anti-corn-law league for tracts, lecturers, &c.
Monster meeting at Mallaghmast, Oct. 1.
Prohibition of repeal meetings in Ireland, Oct. 7, on the eve of the monster meeting to be held at Clontarf.
Pr. Albert created LL.D. Camb., Oct. 25.
Special commission for the trial of the Rebeccaites at Cardiff, Oct. 27.
The Xanthian marbles (a portion of) procured for the British Museum.
Half-farthings first coined.
British Archæological Association and Institute founded.
Commission on land tenures, Ireland.
£12,606 subscribed at a free-trade meeting in Manchester, Nov. 14.
Drayton's glass silvering patent.
State income, £52,592,817.
Deaths: T. C. Hofland, painter; H. N. Coleridge; Robert Southey; Sir Charles Morgan, M.D.; Rev. John Foster; David Hamilton, architect; J. C. Loudon.
1844 The Irish state trials commence, Jan. 15.
Mr. Holt (of the Age newspaper) convicted of a libel on duke of Brunswick, Jan. 29.
Parliament opened by the queen, Feb. 1.
Daniel O'Connell, his son, Thomas Steele, Rev. Thomas Tierney, and Messrs. Ray, Barrett, Duffy, and Gray, found guilty, Feb. 12.
Agriculture Protection Soc. formed, Feb. 17.
The Factory bill withdrawn, March 29; a new bill introduced.
Strike of the colliers of the north of England, April 5—August 20.
Trial and conviction of the will-forgers, Wm. Henry Barber, Joshua Fletcher, Georgiana Dorey, William and Susanna Sanders, April 15—22.
Anti-state-church conference, April 30.
Sir H. Hardinge appointed governor of India, May 6.
Naworth Castle, Cumberld., burned, Ma. 18.
Daniel O'Connell sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment, and fined £2,000, May 24.
20,000 Belochee chiefs meet Sir Charles Napier by invitation at Hyderabad, as a test of their fidelity, May 24.
The king of Saxony visits England, May 28.
The Russian czar arrives in England, June 1; he remains 8 days.
The Factory act passed, June 6.
The claims of Sir Augustus d'Este to the dukedom of Sussex rejected, June 9.
Complaint of W. Lovett, W. J. Linton, and Joseph Mazzini, against Sir James Graham, for detaining and opening their letters, presented to parliament by Mr. T. Duncombe, June 14.
Forestalling no longer an offence, July 4.
Lord Heytesbury, Irish viceroy, July 12.
Bank charter renewed, July 19.
Dissenters' chapels and school-house act, July 19.

1844 Experimts. with Warner's machine, Jul. 20.
Incendiary fires in Suffolk.
The "Burns' Festival" at Ayr, Aug. 6. Lord Eglinton presides Three sons and a sister of the poet were present.
Birth of prince Alfred Ernest, Aug. 6.
Marriages (Ireland) act, Aug. 9.
Roman Catholic penal acts repealed, Aug. 9.
Number (according to navy list) of admirals, 36, at £5 a-day; of vice-admirals, 46, at £4 a-day; and of rear-admirals, 96, at £3 a-day.
[The admiral of the fleet received £6 a-day; and every commander receives in addition to his salary £3 a-day so long as his flag shall be flying within the limits of his station. 1297, 1707.]
Mr. Hume, M.P. lays the first stone of a monument to the Scottish political martyrs of 1793-4 at Edinburgh, Aug. 21.
The decision of the "courts below" in the case of the Queen *v.* O'Connell reversed by the House of Lords, Sep. 4.
Joint-Stock Companies' registration act, Sep. 4.
£1,000 annuity to gen. Nott, Sep. 18.
British Association meet at York, Sep. 20.
Agitation among the faculty respecting Sir James Graham's medical reform bill.
Manchester Athenæum opened, Oct. 3.
Louis Philippe visits England, Oct. 7.
New Royal Exchange (London) opened by her majesty in state, Oct. 28.
Numerous railway projects.
Robbery of the bank of Rogers & Co., Clement's Lane, London, Nov. 23; £40,710 in bank notes, with a number of bills of exchange and specie, taken away.
Death of princess Sophia Matilda, Nov. 29.
Revolution in Lahore, Dec. 18; Hira Singh assassinated.
Annual income, £54,003,745.
Deaths: H. P. Briggs, painter; William Beckford; Andrew Geddes; Thomas Campbell; Dr. John Haslam; Dr. Dalton; Rev. H. F. Cary; Granville Penn; Mrs. Hofland.

1845 The queen opens parliament, Feb. 4.
The "Portland Vase" at the British Museum wilfully broken by a visitor, Feb. 7.
Ward's "Ideal of a Christian Church" condemned in convocation (Oxford), Feb. 14.
Anti-Maynooth endowment meetings.
The Danish possessions in India purchased by Sir H. Hardinge, Feb. 22.
Tax on sales by auction abolished, and A license of £10 required of auctioneers.
Execution of John Tawell for the murder of Sarah Hart, March 14.
Peel's income tax of £2 18s. 4d. per cent. renewed for three years more, March.
Jewish relief municipal act.
New sugar duties acts, April 24.
Hungerford suspension bridge opnd. May 1.
Suspension bridge of Yarmouth gives way —70 lives lost, May 2.
Anti-corn-law league bazaar at Covent Garden, May 5—29; £25,000 realized.
New duty on auctioneers' licenses, May 8.
Discussions respecting Oregon.
Mr. Duncombe's motion for the inviolability of letters in the post office lost.

1845 Arctic expedition of Sir John Franklin and Capt. Crozier in the Erebus and Terror —sails from Greenwich, May 25 (1854.)
Dreadful conflagration in Quebec, May 28.
British Association meets at Cambridge, June 18.
Treaty of commerce with Sicily, June 25.
Maynooth College amendment act, June 30.
The sum of £26,000 per annum granted permanently to Maynooth College, and a grant of £30,000 for improvements, June 30.
Act for encouraging museums, July 21.
The Great Britain new steam-ship sails on her first voyage to America, July 26.
Queen's Colleges (Ireland) act, July 31.
Queen departs to visit Germany, Aug. 9.
Small debts act, Aug. 9.
The Irish National Board of Education established, Sep. 23.
Waghorn's Overland route to India; and this enterprising gentleman arrives with the Bombay mail of 1st Oct. on the 31st.
Charter to Irish National Education Soc.
Bank interest raised from 2½ to 3 per cent., Oct. 1.
Lord J. Russell entertained at Edinburgh, Nov. 3.
Reaction in railway speculation; panic.
Bank interest raised to 3½ per cent. Nov. 6.
Protestant (Orange) alliance formed Nov. 7.
The archduke Constantine of Russia touches at Plymouth, Nov. 15.
Defeats of the Sikhs at Moodkee, Dec. 18, and near Ferozepore, Dec. 21, 22.
Overland mail of the 1st December, *via* Marseilles, arrives in London, Dec. 30.
Completion of the quarto edition of the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana* (1815.)
The Metropolitan Sewage Draining Company formed.
Failure of the potato crop in Ireland begins this year, which continues for 4 successive years, resulting in frightful famine and pestilence.
Annual income, £53,060,354.
Deaths: Robert Smirke, R.A.; Laman Blanchard; Sir T. F. Buxton; Rev. Sydney Smith; Miss Linwood; Thomas Phillips, painter; Thomas Hood; Sir Wm. Follett; J. A. Shea; Elizabeth Fry; Dr. J. H. Todd; Dr. Alexander, bishop of Jerusalem; col. Gurwood.

1846 £14,000 subscribed at an Anti-corn-law league meeting, Jan. 9.
Defeat of the New Zealand chiefs by the English troops, Jan. 11.
Fire in Quebec; 50 lives lost, Jan. 12.
The commissioners of inquiry into the potato failure report that no county has escaped the disease, Jan. 20.
Repulse of Sir H. Smith, near Phulloor on the Sutlej, Jan. 21.
The queen opens parliament, 22.
The Central Protection Society in operatn.
Rout of the Sikhs under Sirdar Runjoor Singh, by Sir H. Smith, Jan. 28.
Victory of Sir H. Gough at Sobraon, Feb. 10; the Sikhs lost about 10,000, the British 2,383 men.
Submission of the Maharajah of Lahore, Feb. 20.

1846 Torch-light meeting of labourers on the present distress, at Sheril Heath, Hants, Feb. 23.
Food riots in Tipperary, April.
Annuities of £5,000 to Lord Hardinge and £2,000 to Sir Hugh Gough, April 29.
Committal of Mr. W. S. O'Brien to the custody of the serjeant-at-arms, for a breach of parliamentary order, April 30.
Birth of the princess Helena Augusta Victoria, May 25.
Ibraham Pasha arrives in London, June 8.
The grand duke Constantine again visits England (now Portsmouth) in the Ingermanland, June 9.
National testimonial to Mr. Rowland Hill, post office reformer, June 17.
Corn importation act, reducing the duties on wheat to 1s. per quarter, June 26.
Grand duke Constantine visits Woolwich, May 22.
Defeat of ministers on the protection to life (Ireland) bill, June 26.
Resignation of ministers, June 28.
Anti-corn-law league dissolved (1841.)
The Russell administration, July 3.
Earl of Besborough Irish viceroy, July 9.
Secession of Mr. Wm. Smith O'Brien from the Irish Repeal Association, July 29.
Inquest on the body of private Frederick John White, Aug. 3; whose death resulted from the "mortal effects of a severe and cruel flogging."
[Flogging reduced to 50 lashes maximum.]
Duties on books and engravings reduced, Aug. 18.
Religious opinions relief act, Aug. 18.
Abolition of deodands, Aug. 18.
Act for encouraging the establishment of baths and wash-houses for poor, Aug. 26.
New small debts act, Aug. 26.
New Zealand constituted an Eng. colony.
Ecclesiastical changes; order in council respecting the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor rescinded (1838.)
The Great Britain steam-ship stranded in Dundrum Bay, Sep. 22.
Lord John Russell elected lord rector of the university of Glasgow, by the casting vote of the vice-rector, Nov. 16.
Agitation for 10 hours' factory bill; and for repeal of the E. India Co.'s salt monoply.
1,000 notices lodged in the four courts Dublin for foreclosing mortgages on Irish estates, up to Dec. 2.
Famine fever rages in Ireland (two years.)
Labuan in Borneo first colonized by Englishmen under Sir J. Brooke, Dec. 2.
Labuan an English dependency, Dec. 18.
Income of the country, £53,790,138.
Deaths: Dr. Christopher Wordsworth; H. Gally Knight; Hugh Murray; John Liston; Rev. Thos. Gisbourne; Andrew Donaldson, painter; B. R. Haydon, R.A.; Thomas Clarkson; John Simpson, artist.

1847 Income of the British empire, £468,000,000.
Revenue of Church of Engld., £12,391,000.
The See of Manchester act; Dr. James Prince Lee, the first bishop.
Great destitution in Ireland; queen's letter for making collections for Ireland and Scotland, Jan. 13.
Deposition of Vizier Lall Singh at Lahore for conspiracy, Jan. 23.
Meetings throughout the kingdom; also Meetings in America, on account of the great destitution in Ireland, Feb. &c.
The sultan of Turkey subscribes £1,000.
Dissenting opposition to the government education scheme commenced, Feb. 25.
Prince Albert elected chancellor of the University of Cambridge, Feb. 27.
The Bogue forts in Canton captured, Ap. 3.
Jenny Lind's first appearance at her Majesty's Theatre, May 3.
Arrival of the U. S. ship Jamestown at Cork from Boston, laden with provisions.
Death of Daniel O'Connell at Genoa, aged 72, May 15.
[His heart was sent to Rome.]
Death of the earl of Besborough, lord lieutenant of Ireland, May 16.
Arrival of the U. S. frigate Macedonia at Cork from New York, with provisions, May 23.
Earl of Clarendon, Irish viceroy, May 26.
New parliament elected, July: four parties, Peelites and Protectionists, Liberals and Radicals.
Earl Dalhousie sent to India, Aug. 4.
Lieut. Monro found guilty of wilful murder (Aug. 18), for having shot col. Fawcett in a duel, fought July 1, 1843—sentence commuted.
Patents for building ships, bridges, &c. of paper.
War—Dr. Dick estimates that from the creation of the world to the present year fourteen thousand millions of human beings have fallen in battle.
Rescue of the Great Britain, "one of the greatest triumphs of engineering talent on record," August 27.
Cholera at Chorley, end of August.
Health of towns' act, Aug. 31.
Relief from England;—£10,000,000 granted by the United Parliament.
Postage stamps for foreign letters issued.
Dr. Alexander Campbell, of America, imprisoned at Glasgow, at the instance of the secretary of the Anti-slavery Society, for libel, Sep.
Pension to Mr. Sturgeon of Manchester, originator of the electro-magnet and magneto-electrical machine.
Little's printing machine, works 12,000 of the "Illustrated News" in one hour.
Tenant-right agitation in Ireland.
The Queen's Colleges in Ireland condemned by papal rescript, Oct. 25.
Organization of the English Catholic Hierarchy.
Wesleyan "Fly-sheet" commotion; partial revolt of preachers against the Conference; suspected ministers are called upon to "confess;" expulsions follow.
Commercial crisis; numerous bankruptcies; suspension (in Oct.) of the bank act of 1844.
Small-pox first appears in sheep.
Return of the rajah of Sarawak (Mr. Brooke) after nine years' absence.
Anti-gold-law league formed—the currency question much agitated.

1847 Itinerant lecturers on agriculture appointed in Ireland.
Dr. Dillon's "Reformed Church of England:" first church in White's Row, Spitalfields, London.
Catholic clergymen in Ireland, 2,735; chapels, 2,205; colleges, 25; convents, 59; nunneries, 93; monasteries, 42.
The New Zealand Company, for transplanting "English society, with its various gradations in due proportions" to that country, Oct.
Tractarian opposition to the appointment of Dr. Hampden to the see of Hereford, Nov.
Model Reform Institution for Females in London, founded and endowed by Miss Burdett Coutts.
Meeting of the new parliament, Nov. 18.
Baron Rothschild elected for London.
Murder of six Englishmen at Canton, Dec. 5.
Chloroform first applied to women during accouchment by Dr. Simpson of Edinburgh.
Public revenue, £51,546,265.
Elihu Burritt's labours for the promotion of "Ocean Penny Postage," &c.
Ejectment system vigorous in Ireland; also assassinations of landlords, &c.
Model lodging-houses in London, &c.
Crisis of the monetary fever over, Dec.
Dr. Hampden elected to the see of Hereford by 14 votes against 2, Dec. 28.
[The dean of Hereford having written to Lord John Russell informing him of his intention not to vote for Dr. Hampden, the following answer was returned,—"Sir, I have the honour to receive your letter of the 22d instant, in which you intimate your intention of violating the law.—J. Russell," Dec. 25.]
French invasion mania this year; great talk about "our national defences."
Mr. Schomberg calculates that queen Victoria reigns over an empire of 2,814,040 square miles, with a pop. of 129,829,500.
Death of Dr. Crotch, "one of England's most eminent musicians," December 29, aged 72.
Sir Stratford Canning's mission to Berne on Swiss affairs, Dec.
Ventilating bricks, perforated for the passage of air, introduced.
Houldsworth invention to preserve life at sea by means of tubes of vulcanized India rubber.
Deaths: Messrs. Collins and Howard, R.A.; abp. of York, aged 90; Sharon Turner; Macvey Napier; Dr. Chalmers; J. B. Papworth and George Allan, architects; Wm. Leman Reid, &c.

1848 Duke of Wellington's letter to Sir John Burgoyne on our national defences, Jan. 8.
Debates in parliament on Jewish emancipation, and on diplomatic relations with Rome.
Consecration of Dr. Hampden, Jan. 11.
Confirmation of the Rev. J. Prince Lee to the see of Manchester, at St. James's, Piccadilly; strange scene — a surgeon Guthrie opposes the confirmation.

1848 Dr. Simpson, of Edinburgh, visits Buckingham Palace, Jan.
Regular army, in January, 35,421 in England, and 30,996 in Ireland; colonial forces, 157,575.
The Ameers of Scinde subdued, Feb. 17.
Fruitless attempt of Mr. Chisholm Anstey to get up an impeachment against Lord Palmerston, Feb. 23.
The Irish Farmers' Estate Society formed.
Great excitement in Ireland owing to the French Revolution, &c.
Lord John Russell announces that the English government will not interfere in the affairs of France.
Mr. Charles Cochrane's anti-workhouse movement; meeting and disturbance at Trafalgar Square, London, March 6.
Several monster chartist meetings throughout the country; popular agitation.
Riots in Glasgow and Edinburgh, Mar. 6.
Great demonstration on Kennington Common, March 13.
Political demonstrations in Dublin, Mar. 17.
Birth of the princess Louisa Carolina Alberta, March 18.
Great meeting at the North Wall, Dublin, March 20; inflammatory speeches, &c.
Informations follow.
Landed proprietors in England and Wales, 210,000; in Ireland, *less than* 8,000.
Great chartist meeting on Kennington Common, April 10.
Monster petition signed by about 2,000,000.
Formation of (as some journalists denominated it) a "radical party" of members of parliament, April 13, for "the extension of the suffrage, an equitable arrangement of taxation, a reduction of expenditure, and the general advance of reform principles." Jos. Hume, chairman; R. Cobden, vice-chairman; Sir Joshua Walmesly, hon. secretary. (51 members of parliament in all.)
Progress of revolutionary tendencies in Ireland; John Mitchell of the "United Irishmen," John O'Connell, M.P., W. S. O'Brien, M.P., C. G. Duffy of the "Nation," Michael Doheny, Thomas Meagher, &c. leaders.
Irish deputation to the French governmt.
Act for the "security of the crown."
The academic legion demand reform, and the release of Dr. Schutte, &c. April 20.
The pavilion of Brighton—"George the Fourth's folly"—taken down.
Protestant Repeal Association, first meeting in Dublin, April 22.
Mr. Cochrane's demonstration against the poor-laws, work-houses, &c. Lon. Ap. 24.
Arrangements for state prosecutions in Dublin commenced, April 27.
Prince Metternich arrives in Lon. Ap. 28.
War movements of the Irish confederates.
Jenny Lind arrives in England, April.
[20,000 persons assembled in Stockholm to bid her adieu on the 13th.]
Rupture between the moral-force and the physical-force confederates at Limerick, April 29.
Censorship of the Irish press; the "United Irishmen" gagged, April 29.

1848 John Mitchell arrested and committed to Newgate, May 13.
Cobden Testimonial Fund, £74,000, May.
The chartist convention dissolved, May 13.
Young Ireland riflemen in Dublin, &c.
Police order, prohibiting the marching of the confederate clubs, Dublin, May 18.
People's League, League of Universal Brotherhood, Financial Reform League, &c.
Chartist risings in various parts of the West Riding of Yorkshire.
A pistol-shot fired at the queen, May 19.
Jewish disabilities bill rejected in the Lords, May 25.
Conviction of John Mitchell; he is condemned to 14yrs.' transportation, May 26.
Mr. Mitchell is sent off same day in the Sheerwater, government packet, to Spike Island.
Chartist sympathy with John Mitchell; great meeting on Clerkenwell Green, London, May 29; violent addresses of Messrs. Williams, Macarthy, Fussell; procession, &c.
Chartist riots in Bethnal Green, London Fields, Victoria Park, &c. Lond., Ju. 4.
Arrest of the chartist leaders, June 6, 7.
Petition from Van Diemen's Land against transportation to that colony, June.
Great demand for labourers in Australia.
John Mitchell sails for Bermuda, July 1.
Meetings of Irish confederates still continue.
Mr. Hume's motion for reform lost by a majority of 267, July 6.
The chartist trials (for sedition), July 25.
Suspension of the constitution in Ireland, from July 25 to March 1, 1849.
Ocean Monarch, an American emigrant ship, took fire near Great Orme's Head; out of 396 passengers, 178 perished, Aug.
Newspapers in the channel islands and Isle of Man made subject to postage.
Chartist conspiracy; arrest of 31 of the principals, Aug. 16.
Diplomatic relations with the pope.
Health of towns act, Aug. 28.
Victory of Sir H. Smith over Pretorius and the Boers at Bloem Platts, Aug. 29.
Lord John Russell pays a hasty visit to the Bedford estates, Meath, Sep. 1.
Renewed attempts at insurrection in Ireland in the district of Slievenamon, under O'Gorman and Doheny, Sep. 14.
State trials at Clonmel, Sep. 21.
Siege of Mooltan raised by gen. Whish, Sep. 22; Shere Singh having withdrawn with 5,000 men.
Chartist trials in London; sentence of transportation on Messrs. Cuffy, Dowling, Fay, and others, Sep. 30.
Return of the cholera morbus to Lon. Oct.
Messrs. W. S. O'Brien, Meagher, Macmanus, and O'Donoghue, sentenced to be hanged and quartered for high treason, Oct. 9.
Reception to 300 French national guards at the Mansion House, London, Oct. 25.
Kevin J. O'Doherty convicted in Dublin, Nov. 1.
Bridgewater House, in the Green Park, London, erected.
Portsmouth steam-ship basin.

1848 Sir Roderick Murchison states it as his opinion that gold exists in Australia, and recommends the propriety of offering rewards to gold-seekers.
Catholic hierarchy in Ireland:—4 archbps., 23 bps., 985 parish priests, 1,366 curates, and 301 serving as friars. Parishes, 2,205. Probable annual income, £456,000.
Aberconway tubular bridge erected.
Amount of revenue, £53,388,717.
Deaths: Carolina Lucretia Herschell, Isaac Disraeli, Sir Harry Nicholas, George Stevenson, Lord G. Bentinck, W. Tenant.
["Disastrous beyond all precedent have been the effects of this revolutionary convulsion, from which so much was expected by the ardent and enthusiastic in every country, upon the cause of freedom throughout the world. Not only has the reign of representative institutions, and the sway of constitutional ideas, been arrested on the continent, but the absolute government of the sword has been established in its principal monarchies. . . . Parties have become so exasperated at each other that no accommodation or compromise is longer possible; injuries that never can be forgiven have been mutually inflicted; the despotism of the prætorians and a Jacquerie of the red republicans, are the only alternatives left to continental Europe; and the fair form of *real freedom, which grows and flourishes in* PEACE, but melts away before the first breath of war, has disappeared from the earth."—*Alison.*]
1849 Mooltan taken by storm, Jan. 2.
Great Financial Reform meeting at Manchester, Jan. 10.
Lord Gough defeats the Sikhs at Chillianwallah, India, Jan. 13.
Surrender of the citadel and garrison of Mooltan to the British, Jan. 22.
Lord Gough routs the Sikhs under Shere Singh, at Goojerat, Feb. 21.
Appointment of Sir Charles James Napier to the post of commander-in-chief for India, March 6.
Surrender at Rawell-Puidee, of Chuttur Singh, Shere Singh, and the principal Sikh chiefs, with 16,000 Sikh soldiers, &c. to major-general Gilbert, March 14.
William III. of Holland leaves London for the Hague, March 19.
Annexation of the Punjaub to the British empire; the maharajah of Lahore receives a pension of £40,000 a-year, and retires to Poonah, March 29.
Charles Gavan Duffy, of Dublin, is discharged on bail, April 14.
First stone of the Great Grimsby docks laid by prince Albert, April 18.
The ranee of Lahore escapes to Nepaul from the fortress of Chunar, April 18.
Disturbances in Canada; the "loyalists" burn the Parliament house, Montreal, &c. April 26.
Duke of Richmond's Association for arresting free-trade principles, May 1.
Destruction of several villages and a great number of natives on the banks of the Gambia, by the British troops under

major Hill and Mr. Norman Macdonald, governor of Bathurst, for an insult to the latter, May 6.

1849 Agitation in Cape Town, South Africa, against the attempt of the Colonial Office to make that colony a penal settlement.

The gaol of Macao stormed by capt. Keppel of the Meander, for the liberation of a British subject, imprisoned by the Portuguese for an ecclesiastical offence, Ju. 8.

Navigation laws amendment act, June 26.

The Oaths bill (for the admission of the Jews to parliament) rejected by the Lords—95 against 76, June 26.

Baron Rothschild returned for the city of London, July 3.

Removal of Messrs. Smith O'Brien, T. F. Meagher, Macmanus, and O'Donoghue, from prison to the ship "Swift," for transportation, July 9.

Fatal affray at Dolly's Brae between Catholics and Orangemen, July 12.

Resolution of the directors of the Newcastle and Berwick Railway to proceed against Mr. Hudson, for the illegal application of £184,204 of the funds of the Company to his own use, July 18.

First stone of the Portland Breakwater laid by prince Albert, July 25.

Act for the protection of women; and Encumbered estates (Ireland) act, July 28.

The queen visits Ireland, Aug. 1.

Bankrupt laws consolidation, and Nuisances removal acts, Aug. 1.

The "Nation" newspaper, Dublin, revived, Sep. 1.

The prince of Wales created earl of Dublin, Sep. 10.

Political riots in Montreal, Sep. 15.

Public prayers for the removal of the cholera by command of her majesty, Sep. 16.

Kossuth's letter to Lord Palmerston, claiming the protection of England for himself and fellow-refugees, received, Sep. 20.

Resistance to the payment of rents in some counties in Ireland.

13,161 deaths from cholera in London, from June 17 to Oct. 2.

[The disease disappeared in London about the 15th of Oct.; the deaths being, from Oct. 1, 1848, to that date, 14,497.]

58 piratical junks, under Shap-ng-tsai, destroyed in the bay of Touquin by the British and Chinese fleets, Oct. 20.

First court, in Dublin, under the Irish encumbered estates act, Oct. 24.

The British fleet, under Sir W. Parker, enters Besika Bay, Oct. 28.

Opening of the Queen's College, Galway, Ireland; and of the Coal Exchange, London, Oct. 30.

[Inauguration of the former, Nov. 7.]

Return of Sir J. Ross, from the search for Sir J. Franklin, Nov. 3.

British fleet enters the Dardanelles, Nov. 5.

British fleet retire to Besika Bay, Nov. 13.

Execution in London of the Mannings (husband and wife), for the murder of Patrick O'Connor on the 9th of August, Nov. 13.

Thanksgiving for the cessation of cholera, Nov. 15.

1849 Great parliamentary and financial reform meeting in Edinburgh, Nov. 19.

Deficit of more than £50,000 in the Rochdale Savings Bank discovered on the death of the actuary, Mr. G. Haworth, Nov. 19.

Convention with Argentine repub. Nov. 24.

Death of Adelaide, queen dowager, Dec. 2.

Mr. Disraeli's plan of a sinking fund for the benefit of agriculturists made public at Newport-Pagnell, Dec. 5.

Rapid communication between Paris and London, *via* the Boulogne and Amiens Railway;—copies of the London Times of Dec. 11 are distributed in Paris at half-past 12.

Monster meeting of tenant farmers at Mullinahone, county Tipperary, Ireland, for the reduction of rents, granting of leases, compensation for improvements.

Public income, £52,951,749.

Births in London this year, 72,662; the deaths were, 61,423.

Society of British Artists formed.

Persons officially employed in the permanent business of railways, 55,968.

Deaths: Bernard Barton, the quaker poet, Feb. 19, aged 69; Samuel Maunder, compiler of books of reference, April 30; Horace Twiss, May 4, aged 63; Maria Edgeworth, May 21, aged 83; William Roberts, editor, aged 82; Robert Vernon, May 22, aged 72; William Rae Wilson, June 2, aged 75; Countess of Blessington, June 5, aged 65; Dr. W. Cooke Taylor, Sep. 12, aged 48; Sir Richard Morrison, architect, Oct. 31, aged 83; Charles Lyell, botanist, Nov. 8; Wm. Etty, R.A., Nov. 15, aged 63; Ebenezer Elliott, corn-law rhymer, Dec. 1, aged 68; Sir M. J. Brunel, engineer, Dec. 12, aged 81; P. F. Tytler, historian, Dec. 24, aged 59, &c.

1850 Royal proclamation for promoting an exhibition of the works of industry of all nations, Jan. 3.

Great meeting of the Parliamentary and Reform Association at London Tavern, London, Jan. 7.

Departure of the "Investigator" and the "Enterprize" to search for Sir John Franklin, Jan. 10.

Agitation against the duty on paper, Feb.

First sale in Ireland under the Irish encumbered estates act, Feb. 21.

Lord Gough arrives from India, Feb. 24.

Destruction of 13 piratical junks in the Chinese Seas by commodore Lockyer, March 4.

Reward of £20,000 offered by the admiralty to any vessel who shall discover the Erebus and Terror, March 7.

The judgment of the court of Arches against the Rev. Mr. Gorham reversed by the judicial committee of the Privy Council, March 8.

[He was not put in possession of the vicarage of Brampford-Speke till August 11.]

Tubular bridge over the Menai Straits by Stephenson and Fairbairn, March 5.

Act against party processions in Ireland, March 12.

1850 Banquet to prince Albert by the lord mayor of London, March 21.
Abolition of the Dublin viceroyalty agitatn.
Treaty with the United States for the construction of a ship canal through the state of Nicaragua, April 19.
Athens blockaded by the British, April 25—on the 27th the terms of the British agent, Mr. Wyse, are accepted by the Greek government.
Mr. Ferrand's "Wool League" agitation.
Birth of prince Arthur Patrick Albert, May 1.
Attempt to shoot the queen by a native of Adare County, Limerick, May 19.
Act for shortening the language used in acts of parliament, June 10.
Orion steam-ship wrecked near Portpatrick, June 18.
[The captain of this vessel was sentenced to seven years' transportation for culpable neglect.]
Attempt of retired lieut. Robert Pate to strike the queen, June 27.
Sir R. Peel falls from his horse, June 29.
Arrival of the *Koh-i-noor* diamond, Ju. 29.
[The Koh-i-noor diamond was found at Golcondo in 1550.]
Death of Sir Robert Peel at his residence, Whitehall Gardens, July 2.
[He was born Feb. 5, 1788.]
The New Zealand Company surrender their charter and lands to government, July 5.
Death of duke of Cambridge, July 8.
Tenant-right agitation in Ireland.
Plan for shortening the transit between Great Britain and America, by a railway through Maine and New Brunswick to the harbour of Whitehaven near Cape Causo, whence powerful ships could pass to Galway in Ireland in 5 days.
The inclined plane and a stationary steam engine substituted for locks on the Forth and Clyde canal, Aug. 10.
Repeal of certain stamp duties, Aug. 14.
Inspectors of coal-mines appointed, Au. 14.
Act for public libraries and museums, Aug. 14.
The queen visits Belgium, Aug. 21.
Death of Louis Philippe at Claremont, Aug. 26.
Submarine telegraphic wires sunk between Dover and Cape Grinez, Aug. 28.
The queen visits Edinburgh, Aug. 30.
The first stone of the Scotch National Gallery laid in Edinburgh by prince Albert, Aug. 31.
Haynau, the Austrian general, visits London (to test, it was said, public feeling respecting his atrocities in Hungary.)
Haynau "mobbed" at Barclay's Brewery, Bankside, London, Sep. 4.
The catholic synod of Thurles condemn the Queen's Colleges, and recommend the establishment of a catholic university, Sep. 10.
[The first commission for the establishment of the Irish National School System was appointed in 1831, and the board was constituted in 1844. The schools "offer upon unobjectionable terms a sound elementary education to the children of the peasantry and the working classes;—it was equally desirable that the means of obtaining a liberal and professional education should be provided for the sons of the middle and upper classes. This is what has been done by the establishment of the Queen's Colleges at Belfast, Cork, and Galway. The entire system of United Education has been built up by the co-operation of the two great parties in the state; upon this high ground their only rivalry has been, which should contribute most to the common work, and carry out most efficiently its great principle. . . . There is no other academic institution in the United Kingdom at which as ample provision is made as at the Queen's Colleges in Ireland for the safety of the religious principles of the students."]
1850 The celebrated year of *Papal Aggression* upon the ecclesiastical independence of England—the pope having established, by bull of Sep. 24, a Roman Catholic hierarchy in England.
Violent agitation throughout the country.
Dr. Wiseman is appointed Roman Catholic archbishop of Westminster by the pope, Sep. 30.
The second line of the tubular bridge over the Menai Straits opened, Oct. 21.
Enthronization of Dr. Ullathorne (R.C.bp.) in St. Chad's Cathedral, Birmingham, Oct. 27.
Cardinal Wiseman's pastoral letter read.
The National Public School Association formed in Manchester, on the foundation of the Lancashire Public School Association, Nov. 1.
Memorable letter of Lord John Russell against the pretensions of the papal court with reference to an English papal hierarchy, Nov. 4.
The enclosure of Norfolk estuary commenced near Lynn, Nov. 8.
Riot at Birkenhead at a public meeting—by Irish Catholics, Nov. 27.
Cardinal Wiseman enthroned, Dec. 4.
Meetings throughout the country against the pretensions and acts of the pope.
Bank issue this year, £19,776,814.
Population of London about 2,250,000.
Duty paid on 1,700,000,000 bricks.
St. Albans bribery committee.
218,000 cwt. of tallow exported this year.
Botanical additions to the number known at Linnæus' death, from that time to the present number 100,000.
Wreck of the "Royal Adelaide" (s.s.) on Tongue Sound, off Margate in Kent.
[Not one out of 200 passengers surviving to tell the manner and cause of wreck.]
[During a period of three centuries (from 1550 to the present time) "all parts of the musical system—namely, melody, the principles of musical construction, and design, and every species of composition—have arrived at a degree of excellence hardly to have been hoped, and perhaps not to be excelled."]
Annual revenue, £58,826,979.

1850 Deaths: Lieut. Waghorn, Jan. 8, aged 46; W. Westall, R.A., Jan. 22, aged 69; Lord Jeffrey, Jan. 26, aged 77; Wm. Wordsworth, poet, April 23, aged 80; J. Thom, sculptor, April 24; Miss Jane Porter, May 23, aged 74; R. J. Wyatt, sculptor, May 29, aged 55; W. Kirby, entomologist, July 4, aged 91; Sir M. A. Shee, R.A., Aug. 19, aged 80; Robert Gilfillan, Scotch poet, Dec. 4, aged 52.

1851 Agitation against the tax on paper, newspaper stamps, window tax, &c.

Opposition in Dublin to the ministerial proposal for the abolition of the Irish viceroyalty.

The Canada clergy reserves are abandoned by the colonial secretary to the absolute disposal of the colonial legislature, Jan. 27.

Protest against the entrance of Austria (with all her states) into the Germanic confederation, Feb. 2.

[France entered her protest, Jan. 28.]

Strike of seamen at Sunderland, Feb.

[It ceased on the 22d, upon the suspension of certain obnoxious clauses in the Mercantile Marine Act by the Board of Trade.]

Agitation for the establishment of "tribunals of commerce" in London.

Defeat of ministry on Mr. Locke King's motion, for leave to bring in a bill extending the £10 franchise to counties, by 100 to 52, Feb. 20.

The Russell ministry resigns, Feb. 22.

Lord Stanley is not prepared to form a ministry; house adjourned till the 28th.

Mr. Macready retires fr. the stage, Feb. 26.

The Russell ministry reinstated, March 3.

Owens College, Manchester, opnd., Mar. 13.

[In this collegiate school no religious tests are required previous to admission. For its establishment the sum of £100,000 was bequeathed by the late Mr. John Owens.]

Sir C. Napier arrives from India, Mar. 16.

Census of Great Britain and Ireland, taken March 30:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
England,	8,231,734	8,640,154	16,921,888
Scotld.,	1,375,479	1,513,263	2,888,742
Wales,	499,491	506,230	1,005,721
Army and navy,	162,490		162,490
Total,	10,386,048	10,735,919	21,121,967

Excess of females over males, 512,361.

English subjects absent, including army and navy, and travellers, about 200,000.

3,461,524 wives; 795,590 widows; 26,255 prisoners; 18,803 lunatics; 133,626 male, and 905,165 female servants; 2,302 magistrates; 78,348 police; 21,373 governesses; and 2,866 persons engaged in literature.

The number of marriages for the year 1851 amount to 154,206; five-sixths having been performed by ministers of the established church, 6,570 by catholic priests, and over 15,000 by dissenting ministers. Out of the gross number of marriages there were 21,563 widowers and 13,875 widows married; 125,018 were bachelors and spinsters; 146,313 were spinsters and widowers, and 6,625 were bachelors and widows.

1851 The religious returns showed that there are 34,467 places of worship of all religious denominations, having 10,212,563 sittings.

Census of Ireland, 6,515,794.

[In 1821 it was 6,801,827; in 1831 it was 7,767,401, and in 1841 it was 8,175,124.]

The queen recommends to the archbishop of Canterbury the necessity of taking steps against innovations in public worship, April 1.

Charge of heterodoxy against the archbishop of Canterbury by the bishop of Exeter, embodied in his pastoral letter of April 19.

"Catholic Defence Association" formed in Dublin, April 22.

Arrival of the prince of Prussia and his family in London, April 29.

Roman catholic agitation against the ecclesiastical titles and religious houses bills.

The Great Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations, at Hyde Park, London, opened by the queen, May 1.

[Closed Oct. 14.]

Efforts in Ireland for the foundation of a catholic university.

The right of an alien author to acquire a British copyright, by first publishing his work in this country, established by decision of Lord Campbell, May 20.

Free-trade and anti-free-trade riots at Tamworth, May 28.

T. B. M'Manus escapes from Van Diemen's Land to San Francisco, June.

Reports of an insurrection in China arrive.

"Baptismal Regeneration" upheld by the diocesan synod of Exeter, June 25.

The queen and Prince Albert dine at Guildhall, London, July 9.

Protest of the king of Prussia against the interference of England and France in the affairs of the Germanic confederation, &c. as being exclusively a German question, received July 12.

[The Germanic diet at Frankfort entered a similar protest on the 17th inst.]

Orange and catholic riot in Liverpool, attended by fatal results, July 14.

Peace Congress, Exeter Hall, Lon. Jul. 22.

Common lodging-houses act, July 24.

Railway between Dublin and Galway opened, Aug. 1.

Fete to the mayor of London, &c. in Paris by the municipality, Aug. 1.

Chief justices' salaries reduced:—

Court of Queen's Bench, from £10,000 to £8,000 a-year; Common Pleas, from £8,000 to £7,000 a-year, Aug. 1.

Ecclesiastical titles act, Aug. 1—the great effort of the session.

Act for the removal of Smithfield market, London, Aug. 1.

Metropolitan Sewers Commissioners; New Forest Deer removal act; and Mercantile Marine act, Aug. 7.

Window-tax repealed; house-tax substitd.

The duke of Norfolk renounces catholicity and professes protestantism, Aug.

The American yacht "America" gains the prize (a cup worth £100) at the Cowes regatta; match round the Isle of Wight, open to all nations, Aug. 22.

1851 Letters from San Francisco, dated July 14, *viâ* the river San Juan and the Lake of Nicaragua, arrive in London Aug. 26.
Banquet to Mr. R. Stephenson, M.P., engineer at Bangor, Aug. 27, in honour of the completion of the tubular bridge.
The "America" beats the Titania, Aug. 28.
Interview between Lord Campbell and pope Pius IX. in the Vatican, Rome, Sep. 7.
The "Bloomer costume" excites considerable attention at this time.
The great cable telegraph between Dover and France submerged, Sep. 23.
Financial Reform Association formed at Manchester, Sep. 24.
M. Kossuth dines with the mayor of Southampton in the Town Hall, Oct. 28.
Kossuth is presented with an address at the Guildhall, London, Oct. 30.
Kossuth entertained at Manchestr., Nov. 11.
Banquet to Kossuth in Birmingh., Nov. 12.
The French and English submarine telegraph in regular operation for the first time, Nov. 13.
[Guns at Dover were fired by electric sparks communicated from Calais.]
Death of the king of Hanover—the duke of Cumberland.
Memorial of the London merchants against the oppressive collection of customs.
Eggs imported from France this year numbered 115,526,238; dutypaid, £25,000.
Extensive emigration; from Liverpool above 196,890 persons sailed for distant colonies or countries this year.

1852 Opposition to the appointment of the Rev. Mr. Bennett (Puseyite) of Knightsbridge to the vicarage of Frome, Jan.
Loss of the Amazon (West India Mail steamer) by fire at sea, about 110 miles W.S.W. from the Scilly Islands; only 59 out of 156 persons on board are saved, Jan. 4.
Opposition between the master and working engineers: the former close their works rather than abolish piecework and overtime, Jan. 10.
A document signed by 3,262 clergy, acknowledging the royal supremacy in things ecclesiastical, is published, Ja. 14.
Lords Cranworth and Ashburton enter into the controversy between the amalgamated society of operative engineers and their employers, Jan. 17, &c.
Agitation in Ireland—by the protestants against the Maynooth endowment; by the Catholic Defence Association against the Established Church, and for the promotion of perfect religious equality; on tenant-right and other national subjects.
Parliament opened by the queen in person, Feb. 3.
Holmforth village, near Huddersfield, nearly destroyed by the bursting of the Bilberry dam reservoir; very many lives lost, Feb. 4.
[This calamity was occasioned by extensive floods, most disastrous in their effects, which spread over the north of England this month.]
Resignation of the Russell ministry. Fb. 21.

1852 The troop-ship Birkenhead lost in Sunais Bay, South Africa; 438 persons perish out of 689, Feb. 26.
The Derby administration, Feb. 27.
The Anti-corn-law League re-constructed at Manchester—sum subscribed at the first public meeting, March 2, £27,520.
Decision of the court of Common Council, London (by a majority of one—57 to 56), for erecting a central railway terminus in Faringdon-Street, March 11.
First annual meeting of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce, April; the chairman states that 50,000 persons were then at the Mount Alexander diggings—the population of the colony being only 115,000; that the quantity of gold exported from Victoria down to March 31 was 563,471 ounces, of which 169,472 ozs. were in January alone; and that the loss to the colonies of having to ship the gold to England to be coined, instead of carrying it to Sydney or Melbourne, was 20 per cent. in risk, expense, and delay.
May 28—the weekly escort from Mount Alexander brings down to Melbourne 38,000 ozs. gold.
June 11—(fr. same place), 80,000 ozs. gold.
June 18—(fr. same place), 91,000 ozs. gold.
June 25—(fr. same place), 115,000 ozs. gold —making an aggregate value of £825,000 in three weeks.
The English storm Martaban, April 5.
Rangoon stormed by the British, April 14.
Arrival of general Rosas at Plymouth, April 25.
The Sydenham Crystal Palace Company pay £70,000 for the materials of the Exhibition in Hyde Park, May 13.
Booksellers' Association dissolved, May 18.
Bassein stormed by the British, May 19.
Controversies with the United States relative to North American fisheries.
Copyright amendment acts, May 28.
Sir Harry Smith arrives at Portsmouth, May 30.
First telegraphic communication between England and Ireland, June 1.
[The wire, 70 miles long, was sunk between Holyhead and Kingston in 18 hours.]
Opening of the Irish National Exhibition at Cork, June 10. (Closed Sep. 11.)
Royal proclamation against catholic processions, &c. June 15.
Act for shortening the time between the dissolution of one parliament and the assembling of another, June 17.
The great libel case, Achilli *v.* Newman, opened before Lord Campbell, June 21.
£26,000 presented to the Royal Dublin Society, for the furtherance of an exhibition of Irish industry, erection of exhibition buildings, &c. by Mr. Dargan, Irish railway contractor, June 24.
Riots at Stockport; 2 catholic chapels destroyed, and other outrages perpetrated, June 29.
Industrial and Provident Societies legalized; Enfranchisement of copyholds act; Militia amendment acts; County Courts extension act; Pharmacy acts; and act against bribery at elections, June 30.

1852 Representative government for New Zealand, June 30.
Great excitement about the imprisonment of the Madiai in Florence, June.
Office of master in chancery abolished.
Act for the better supply of water to the metropolis, July 1.
The magistrates of Warrington, Ireland, disperse a great tenant-right meeting, at which Mr. S. Crawford, M.P. attended, July 3.
Captain Tarleton captures Prome, July 9.
Riots in Belfast—called "religious" riots, betwn. catholics and protestants, July 14.
Five men shot dead, and several wounded, by the military at Six-mile-bridge, Ireland, in apprehension of a riot (an election was then going on), July 22.
Arrival of Herr Kossuth at Liverpool from New York, July 25.
The first column of the Sydenham Crystal Palace erected, Aug. 5.
The queen visits Brussels, Aug. 12.
Departure of the Great Britain screw steamer for Australia; 685 passengers, Aug. 14.
Manchester Free Library opened, Sep. 2.
Meeting of Irish parliamentary representatives and others in Dublin for devising means for working out perfect religious equality in Ireland, Sep. 10.
Death of the duke of Wellington at Walmer Castle, Sep. 14, aged 83 years (See 1814.) [His public funeral, for which parliament voted £12,000, took place Nov. 18.]
Lord Hardinge is appointed commander-in-chief of the army, as successor to the duke of Wellington.
The senate of the Queen's University in Ireland first grant degrees, Oct. 14.
Telegraph communication with France;—the laying of the wires between Dover and the Metropolis is completed, and a direct connection between London and Paris opened, Nov. 1.
Great free-trade banquet at Manchester; 3,000 guests, including 79 M.P.'s, Nov. 2.
Meeting of the new parliament, Nov. 4.
The Aberdeen administration, Dec. 28:—Lord J. Russell, *foreign*, and Lord Palmerston, *home* secretary.
Civil force in Ireland—revenue police, 151 officers, 947 men; coast guard, 1,446 officers and men; constabulary, 12,452 officers and men, and 352 horses.
["There is no force I ever met with in any country to be compared to the Irish constabulary, physically, mentally, or morally; they constitute a force of which Ireland has reason to be proud."—*Major-general Sir Duncan M'Gregor.*]
Bribery at the Derby election.
Navy—545 ships of war, containing 40,000 seamen, 2,000 boys, 15,000 marines.
Births this year, 624,171; deaths, 407,937.
The railway traffic for 1852 amounted to £15,543,610—about £2,118 a-mile.
Increase in the revenue, £978,926. State revenue, £58,100,706.
Decimal coinage proposed.
Emigration amounted this year to 368,279.
Emigration increases; during this year no fewer than 217,459 persons sail from the port of Liverpool alone.
1852 Deaths: Sir H. J. Fust, judge of the court of Arches, Feb. 20, aged 75; Samuel Prout, painter, aged 68, Feb. 10; Thomas Moore, poet, Feb. 26, aged 72; John Landseer, Feb. 29, aged 90; Dr. Herbert Mayo, Aug. 15; G. R. Porter, polit. econ., Sep. 3, aged 62; Dr. W. M'Gillivray, natural hist., Sep. 5; Aug. Welby Pugin, architect, Sep. 14, aged 41; major-general Colby, Oct. 9, aged 69; Henry Fynes Clinton, M.A., Oct. 24, aged 73.
1853 The "exodus" from Ireland.
Banquet in Liverpool to the American minister, Mr. Ingersoll, by the American Chamber of Commerce, Liverpool, Ja. 3.
Gold from Australia: 8½ tons received per the ship Australian, which arrived at Plymouth, Jan. 14.
Meeting on behalf of the Madiai of Tuscany, in Exeter Hall, London; the lord mayor in the chair, Jan. 25.
Judgment against Dr. Newman; fined £100, Jan. 29.
Parliament re-assembles, Feb. 10.
Attempted renewal in parliament of the Maynooth agitation; Mr. Spooner's motion for reconsidering the act relative to that institution rejected—192 agt. 162.
The Jewish question again in parliament; Lord John Russell's motion for a committee of the whole house carried—234 against 205.
Mrs. Beecher Stowe ("Uncle Tom's Cabin") and her husband, Professor Stowe, arrive in England, landing at Liverpool, March 19.
Deputation of London merchts. to France.
The Isabel screw steamer (Lady Franklin's vessel) sails from Woolwich for Behring's Straits, March 31.
Birth of prince Leopold George Duncan Albert, April 7.
The Stafford House (Duchess of Sutherland's) meeting against American slavery, April 11; address from the women of Great Britain to their American sisters, bearing 562,848 signatures.
Dublin Industrial Exhibition opnd., Ap. 12.
Emigrants from Liverpool during the month of April, 27,000; the largest number in one month ever known.
Advertisement duty abolished; Mr. Milner Gibson's motion to that effect being carried in opposition to the government—by 200 against 169, April 14.
The Canadian clergy reserves bill passed, April 24.
Education at Maynooth; motion for a commission of inquiry by Lord Aberdeen carried by 110 against 53.
Jewish civil disabilities bill rejected in the House of Lords—164 against 115, Ap. 29.
The Sydenham Crystal Palace Company's charter granted, April 30.
[The power of opening the palace on Sundays is not granted by this charter.]
General agitation throughout England for advance of wages; strikes, &c.
Camp at Chobham; 10,000 troops assembled there in June.

1853 Visit of the king and queen of Hanover to queen Victoria, June 16.
Cochin-China fowl mania in London renewed; £1,000 asked for a pen of Cochin-China fowls at the London Poultry Show; a single egg valued at £5 5s.
Debates in parliament on the "Eastern Question"—in the Lords, July 7; and in the Commons, July 14.
Jubilee of Sunday School Union, July 14. The meetings held in Exeter Hall were of the most enthusiastic character, and the statistics of Sunday School instruction throughout the country were most cheering. The reform in the Sunday School mode of instruction introduced in 1840, and which is now making much progress in various quarters under the title of the "graduated simultaneous system," was but slightly referred to at the Jubilee; but there is every reason to believe that on the occasion of the next Jubilee the results of the working of this grand improvement will be seen to be immense. Clergymen and ministers of all denominations who have given this system a fair trial have pronounced it to be the best that could possibly be conceived. "The third system," says the Rev. C. H. Bateman, in a lecture 'On Professional Ability in Teaching,' "is that of Mimpriss, commonly called '*The Graduated Simultaneous System*,' and which, as far as books and general apparatus, as well as original conception, are concerned, is the most perfectly elaborated system of any yet presented to our Sunday school teachers. I know of no books containing so much information, and such a mass of important suggestions upon teaching, in such space as these; and I deem them the most precious contributions to our Sunday school teachers that have as yet graced our religious literature. Indeed, it is impossible to speak of the works in too high terms. . . . . So high is my estimation of this system, that I believe, if it could be fairly brought before all the teachers of our land, and their minds duly informed upon it, it would be ultimately so extensively adopted as to form the ONE SYSTEM for our schools." See 1840.]
The London cabmen strike against the new cab act, July 27.
[On the night the new regulations passed the House of Commons every cabman in waiting at the Parliament House, Charing Cross, &c. immediately drove home, leaving to honourable members the task of trying to get home how they could.]
The House of Commons and the London cabmen reconciled, July 30.
Grand review of a steam fleet at Spithead; 50 vessels, of 56,071 tons, 14,420 horse power, and carrying 1,151 guns and 11,699 men, Aug. 11.
The camp at Chobham broken up, Aug. 20.
Naval review at Spithead, her majesty and both houses of parliament being spectators, Aug. 18.
Bribery at elections; indictment of major Beresford for conspiracy, to bribe the Derby electors, Aug. 24.
1853 Visit of the queen, Prince Albert, and the prince of Wales to the Dublin Exhibition of Industry, Aug. 29.
Her majesty left Dublin Sep. 3.]
Act against the smoke nuisance.
Cholera again at Newcastle, Sep. 1.
Twenty-third annual meeting of the British Association (this year at Hull), Sep. 7.
Lord John Russell at Greenock; the town council present an address, Sep. 19.
Bibles for China: agitation for sending 1,000,000 copies commenced, Sep.
The British and Foreign Bible Society announce that they have had the Bible translated into 148 languages and dialects, and that (up to March this year) they have circulated 43,000,000 copies of the Sacred Scriptures.
Wreck of the Anne Jane, emigrant ship, on the coast of Barra, nearly 400 lost, Sep. 29.
Railway accident at Straffan, near Dublin, many lives lost, Oct. 5.
The north-west passage; letters announcing its discovery by capt. M'Clure, received at the admiralty, Oct. 7.
Lieut. Cresswell, of H.M.S. Investigator, returns to Woolwich, having accomplished, since Dec. 1850, the north-west passage, Oct.
Laurie's plan for a decimal coinage submitted to government.
The uniform penny receipt stamp for £2 and upwards comes into operation, Oct. 10.
Peace conference at Edinburgh, Oct. 12, 13.
[The speeches of Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, and other gentlemen, were severely animadverted upon by a considerable portion of the public press favourable to Turkish independence.]
The Preston mills closed against the workmen now on strike, Oct. 15; thus throwing 1,500 additional persons out of work.
Ship Dalhousie, wrecked off Beachy Head, one person alone escaped; 60 lives lost, and £150,000 of goods, Oct. 18.
Lord Palmerston acknowledged a letter from the established presbytery of Edinburgh, inquiring whether government intended to appoint a national fast, on account of the visitation of cholera, and replied that such an appointment would be unsuitable to the circumstances, as the weal or woe of mankind depends on the observance or neglect of nature's laws, and much remained to be done before it could be said that these laws were observed in our towns and villages, Oct. 19.
An official report published of the sales of land effected since the establishment of the Irish Encumbered Estates Court. From the 21st Oct., 1849, to the 21st Oct., 1853, no less than 2,922 petitions were lodged. The total realized value of the property disposed of is £10,430,463.
Dublin Industrial Exhibition closed, Nov. 1.
Public sympathy with the Turks; large meetings are held in London and other places; resolutions condemnatory of the "timid" and "doubtful" policy of the

Aberdeen cabinet are passed. The aggressions and "secret designs" of Russia are expatiated upon, Nov. and Dec.

1853 Equivocal conduct of the courts of Austria and Prussia regarding the affairs of Russia and Turkey.

"The game that is now being played by the courts of Prussia and Austria, serves to indicate the great loss sustained by the failure of the national movement in Germany in 1848."]

Hearty sympathy of the French and English with the Turks; the Americans also evince their good-will.

First public meeting of the National Association for the vindication of Scottish Rights, held in the Music Hall, Edin., under the presidency of Lord Eglinton.

Proposal to raise a testimonial to lieut. Bellot (French) in appreciation of his self-devotion to the cause of science, by which he lost his life, Nov. 2.

A new planet discovered by Mr. Hind, Nov. 8; it is named Euterpe.

Bishops for Port Natal and Graham's Town consecrated at St. Mary's, Lambeth, Nov. 30.

Runjó Bapojee, the vakeel of the deposed rajah of Sultana, leaves England for the Deccan, after a 9 years' residence in London, Dec. 3.

Agitation in Glasgow University for obtaining parliamentary representation for graduates of the Scottish universities, commenced Dec. 6.

Resignation of Lord Palmerston, home secretary, Dec. 15.

[The *cause* of the noble lord's resignation gave rise to much speculation, and excited much discussion "out of doors."]

The second great public meeting of the National Association for the vindication of Scottish Rights, held in the City Hall, Glas., bailie Watson in the chair, Dec. 15.

Cholera appears in Glasgow, Dec. 17.

Lord Palmerston resumes office Dec. 26.

Deaths: bishop Kaye; Dr. R. Wardlaw; Rev. Wm. Jay; Dr. Gordon; Dr. Pereira; lieut.-gen. Sir Chas. Napier, the conqueror of Scinde; Mrs. Amelia Opie; Mr. S. Williams, engraver; Dr. Mill; professor Jamieson, &c.

Last year of the renewal of the charter (of 1833) of the bank of England.

[The government owes the bank nearly £15,000,000 at an interest of 3 per cent. The dates of the renewal of its charter are 1709, 1732, 1742, 1764, 1786, 1800, 1833.]

Statement published by the bank, Jan. 1 this year:—

Liabilities: Banking departmt. (capital, deposits, and bills),		£41,311,599
Notes issued,		34,014,005
Assets: Securities, notes, and coin,		41,311,599
Government debt,	£11,015,100	
Other securities,	2,984,900	
Bullion, coin (both gold and silver,)	20,014,005	
		34,014,005

1853 Bullion purchased by the bank of England from July to Dec. amounted to 3,368,151
Of which there was in bar gold, 3,364,724
And in foreign coin, 3,427
The bullion sold in gold was 2,327,928
Of which there was in bar gold, 149,804
And in foreign coin, 2,178,024
The British gold coin was:—
Excess of payments, 4,212,356
Excess of receipts, 342,223
Received from the mint, 2,853,331

Raw cotton imported during the year, 895,266,780 lbs.
Do. of wool, 111,396,445 "

Revenue (net), 54,430,344
Expenditure, 51,174,839
Surplus revenue, being largest excess for 10 yrs. 3,255,505
Taxes repealed or reduced, 3,247,474
New taxes imposed, 3,356,383
Balances in the exchequer, 4,485,230
Capital of the national debt, 770,923,001

Total declared value of British and Irish produce exported, 93,357,306
Coinage during the year, 12,664,125

Births,	612,341	Paupers relivd.	818,315
Deaths,	421,775	Emigrants numbered,	328,807
Marriages,	162,135		

Vessels belonging to the United Kingdom, exclusive of river steamers, 18,206 of 3,730,087 tons; men employed, exclusive of masters, 172,525.

The whole population of the British empire is estimated at 130,000,000.

1854 The basis of negotiation dictated by the allied powers, viz.:—"1. The evacuation of the principalities, as promptly as possible. 2. The renewal of the old treaties. 3. The communication of the firmans relative to the spiritual advantages granted by the Porte to all its non-Mussulman subjects—a communication which, when made to the powers, shall be accompanied by suitable assurances given to each of them." Jan.

The allied British and French fleets enter the Black Sea, Jan. 1.

Victoria bridge, Glasgow, opened, Jan. 1.

Sweden and Denmark issue an address, in which they intimate to the governments of Europe that they will observe a strict neutrality in the impending war between the Western Powers and Russia, Jan. 2.

Heavy snow storms; street traffic nearly stopped in the metropolis and other large cities, Jan. 4.

Storm near Tynemouth; 8 vessels driven on the coast; several lives lost, Jan. 4.

Income or revenue of the year ending Jan. 5, £54,430,344 9s. 6d. Expenditure, £51,174,836 14s. 11d. Excess, £3,255,504 14s. 7d.

The freight of wheat at Odessa has fallen from 25s. to 12s. 6d. a-quarter.

So eager are the numerous ship owners to

get cargoes and be off, that as much as 16s. 3d. a-day is paid to the porters.

54 Russian force in the Black Sea:—Four three-deckers of 120 guns, one of which is old and not sea-worthy; eleven liners, from 80 to 84 guns; five frigates of 54, and two of 48 guns; three sloops of 36, and four of 24 guns; ten brigs of 18, eight of 14, five of 12, and five of 10 guns; three schooners of 12, and five of 10 guns, with a few steamers.

Dr. Bowring appointed superintendent of trade in China, Jan. 12.

Preliminary treaties are signed between France, Austria, Prussia, and England, regarding the war impending with Russia, Jan. 13.

Edward Bulwer Lytton installed hon. president of the Associated Societies of the University of Edinburgh, Jan. 18.

["The true majesty of Scotland needs neither the pomp of courts nor the blazonry of heralds. What though Holyrood be desolate—what though no king holds revel in its halls?—the empire of Scotland has but extended its range; and, blended with England, under the daughter of your ancient kings, peoples the Australian wilds that lay beyond the chart of Columbus, and rules over the Indian realms that eluded the grasp of Alexander. That empire does not suffice for you. It may decay—it may perish. More grand is the dominion you have won over human thought, and identified with the eternal progress of intellect and freedom."—*Sir E. B. Lytton's Installation Speech.*]

A large reform meeting in the Music Hall, Sheffield, Jan. 19.

Wreck: Tayleur, emigrant ship, off Lambay island, 360 lives lost, Jan. 20.

The combined fleets return to the Bosphorus on 23d Jan.; the ambassadors protest against their return to Beicos Bay.

A meeting of Lancashire liberals in Albion Hotel, Manchester, Jan. 24.

A division of the fleet departs on the 25th for Varna, with a convoy; and the remaining ships, with Turkish transports, to Batoum, on the 28th.

Riots in Exeter and Crediton on account of the high price of bread, Jan.

Strikes in Preston and Bury, Jan.

Autograph letter sent by the emperor Napoleon to the emperor Nicholas, to dissuade him from pursuing a course likely to lead to war, Jan. 29.

Fire at Quebec, in which the parliament house and buildings, and a great part of the library, are destroyed, Feb. 1.

The Russian ambassador in England, Baron Brunow, takes his leave, Feb. 7.

The strike in Bury ends, Feb. 11.

Reform bill introduced by Lord John Russell, Feb. 13.

The queen issues a proclamation forbidding the exportation of munitions of war, &c. Feb. 18.

The emperor of Russia's reply to the autograph letter of the French empr. arrives; not accepting his proposals, Feb. 18.

1854 A fearful explosion occurs at Arley colliery near Wigan, 120 were killed, Feb. 19.

Embarkation of troops for Turkey at Liverpool, Southampton, and Dublin, Feb. 22.

Education bill for Scotland introduced by the Lord Advocate, Feb. 23.

Sir Charles Napier appointed commander-in-chief of the Baltic fleet, Feb. 25.

Smith O'Brien pardoned; not to return to the United Kingdom, Feb. 26.

Couriers leave London and Paris simultaneously, with a summons to the emperor of Russia to guarantee the evacuation of Moldavia and Wallachia by 30th April, in a limited time after the receipt of the summons, Feb. 27.

The imperial parliament votes £8,000,000 to carry on the war, Feb. 27.

Conference of protestants held, Edinburgh, Feb. 28.

Intense excitement among the operatives of Preston out on strike; the riot act read; a great camp meeting, attended by nearly 30,000, assembles on a field a short distance from the town, to hear delegates who had come from a distance with £2,000 to support those on strike, March 5.

Publication of the secret correspondence, containing the czar's views upon Turkey, March 5.

Explosion of a firework manufactory in Westminster road; Mr. Coton, the proprietor, and a boy killed, March 6.

Exportation of corn from the Baltic or Black Sea ports prohibited, March 6.

Sir Charles Napier is entertained at the Reform Club, prior to his embarkation as commander of the Baltic fleet, Mar. 7.

Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, and the members of the imperial parliament review the Baltic fleet at Spithead, Mar. 11.

Twenty-ninth week of the Preston strike, March 11.

Treaty of alliance between Britain, France, and Turkey, signed at Constantinople, March 12.

The second division of the Baltic fleet sails from Spithead, March 16.

Mutiny on board the Sovereign of the Seas, an American clipper, on its way from Melbourne to London, March 17.

Execution of Moses Hatto for the murder of Mary Anne Sturgeon, March 24.

Capt. Blackwood returns with the reply—the czar has no answer to send—to the ultimatum of the western powers, Mar. 25.

Royal message respecting war with Russia, March 27.

Declaration of war with Russia, March 28.

General Canrobert and upwards of 1,000 French troops land at Gallipoli, Mar. 31.

The Furious, war steamer, ordered to Odessa with a flag of truce to bring away the British consul; sends a boat on shore, which is not permitted to land. On returning to the ship the Russian batteries fire shot and shell into her, although her white flag is flying; she reaches the ship in safety.

Dr. Duff, the missionary, arrives and is enthusiastically received in the U. S. and Canada, March.

1854 20,000 French and 8,000 English troops at Gallipoli, March.
Several British and Highland regiments land at Scutari, March.
Treaty of alliance between France and England signed at London and ratified at Paris.
Grand procession of the members of the imperial parliament from Westminster Hall to Buckingham Palace, to present an address to her majesty the queen, in answer to the royal message regarding war with Russia, April 3.
Admiral Dundas signals the fleet "to take, burn, and destroy everything Russian."
Prince Gholan Mahomed, the son of Tippoo Saib, arrives in England with his son, to whom he wishes to give an English education, April 5.
[Purpose: to get his pension settled on his grandson.]
The earl of Eglinton, president of the Scottish Rights Association, moves an address to her most gracious Majesty, for the redress of Scottish grievances; motion withdrawn, April 6.
A new protocol signed by the representatives of the Western Powers and Austria and Prussia, in relation to the Russian war, April 9.
A convention between Britain and France in aid of Turkey against Russia, signed at London April 10.
Lord Raglan, commander-in-chief of the British forces in Turkey, and the duke of Cambridge, leave London for Paris on their way to the East, April 10.
Grant, Quin, and Coomey, executed at Monaghan for the murder of Thomas Bateson, April 10.
Lord John Russell's reform bill abandoned, April 11.
Odessa bombarded; the Russian Tongue battery explodes, the barracks and stores completely destroyed, and the shipping moored in the harbour burnt, April 12.
Mr. Latrobe, at the prorogation of the council of Victoria, Australia, announces his resignation, and the appointment of his successor, Sir Charles Hotham, April 12.
U. S. congress resolve to remain neutral in the war in Europe; but to maintain that free ships make free goods, excepting articles contraband of war, April 12.
Seizure of stolen property to the amount of £10,000 made in the house of Moses Moses, general dealer, Houndsditch.
The house of a man named Fisher, at Millhouse, near Sheffield, blown up by an infernal machine, April 16.
[Supposed reason: refusal to join a Trades' Union.]
Strike in Stockport; above 10,000 factory workers go out, April 17.
Lord Raglan, British commander-in-chief, and the duke of Cambridge feted in Paris, April 17.
The duke of Cambridge visits Vienna, *en route* for Constantinople, for the purpose of being present at the marriage of the emperor, April 20.

1854 Lord Raglan sails from Marseilles, Ap. 22.
Collision between the American ship Gazetteer and the French brig Père Grenet, off Holyhead, April 24.
Mr. Holford, an American merchant, bequeaths his whole fortune to H.R.H. prince of Wales.
A day of national humiliation and prayer kept, April 26.
The outworks of the fortress of Hango destroyed by three English steam frigates, April 28.
4,257 accidents occurred in factories, from May 1, 1853, to April 30.
The French and British military commanders arrive at Constantinople, May.
Letters of welcome from the sultan to the duke of Cambridge, Prince Napoleon, Lord Raglan, and marshal St. Arnaud.
The sultan gives a grand banquet in honour of Prince Napoleon, May 8.
The S. ship Tiger, while be-fogged, runs aground about fifty yards from shore, nearly four miles from Odessa. The Russians fired from behind a bank on it until it surrendered, May 12.
[During the firing captain Gifford had his left leg shot off and his right one wounded; he died of his wounds at Odessa, June 1.]
Blockade of Riga, Windau, and Libau, May 12.
Militia (amendment) act, May 12.
The government gun boat Jasper destroyed by fire off Beechy Head, May 15.
Education bill lost by 184 to 193.
Silistria in a state of siege, May 17; it is held by 18,000 troops.
Turks make a sortie, killing 3,000 Russians in the trenches, and spiking some guns.
Council of war, Varna, May 18.
[Marshal St. Arnaud, Lord Raglan, Omar Pacha, and the Turkish seraskier were the chief members.]
The Russians retire from Lesser Wallachia after some fighting.
Bombardment of Redout Kaleh by the Agamemnon and Charlemagne, and its evacuation by the Russians, May 19.
The combined fleets anchor in the Black Sea, May 20.
During a twenty days' cruise off Sebastopol, not one of the enemy's ships—"not even a scout"—come forth; while the cruisers of the allies bring in prizes from all parts.
Russian forts on Circassian coasts abandnd.
The Arrogant and Hecla gallantly cut out two Russian ships from the fleet at Eckness, May 20.
T. B. Macaulay chosen president of the Philosophical Institution, Edinburgh, May 21.
Professor Edward Forbes appointed to the chair of natural history, Edinburgh, May 21.
Bombardment of Gustavsvern, May 22.
Review of British and French troops near Constantinople, in honour of queen Victoria's birthday, May 24.
A French force seizes the Greek ships in the Piræus, May 25.

1854 Otho of Greece issues a declaration of strict neutrality in the Russian war; and appoints a new ministry, May 26.
Assault upon two of the redoubts of the fortress of Silistria by the Russians, repulsed after three hours' hard fighting; loss of the Turks, 100 killed and wounded; Russians 1,500 killed, and triple that number wounded, May 28.
A truce agreed on to bury the dead.
The assault again renewed on the 2d, 5th, and 9th June, with like results.
Debarkation of French and English troops at Varna, May 29.
Collision in the English Channel between the barque Favourite, Bremen to Baltimore, and barque Hesper, Charleston to Antwerp; Favourite, with 191 emigrants and eight of the crew, sinks and all perish, May 29.
The flying division of the Baltic fleet destroy the dockyards of Uleaborg and Brahestadt, and burn 30,000 barrels of tar, besides a quantity of timber and marine stores, May 30.
Wreck of the Lady Nugent transport ship off Rangoon; 400 lives lost, May.
Destruction of the troop ship Europa, by fire, off Cape Finisterre, May 31.

May Meetings:—
United Presbyterian Synod, Glasgow, 2.
General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, Edin., Dr. Grant, moderator, 18.
General Assembly of Free Church of Scotland, Edinburgh, Dr. Grierson, moderator, 18.
Sixty-fifth Royal Literary Fund Dinner, Lord Mahon, chairman.
British and Foreign Bible Society, Earl of Shaftesbury, chairman.
London City Mission, J. P. Plumptree, Esq., chairman.
Governesses' Benevolent Institution, Lord Newark, chairman.
Metropolitan Churches Fund, bishop of London, president.
British and Foreign School Society, Lord J. Russell, president.
Protestant Association, Lord Barnard, president.
Merchant Seaman's Orphan Asylum, Lord J. Russell, chairman.
British Beneficent Institution, Rev. C. M'Kenzie, chairman.
Bicentenary Festival of Sons of the Clergy, Lord Mayor, president.
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, Archbishop of Canterbury, chairman.

Musha Pasha, commander of the fortress of Silistria, is mortally wounded while sitting at the Stamboul gate, June 2.
Visit of the king of Portugal, June 2.
Prize (Russia) act, June 2.
Meeting in Sheffield in favour of Polish freedom, addressed by Kossuth, June 5.
Commercial reciprocity treaty between British America and the U. S. concluded at Washington, June 7.
Capture of Tornea by admiral Plumridge, June 8.

1854 The Sydenham Crystal Palace opened by her majesty Queen Victoria, June 10.
Mrs. Brough murders her six children, and attempts suicide, June 10.
Secretary of state for war, right hon. S. Herbert, appointed, June 11.
The Russians spring three abortive mines; the Turks make a sortie in force, and inflict a signal defeat, June 13.
Lord Elgin opens the Canadian parliament, June 13.
Lord John Russell re-elected for the city of London, June 14.
[He had resigned his seat on accepting the presidentship of the council.]
The French fleet, vice-admiral Duchesnes, joins the British fleet in Baro Sound, Baltic, June 14.
The Russians are compelled to raise the siege of Silistria, and are forced across the Danube, destroying their bridges as they retreat, June 15.
[The Russians had "an army on the right bank of the Danube which at one time amounted to 60,000 men. They had 60 guns in position, and threw upwards of 50,000 shot and shell; they constructed more than three miles of approaches, and sprung six mines; yet during 40 days not one inch of ground was gained, and they abandoned the siege, leaving the petty field-work, against which their principal efforts had been directed, a shapeless mass, from the effects of their mines and batteries, but still in the possession of its original defenders."—*Lieut. Nasmyth.*]
Income tax act, June 16.
The king of Portugal receives an address from the corporation, June 19.
Withdrawal of the Rural Police bill, at the request of the representatives of several English corporate towns, June 21.
Lord Elgin prorogues the Canadian parliament, June 23.
[The ministry were defeated on a vote in answer to the address, by 42 to 29.]
Lord Aberdeen moves for the production of a despatch on the treaty of Adrianople, which he had written in 1829, to vindicate himself from the charge of holding pro-Russian views, June 26.
The Russian batteries, at the Sulina mouth of the Danube, destroyed by the s.s. Firebrand and Fury, capt. Parker, June 29.
Cronstadt reconnoitred by the allied Baltic fleet, June 29.
On 7,813 miles of railway, from Jan. 1 to June 30, 100 persons were killed and 110 injured.
Cholera in Jamaica, Barbadoes, and others of the West India islands; panic extreme and mortality fearful, June.
The Society of Arts celebrates a centenary festival in the Crystal Palace, July 3.
Sir Charles Hotham, governor of Victoria, Australia, holds his first levée, July 3.
The General Assembly of the Irish Presbyterian Church, Dr. Hamilton, moderator, July.
Meeting in City Hall, Glasgow, in favour of the nationality of Poland, Hungary, and Italy, addressed by Kossuth, July 5.

1854 Funded debt, July 5, £775,610,226. Unfunded, £16,542,000.
Review of the British and French troops at Varna by Omar Pacha, July 6.
Battle of Giurgevo, July 8.
Railway and canal traffic act, July 10.
The gaming-houses (suppression) act.
Review of French troops for the Baltic at Boulogne by the emperor Napoleon.
Cholera at Varna, July 22.
Terrible devastations of cholera in the allied army at the Black Sea, July and Aug.
Conflict: Russians and Turks near Giurgevo; former defeated, with 2,000 slain and 5,000 prisoners, July 23.
The Russians retreat from Bucharest towards Sereth, July 26.
Sabbath sale of beer bill passed, July 28.
Bridge toll riots at Kelso, July 27-29.
Dr. Rae writes from Repulse Bay to the admiralty, that he had conversed with some Esquimaux in Pelly Bay, on the west of Boothia, by whom he was informed that Sir John Franklin and his party had perished of famine in the spring of 1850, near Great Fish River, July 29.
The Russians defeat the Turks near Bayazid in Armenia, July 30.
Cholera in London, July.
Scottish juries act, July 31.
Wreck: the Shandon, a Clyde vessel, destroyed by fire, Aug. 3.
Orange and Ribbon riot at Airdrie; a toll-keeper murdered, Aug. 4.
Battle between the Turks and Russians on the borders of Armenia and Georgia; the former defeated, Aug. 4.
Battle of Kurukderek; Gen. Bebutoff defeats the Turks at Kars, Aug. 5.
The British America and U. S. reciprocity treaty, and a neutrality treaty with Russia ratified by the senate, Aug. 5.
Reformatory schools (Scotland) act, Aug. 7.
Registration of births, deaths, and marriages (Scotland) act, Aug. 7.
The advanced guard of Turks (8,000) enter Bucharest, Aug. 8.
Thunder storm near Ipswich; three children killed and twelve others severely injured in the National School, Capel, St. Mary, Aug. 9.
Proclamation convoking parliament for despatch of business on Sep. 5, issued Aug. 9.
Public health act, Aug. 10.
[During the year this act was less or more put into effect in 305 towns.]
Fire at Varna, Aug. 10.
An act to empower the legislature of Canada to alter the constitution of the legislative council of that province, &c., passed the British imperial parliament, Aug. 11.
Common law procedure act, Aug. 12.
Russian securities misdemeanour act, Aug. 12.
Parliament prorogued by the queen in person, Aug. 12.
[The House of Lords met 98 times, sitting 263 hours in all; the House of Commons held 144 sittings, 948 hours in all.]
French troops embark on board British ships of war at Calais.

1854 Copyright case, Jeffrey v. Boosey, Aug.
[By this decision it was asserted that a foreigner residing out of England cannot make a valid assignment of copyright.]
Suicide of Rev. T. Robinson, by throwing himself from Shakspeare's Cliff at Dover, Aug. 16.
Capture of Bomarsund, Aug. 16.
[These fortresses took twenty-five years to construct, and cost £6,000,000.]
The Austrian army enters Wallachia by the Rothernthurm Pass, Aug. 20.
Kola, capital of Russian Lapland, destroyed by capt. Lyons of the Miranda, Aug. 23.
"Crystal Palace" begun in Melbourne, Australia, Aug.
The allied squadron of England and France attack the fortified town of Petropaulovski; injure it greatly, and destroy two forts, Sep. 1.
Election in Canada, Sep. 1.
The Canadian parliament reassemble; the Hincks ministry defid., and Allan MacNab requested to form a new ministry.
Archdeacon Wilberforce resigns his connection with the Church of England, and enters the Church of Rome, Sep. 1.
H.R.H. Prince Albert visits the emperor of the French at Boulogne, Sep. 5.
[Great rejoicing and festivity.]
Bread riots at Nottingham, Sep. 6.
Austrian army occupy Bucharest, Sep. 6.
Landing of the allied forces, 23,000 French, 25,000 British, and 8,000 Turks, under marshal St. Arnaud and Lord Raglan, at Eupatoria and Old Fort, Sep. 14.
Evacuation of Moldavia by Russians, Sep. 15.
A great Orange demonstration at Londonderry, on which occasion
An atrocious attempt to destroy 900 people was made on the railway between Londonderry and Enniskillen, near Trillick station, Sep. 15.
Inauguration of the Queen's Statue, Glasgow, Sep. 16.
Collision on the Great North of Scotland Railway; one woman killed, many wounded, Sep. 16.
Strange attempt to murder Mr. Giffard, made by Mr. H. P. Willoughby in the Central Criminal Court, London, Sep. 18.
St. George's Hall, Liverpool, opened, Sep. 18.
The British Association holds its 24th annual session in St. George's Hall, Liverpool, Sep. 20.
Battle of the Alma, Sep. 20.
On the slopes of the right bank of the Alma about 50,000 Russians were ranged; in less than three hours the allied troops drove them from their position, and gained the heights the enemy had held.

"A shock
Of valour tingled to the dancing flag.
A wild cheer drowned the cannon, blind with smoke,
Stumbling o'er rocks, shattered with shell and shot,
We staggered on. Our banner—glorious rag—
Is dashed to earth—from dying hands 'tis caught
Again: 'tis foremost in the stern advance,
Hurrah!!"—*Sonnets on the War.*

Number of British—

	Officers.	Sergts.	Drummers.	Rank and File
Killed	26	19	2	306
Wounded	73	95	17	1,127

1854 The allied armies, aided by the fleet under Sir E. Lyons, gain possession of Balaklava, Sep. 26.
Marshal St. Arnaud resigns the chief command of the French army, and is succeeded by general Canrobert, Sep. 27.
Collision of the "Arctic," mail steamer, and the French steamer "Vesta," in a fog off Newfoundland; out of 250 passengers besides the crew, only 60 are saved, Sep. 29.
The Baltic fleet recalled, Sep. 29.
Marshal St. Arnaud dies, Sep. 29.
Thanksgiving services in the churches for the good harvest, Oct. 1.
False report of the taking of Sebastopol, Oct. 4.
[Great rejoicings were manifested. The bells in most of the chief cities were rung; and many public demonstrations of joy took place.]
Terrific explosion and fire in Newcastle and Gateshead, Oct. 6.
Sir George Grey departs for the Cape of Good Hope, of which he had been appointed governor, Oct. 7.
At Eupatoria an attack of Cossacks is repulsed, Oct. 11.
The Irish militia is called out, Oct. 12.
The Queen visits Hull on her return from Balmoral, Oct. 13.
The Patriotic Fund commenced, and a royal commission appointed to take charge of it, Oct. 13.
The combined armies and fleets begin the grand attack on Sebastopol, Oct. 17.
Dr. Rae publishes in the morning papers his account of the discovery of some remains of Sir John Franklin and party, and that the "Erebus" and "Terror" were crushed by icebergs in 1850, Oct. 23.
[Dr. Rae brings with him several articles which have been ascertained to belong to Sir John Franklin's party. Sir John Franklin was born 1786, entered the British navy as a midshipman on board H.M.S. "Polyphemus," served at the battle of Copenhagen, undertook several voyages in search of the North-West passage, on the last of which he sailed from Greenhithe, May 24, 1845. Several ships were sent out in search of him at different times; but

"He came not back—conjecture's cheek grew pale,
Year after year—in no propitious gale
His . . . banner held its homeward way
And science saddened as her martyr's sway."

He was the author of a "Journey to the Coppermine River," "A Second Journey to the Coppermine River," "Voyages to the Polar Seas," &c.]
The Wellington clock-tower erected at the Southwark end of London bridge, Oct. 23.
Food riots at Nottingham, Oct. 24.
The Hebdomadal council of the university of Oxford, established by the new act, is elected Oct. 24.
The battle of Balaklava, Oct. 25.
In this memorable engagement, after having taken the redoubts occupied by the Turks, the Russian infantry advanced to charge the 93d Highlanders, who occupied the plain, but when within 150 yards, they were received with such a fearful volley from the Highland rifles as carried death and terror into their ranks, and made them fly back faster than they came. Next came the cavalry in two lines, double the length of the British, and twice as deep. As the trumpet sounded a charge, the Scots Greys and Enniskillens rushed at them, cut their way through line after line, but only to find themselves surrounded by the enemy. Seeing their danger, the 1st Royals and 2d and 5th Dragoon Guards attacked the remnants of the Russian lines and put them utterly to the rout. The Russians re-formed, with artillery in front and on their flanks. Unfortunately, an order to the Light Brigade to advance *nearer* was mistaken for an order to attack the enemy. Hence the celebrated charge of the Light Brigade, which, probably, more than any other event, proved the heroic bravery of British troops. Well has the Laureate sung:—

"When can their glory fade?
Oh the wild charge they made!
All the world wondered.
Honour the charge they made!
Honour the light brigade—
Noble six hundred!"—*Alfred Tennyson.*

1854 The Russians make a sortie from Sebastopol against the second division of the British army, but are repulsed with considerable loss by the troops commanded by Sir De Lacy Evans, Oct. 26.
[As nearly as can be ascertained the Russian army amounts to 540,000 infantry, 80,000 cavalry, 44,000 artillery, 12,000 genie, and 478,000 reserve, garrison, and irregular troops; forming a total of 1,154,000 men.]
Collision on the Great Western Railway, Canada; 50 lives lost, Oct. 26.
Her Majesty queen Victoria's thanks to the army before Sebastopol published by Lord Raglan, Oct. 27.
Crystal Palace, Sydenham, musical fête for the Patriotic Fund; the band of the French guides, sent by Napoleon III., perform, Oct. 28.
Inauguration of a Working Man's College, 31 Red Lion Square, London, by professor F. D. Maurice, in St. Martin's Hall, Oct. 30.
Great Patriotic Fund meeting, Mansion House, London, Nov. 2.
Lord Raglan appointed field-marshal, Nov. 5.
Fire in Liverpool; property amounting to £100,000 destroyed, Nov. 5.
Battle of Inkermann, Nov. 5.
[On the 4th there was a stir in Sebastopol, and a ringing of bells. At daylight on the 5th the Russian volleys roused the soldiery from sleep. In hot haste all was got ready, and 8,000 British with 6,000 French held the day against a force of 60,000 Russians, and compelled them to retreat with a loss of 15,000 men.]
["The ruins of Inkermann, which have given a name to a fierce battle, stand on

the edge of a cliff-like precipice on the Russian side of the valley, about a mile from the head of the harbour of Sebastopol. They consist of a broken line of gray walls, battlemented in part with round towers, masses of gray stone protrude abruptly through the soil around the ruins, of such quaint sharp-cut forms that in the distance they might be taken for the remains of some ancient city."—*Blackwood's Magazine, Feb.* 1855.]

1854 Professor Wilson, of Cirencester, appointed to the chair of agriculture in the University, Edinburgh, Nov. 7.

12,300 men ordered out to the Crimea, Nov.

Wreck of the "Prince," with clothing for the army, Nov. 8.

Fearful hurricane in the Black Sea, Nov. 14, in which the following among other disastrous wrecks occurred:—

The "Resistance," a magazine ship.

The "Henri IV.," a French 80-gun ship.

The duke of Argyll elected lord rector of Glasgow University, in opposition to B. Disraeli and Thomas Carlyle, Nov. 16.

Strike against Sabbath work by the cabmen, &c., in Glasgow, Nov. 19.

Wreck: the "Chevalier," on a rock in the Sound of Jura; cargo saved, Nov. 24.

Outbreak at Ballarat gold fields, in opposition to the license fee system, Nov.

Melbourne in a state of agitation on the convict question, Nov.

The representatives of Britain, France, and Austria sign a defensive treaty at Vienna, Dec. 2.

Liprandi, after setting fire to his huts, enters Sebastopol, Dec. 6.

Sir Charles Napier arrives in Portsmouth from the Baltic, Dec. 17.

Foreign enlistment bill passes, 22, and receives the royal assent, Dec. 23.

Militia, 91,812 men; expense, £478,740.

Patriotic Fund subscriptions opened, and sympathy with the mother-country expressed, in Canada, Dec.

A great stagnation of trade in Australia, resulting from over-importation, Dec.

Patriotic Fund subscriptions opened in Australia, to manifest the feeling with which the Russian war is taken up by all British subjects, Dec.

In the factories of the United Kingdom there has been, during the present year, an increase of 6,567 horse-power, which, calculating 4 persons employed in proportion to each horse-power, gives an increase of 26,268 persons employed in factories.

The Russian war continues, Dec. 31.

The following is an official account of the loss incurred by the British forces in the Crimea, up to Dec. 31, 1854:—

	Officers.	Men.
Killed in action,	90	1,243
Died of their wounds,	26	310
Died of disease, &c.,	87	3,224
Total,	203	4,777
The total number of wounded up to the same period,	236	4,192
The number remaining in hospital on the same date.	48	4,031

[The average annual mortality of the army stationed in the United Kingdom is 15 per 1,000; but the rate increases in tropical climes to double that number. At these rates 3,290 officers and men die yearly even in times of peace.]

1854 The Russian losses in men put *hors de combat* by sword and sickness amounts to 35,108; it may, however, safely be affirmed that the calculation of 40,000 is rather under than above the actual minimum. Besides this, it is calculated that the navy and marines, who have been mainly exposed to fire in the fortress batteries, have suffered a loss of 4,500 men. Comparing the strength of the Russian battalions when they commenced their march from Bessarabia with their actual number mustered on the field of action, it is found that a further loss of from 30 to 40 per cent. has been sustained by them.

["An additional gleam of light has been cast over the probable fate of the Franklin expedition by an Esquimaux named Mastitukwin, who accompanied Dr. Rae's party, and who has been for many years a member of the Wesleyan congregation at Roseville, in Hudson's Bay. On his return to Roseville, the Esquimaux stated, that he wintered with his party in a snow-house, where they had six weeks' constant night. In March last they started, on the ice, to the north, and were thirty-seven days on their northern journey. They were 100 miles beyond the region inhabited by the Esquimaux, but they still found the tracks of the musk ox. Sir John Franklin and his party are dead; but perhaps one or two of the men may still be alive."]

Deaths: Lord Plunket, aged 89, Jan. 5; Rev. G. S. Faber, Jan. 27; David Vedder, poet, Feb. 11; John Martin, painter, Feb. 17; T. N. Talfourd, suddenly, at Stafford, Mar. 13; Professor John Wilson (Christopher North), April 3; Arthur Aikin, Chemist, April 15; Professor Robert Jameson, naturalist, April 19; Lord Cockburn, April 26; admiral Sir Hyde Parker, April 26; marquis of Anglesey, April 28; James Montgomery, poet, April 30; Madame Sontag, vocalist, June 18; Mrs. Southey (Caroline Bowles), poet, July 20; Lord Medwyn, aged 77, July 25; T. Crofton Croker, author, Aug. 8; W. H. Bartlett, artist, Sep. 13; John Watson, Scottish poet, Sep. 14; Lord Denman, lawyer and statesman, Sep. 22; General Sir G. Drummond, G.C.B. (83), Oct. 9; Samuel Phillips, novelist, &c., Oct. 14; Captain Nolan, author of works on cavalry tactics, killed in famous Balaklava Light Brigade charge, Oct. 25; Charles Kemble, actor, Nov. 12; J. J. Chalon, R.A., Nov. 14; captain Manby, life saving at sea, Nov. 18; professor Edward Forbes, natural history, &c., Nov. 18; John Kitto, D.D., Nov. 25; J. Gibson Lockhart, "Quarterly Review," &c., Nov. 25; Miss Ferrier, novelist, Nov. 26; Rev. M. J. Routh, D.D., (99), Dec. 22.

1855 Consols, 91¼. Bullion in Bank, £14,137,104. The British navy numbers 246 ships of war, 142 of which are steamers, Jan. 1.
Alarming inundation of Hamburg; more than half the city submerged, Jan. 1.
Opening of the Scottish Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures connected with Architecture, at Glasgow, Jan. 1.
The duke of Cambridge leaves Constantinople for Malta invalided, Jan. 2.
Omar Pasha leaves Varna for the Crimea, Jan. 2.
Archdeacon Denison having preached on the "real presence," the archbishop of Canterbury appoints a commission of inquiry on Jan. 3, who, in the course of a week, give a verdict that the doctrines of two sermons are contrary to the teaching of the Church of England.
Sardinia joins the Western Alliance.
Cardinal Wiseman issues a Pastoral, intimating the Pope having established the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception.
The "Electric Power Light" used at Westminster bridge. Workmen see to work by it at a distance of 200 feet, Jan. 4.
The Queen orders medals to be struck bearing the word "Crimea," with clasps for the battles of "Alma" and "Inkerman," to be distributed to the troops, Jan. 5.
Mr. Cobden appeals to his constituency at Leeds on the subject of the war against Russia, and is met by a resolution approving of the war, which is carried by a large majority, Jan. 7.
Lord Elgin returns from Canada, Jan. 9.
Melancholy news from the Crimea of the state of the army before Sebastopol; number of deaths, from want of proper shelter and food, greatly increased, Jan. 9.
A treaty is signed between Sardinia, France, and England, by which the former is to provide 15,000 troops, and England grants a loan of £1,000,000 to maintain her army, Jan. 10.
The French loan of 500,000,000 francs closed on the 10th day, 2,175,000,000 having been subscribed, Jan. 14.
H. M. new steam yacht "Victoria and Albert," 2,342 tons, is launched at Pembroke, Jan. 16.
An urn is found on Lord Paulet's estate in Somersetshire, containing amber beads, supposed to have formed the necklace of an ancient Briton, Jan. 17.
The English and French ministers at Vienna are authorized to treat for peace; Prussia's right to treat denied, Jan. 18.
The prizes for the "Burnett Treatises" on "The Being and Attributes of God," of £1,800 and £600, are awarded respectively to the Rev. R. Thompson of Louth, and Principal Tulloch of St. Andrew's, Jan. 20.
Stoppage of Hume, Eagar, & Co., for £130,000, Jan. 20.
Rodgers & Co. promise to pay 15s. per pound on £162,000.
Sydney, N. S. W., imports in six months £3,223,741, exports only £1,500,000.

1855 Complaints of mismanagement in medical department, Crimea.
Lemesurier & Co., of Quebec, stop payment.
Lord John Russell resigns his office as lord president, Jan. 21.
Lord John Russell declares that the government had expressed their "willingness to negotiate on the five points."
3,000 persons skate on the Serpentine: thermometer 24°, Jan. 21.
The convention of Oct. 24, 1854, with Japan, for the admission of British ships, ratified Jan. 23.
Parliament meets, Jan. 23.
A copyright convention is signed between England and Belgium, Jan. 24.
The Panama railway opened, Jan. 28.
Great debate on Mr. Roebuck's motion on the conduct of the war, in the British Parliament, which ended in a majority against ministers of 157, Jan. 29.
The Aberdeen ministry resign, Jan. 30.
The duke of Cambridge returns to England, Jan. 30.
£20,000 received from Canada for the widows and orphans of the soldiers and sailors of England and France, Jan. 30.
Consols during the month, from 90½ to 92¼.

Earl of Derby declines attempting to form a ministry, Feb. 1.
The House of Commons gives a special vote of thanks to Sir De Lacy Evans, Feb. 2.
The Indian railway opened from Calcutta to Ranegunge, 122 miles, Feb. 3.
Lord Palmerston undertakes to form a ministry, Feb. 5.
Crimean news causes great anxiety.
At a dinner at the Mansion House, Sir Charles Napier and Lord Cardigan give an account of their respective services in the Baltic and at Balaklava, Feb. 6.
The clergy of the province of Canterbury resolve "that the *Book of Common Prayer* be retained entire except as to the rubrics, &c.," Feb. 6.
A convention is signed between England and Turkey for the formation of the "Turkish Contingent" with British officers and pay, Feb. 7.
A proclamation is issued against trading with the Queen's enemies in articles contraband of war, Feb. 8.
The Palmerston ministry sworn in at Windsor, Feb. 8.
Crystal Palace Company declare a dividend of ten per cent., Feb. 9.
The traffic on the Thames is stopped by large masses of ice, Feb. 9.
By the fall of a house in Islington 7 persons are killed, Feb. 11.
The steamer "Petrel" while loading with hay for the Crimea is destroyed by fire at Bona, Feb. 12.
A fire in Holland Street, Blackfriars, destroys property valued at £150,000, Feb. 16.
Naval Estimates voted by House of Commons, £10,716,338, Feb. 16.
Bullion in the Bank of England on Feb.

17, £12,723,212, being £3,563,472 less than on same date last year.

1855 Omar Pasha repulses the Russian attack on Eupatoria, Feb. 17.

Sebastopol inquiry commenced, Feb. 17.

The Thames is frozen as far down as Greenwich, Feb. 18.

Bread riots at Liverpool, Feb. 19.

Lord John Russell leaves London to attend the conference at Vienna, Feb. 20.

Sir James Graham, Messrs. Gladstone, S. Herbert, and Cardwell, resign. Military estimates are £13,721,000, Feb. 22.

Riots in London by labourers thrown out of work by the frost.

Sir John M'Neill and colonel Tulloch leave London to inquire into the state of the British army in the Crimea, Feb. 23.

By a rapid thaw the ice on the Serpentine is diminished in thickness 5 inches in 24 hours, Feb. 25.

The ratifications are exchanged of the treaty between Sardinia, France, and England, Feb. 26.

Brousa, the ancient capital of Asia Minor, destroyed by an earthquake, Feb. 28.

Consols during the month, from 90¾ to 91¾.

Death of Nicholas, emperor of Russia, March 2.

Sardinian Chamber of Deputies pass a bill suppressing convents, by a majority of 117 against 36, March 2.

Mr. Ewart's bill to enable towns of 5,000 inhabitants to form libraries and museums.

Ordnance, barrack, and commissariat estimates, £4,317,069.

Lord John Russell arrives at Vienna, March 4.

The committee appointed on Mr. Roebuck's motion begin their inquiry into the state of the army before Sebastopol, March 6.

Chinese Imperialists defeat the Rebels and take Shanghai; immense numbers put to death, and shocking atrocities committed by the Imperialists, March 6.

Debate in House of Lords against Roman Catholic processions, March 6.

Bombardment of Sebastopol begun, Mar. 9.

The new barracks at Aldershot begun, March 9.

The United States announce "that the neutrality laws would be rigidly enforced; but that any number of persons who desired it might leave the U. S. and get enlisted in any foreign service," March 12.

South-Eastern Railway Co. pay £11,965 on account of accident at Croydon last autumn.

Soujak Kali, on the Circassian coast, attacked, and evacuated by the Russians, March 12.

Admiral Dundas appointed to the Baltic fleet, superseding Sir C. Napier, March 12.

The earl St. Germains installs the earl of Carlisle as lord lieutenant of Ireland, March 13.

The Marylebone cemetery, at Finchley, is consecrated by the bishop of London, March 13.

1855 Patriotic Fund exceeds £1,000,000, March 14.

Forty nurses, of whom twenty are ladies, arrive at Smyrna, March 15.

Vienna Congress meet on Mar. 15; Prussia declines to join the allies.

Reciprocity treaty with the United States ratified, March 16.

The Bernal collection of paintings, &c., sold, the library for £5,000.

Lord Dundonald demands an inquiry upon his plans for destroying Cronstadt, March 16.

Lord Lucan demands a court-martial to inquire into his recall, March 19.

The Queen, in the "Fairy," leads the advanced squadron of the Baltic fleet to sea, from Spithead, March 20.

Admission on Sundays to Crystal Palace refused by vote of H. of Com., March 20.

The New Brunswick legislature vote £5,000 currency to Patriotic Fund.

Patriotic Fund Exhibition of works of art by the Royal Family, nobility, and others, March.

Hill's bridge, near Bristol, destroyed by a screw steamer, several lives lost, Mar. 20.

General Fast-day, March 21.

The Russians repulsed by the French in a sortie from the Malakoff, March 22.

Lord Brougham proposes extensive reforms in criminal procedure, March 23.

Convention with Sardinia officially announced, March 23.

The loan to Sardinia of £1,000,000 agreed to, she sending 15,000 men to the seat of war in the East, March 26.

Bill for abolishing Newspaper stamp passed second reading, March 26.

Liverpool dock branch of Lancashire and Yorkshire railway opened, March 26.

Concert for Sir Henry Bishop at Exeter Hall, March 27.

The advanced British squadron sails from Deal for the Baltic, March 28.

Chancery Courts bill passed, March 29.

A treaty of peace is concluded between Dost Mahommed and the East India Company, March 30.

£52,557 is received, arising from the sale of ships and cargoes captured by British ships since July 1, 1854, March 31.

Consols during the month, from 91¾ to 93¾.

£80,000 beyond the estimated sum of £278,712 are voted for the new Metropolitan markets; and £25,000 in addition to £50,000 previously granted for the City of London cemetery, April 2.

Mr. Boyle, a R. C. priest, obtains a verdict of £1,000 damages against Cardinal Wiseman for defamation, April 3.

The British fleet sails from Spithead for the Baltic, under the command of rear admiral Dundas, April 4.

Bank rate of discount reduced from 5 to 4½ per cent., April 5.

The minor planet *Circe* discovered by Chaornac, April 6.

The flag-ship "Duke of Wellington" returns to Portsmouth, to repair damage

caused by a collision with the American ship "Hurlbut." April 8.
1855 Bombardment of Sebastopol begun, April 9.
A druidical circle, 18 feet in diameter, is discovered in Perthshire, April 10.
The Russian rifle pits are captured, April 10.
Submarine telegraph wires completed 300 miles, from the allied camp in the Crimea to the coast of Bulgaria (Cape Kalakria), April 13.
Drs. Lyons and Aitken, and Mr. Doyle, surgeon, appointed a pathological commission to investigate the nature of the diseases from which the troops are suffering at Scutari, &c., April 12.
Freedom of the city of London voted to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, of Bombay, April 14.
Emperor and empress of the French visit London, and remain three days, April 17.
The Lord Mayor entertains at dinner the prefect of the Seine, and other gentlemen connected with the municipality of Paris. Dine at Guildhall, April 19.
The minor planet *Lucothea* discovered by Luther, April 19.
The minor planet *Atalanta* discovered by Goldschmidt, April 19.
A loan of £16,000,000; and £5,300,000 of new taxes announced, April 20.
The Government accepts Messrs. Rothschild's offer for the loan of £16,000,000, April 20.
The Queen, accompanied by the emperor and empress of the French, visits the Crystal Palace, April 20.
The emperor and empress embark at Dover, on their return to Paris, April 21.
Russia rejects the proposals of England and France to limit her forces in the Black Sea, and the conference breaks up, April 21.
Spirit duties in England, Scotland, and Ireland equalized, April 20.
The two Houses of Parliament communicate with each other by letter for the first time, April.
Lord John Russell returns from Vienna, April 23.
An Irish riot at Newcastle on Whit Monday; several men killed, 26 wounded.
Electric telegraph from the War Office to Sebastopol completed, April 25.
An order in council grants to the officers of the East India Company's Service, equality of rank and precedence with the regular army, April 25.
A successful trial is made on the Hereford and Shrewsbury railway of a hydrostatic brake for stopping trains, April 30.
Consols during the month, from 88¾ to 93.

The new law of tonnage admeasurement comes into operation, May 1.
Bank rate of discount reduced from 4½ to 4 per cent., May 3.
Fire of Etna Steam Battery at Scott Russell's; destroys property to the value of £120,000, May 3.
The emigrant barque "John," for Quebec, with 263 persons on board, strikes on the rocks off Portsmouth; 194 perish, May 3.
1855 The statue of the duke of Wellington by Noble, for Manchester, is cast, May 4.
The "Enterprise," capt. Collinson, arrives at Portsmouth from an unsuccessful search for Sir John Franklin, May 6.
Administrative reform meetings held in London Tavern and Guildhall, May 6.
The Coroner's jury return a verdict of manslaughter against the captain of the "John," for the loss of emigrants on the rocks off Portsmouth, May 8.
The Sardinian army arrives in the Crimea, May 8.
The steeple of Trinity Church, Southwark, is struck by lightning while the bishop of London is holding a confirmation; 2,000 present, May 11.
In a gale in the Bay of Biscay, 65 out of 210 horses are lost from the "Medway," bound for the Crimea.
The emperor inaugurates the Universal Exhibition at Paris, May 15.
General Canrobert resigns his command, and is succeeded by general Pelissier, May 16.
The Crimean medal distributed by the Queen to soldiers and sailors on St. James' parade, May 18.
The French assault and carry the Russian trenches beside the Quarantine Bastion, May 22.
Kertch, Yenikale, and other places in the Sea of Azof taken, May 24.
Commander Fellowes, of H.M.S. "Rattler," attacks a party of pirates at Samchow, and destroys several junks, May 28.
The Irish priests discourage emigration, because the "Know-nothings" in America oppose Romish and Irish interference in U. S. politics.
Four Russian war steamers and 240 vessels, carrying supplies to the Russians, destroyed by the allied squadron, May 31.
Consols during the month, from 88¾ to 92¾.

Five persons are drowned by the upsetting of a boat on Loch Long, June 2.
Taganrag, Mariopol, and Ghiesk bombarded, and large stores of provisions destroyed, June 1-6.
The "Hango massacre;" a boat's crew landing Russian prisoners under a flag of truce, attacked by troops under cover, 10 or 12 men killed, the others captured, June 5.
Mamelon and other defences of Sebastopol taken by the French, June 7.
The war debate in the Commons closed; the majority on Mr. Disraeli's motion being for the ministry, June 8.
The prefect of the Seine gives a grand banquet to the Lord Mayor and several members of the Corporation of London, June 7.
Book postage at fourpence per half pound established, June 11.
The "Royal Victoria and Albert Dock," 335 feet long, is opened at Portsmouth, June 12.

1855 The first meeting of the "Administrative Reform Association" is held in Drury Lane Theatre, June 13.
The old Smithfield cattle market in London closed, June 11, and new markets opened by Prince Albert on June 13, at Copenhagen Fields, north London.
An additional copyright convention is signed between England and Prussia, June 14.
Bank rate of discount reduced from 4 to 3½ per cent., June 14.
Bullion in Bank, £18,169,026.
Newspaper stamp made optional, June 15.
The London Stock Exchange closes at one o'clock on Saturdays—one hour earlier than formerly, June 16.
Failure of Strahan, Paul, & Bates, June 16; [sentenced to 14 years' transportation on Oct. 27.]
A general attack is made on the Malakoff by the French, while the British troops move on the Redan; both attacks, though conducted with the utmost bravery, prove unsuccessful, June 18.
Sebastopol inquiry terminates; report brought up, June 18.
Earl Stanhope founds an annual prize of £50 on some historical subject, to be competed for by under graduates, June 20.
Sweaborg bombarded; 2,000 Russians killed and wounded, June 22.
Forty-seven Russian ships of 200 to 700 tons destroyed at Nysted, June 23, 24.
Mob meeting in Hyde Park on Sunday, June 24, against Lord R. Grosvenor's Sunday trading bill; similar meetings occurred on successive Sundays.
Camp at Aldershot contains five regiments of militia, 3,000 men, besides troops of the line, guards, &c.
Lord Raglan dies at Sebastopol of cholera, in his 67th year, June 28.
The convocation of clergy in province of Canterbury address the Crown to enforce discipline among the clergy, to modify the liturgy, and to reform the synodical representation, June 28.
Consols during the month, from 90 to 92½.

The king of the Belgians with his son and daughter arrives in London, July 1.
The Irish settlers in America remitted last year, to help their friends to emigrate, £1,730,000.
Lord Robert Grosvenor withdraws his bill on Sunday trading, July 2.
An annuity of £1,000 granted to the widow of Lord Raglan, and £2,000 a year to his son and successor, July 3
The "Persia," 3,600 tons, the largest steamer in capacity and power yet built, is launched from Napier's yard at Glasgow, July 3.
Viscount Canning is appointed governor-general of India, July 4.
A surgeon at Woolwich obtains a verdict of £600 against the Electric Telegraph Company for the neglect of their servants, July 5.
Mr. Buchanan complains to the British Government that the neutrality laws of the U. S., as to enlistment, had been violated, and expresses a hope that no authority had been granted for such proceedings, July 6.
1855 French loan of £30,000,000 announced, July 7.
Arrangements made between the allies as to the division of trophies and booty, July 10.
Lord John Russell resigns office as colonial secretary, July 13; [on the 20th Sir William Molesworth is appointed.]
The statue of Sir Robert Peel, by Behnes, in Cheapside, is inaugurated, July 21.
A British force having attempted to arrest a slave dealer of Sabbogee, in Gambia, who had sold a British subject, is repulsed with great loss; but being reinforced by French troops next day, return and destroy Sabbogee, killing about 1,500 Mandingoes, July 16.
Mr. Stewart and party arrive at the mouth of the Great Fish River, where they meet with Esquimaux who corroborate the reports of Dr. Rae, and direct them to Montreal Island, July 30.
The "Marlborough," 131 guns, 4,000 tons, is launched at Portsmouth in presence of the Queen, July 31.
Consols during the month, from 90⅝ to 91¼.

Viscount Canning goes to India as governor-general, Aug. 2.
H. M. sloop "Rattler," and a U. S. frigate, "Powhattan," attack at Kulan a fleet of 34 piratical war junks, manned by a force of 1,000, 500 of whom are killed, Aug. 3.
The king of Portugal visits her Majesty at Osborne, Aug. 6.
Sir James Brooke exonerated by Government from charges of wanton attacks on piratical tribes, and improper trading with the natives in Borneo, Aug. 6.
Mr. Stewart and party discover several articles belonging to Sir John Franklin at Montreal Island, but no traces of bodies are found, Aug. 9.
London joint-stock banks' reports continue to indicate prosperity—six banks giving of dividends and bonuses an average of 14 per cent., Aug. 10.
The committee on Arctic Expeditions recommend £5,000 to be given to captain M'Clure, and £5,000 to the officers and crew of the "Investigator," Aug. 10.
A military band performs in Kensington Gardens for the first time on a Sunday, Aug. 12.
Royal assent given to the Metropolitan Local Management Act, Aug. 14.
Parliament is prorogued by Commission, Aug. 14.
Defeat of the Russians on the Tchernaya by the French and Sardinians, Aug. 16.
At a meeting of the Somerset Archæological Society, Sir W. Trevelyan announces the discovery of carbonate of iron in the Brendon Hills, hitherto found chiefly in Silesia, Aug. 19.
The Queen and Prince Albert arrive in Paris, Aug. 18, returning on Aug. 27.

1855 Rothschild's house takes up the Turkish loan, guaranteed by France and Britain, of £5,000,000.
Consols during the month, from 90⅞ to 91¼.

Active emigration from the North of Scotland to Canada, Sep.
The "Canterbury" transport is wrecked off Portugal, but no lives lost, Sep. 4.
The legislative council at Sydney add £2,000 to the governor's salary, Sep. 5.
The Queen goes to Balmoral, Sep. 6.
Bank rate of discount raised from 3½ to 4 per cent., Sep. 6.
A treaty of friendship and commerce concluded between England and Switzerland, Sep. 6.
The Queen leaves Buckingham Palace for Balmoral, Sep. 6.
The Malakoff tower at Sebastopol captured by the French; the English repulsed at the Redan, Sep. 8. The Russians retire during the night to the north side of the harbour, after sinking their ships and blowing up all the defences. Allies occupy the town on the 10th.
H. M. discovery ship "Resolute," abandoned by Sir E. Belcher in 1853, is found by captain Buddington of the U. S. whaling barque "George Henry," Sep. 10.
The "Sir Colin Campbell," the first iron ship built at Hartlepool, is launched, Sep. 11.
British Association meets at Glasgow, Sep. 12.
Insurrection of the Santals in Bengal, Sep.
Bank rate of discount raised from 4 to 4½ per cent., Sep. 13.
Fifty sunken vessels, 18 of them ships of war, are found in the harbour of Sebastopol, Sep. 15.
Prince Frederick William of Prussia visits the royal family at Balmoral, Sep. 15.
Stoppage of De Lisle & Co., and of Mare & Co., Sep.
H. M. S. "Bittern," commander Vansittart, destroys a piratical squadron moored in Sheipoo harbour, Sep. 18.
At a meeting of Red Republicans in John Street, London, rebellion and assassination were openly advocated; the speeches afterwards published in "L'Homme," in Jersey. The persons connected with this paper gave so much offence to the inhabitants of Jersey by a libel on the Queen, that they held a public meeting and addressed the government for the dismissal of the refugees from Jersey (which was accordingly carried into effect in November), Sep. 22.
Tamun and Fanagoria, in the Sea of Azof, taken by the allies, Sep. 24.
The czar at Nicolaieff, Sep. 25.
Bank rate of discount raised from 4½ to 5 per cent., Sep. 27.
A riotous meeting in Hyde Park, the speakers at which complain of the price of bread, Sep. 28.
The French defeat the Russians at Konghil, near Eupatoria, Sep. 29.

1855 Defeat of the Russians by the British garrison at Kars, Sep. 29.
Horse Guards intimate that an extra sixpence per day is to be paid to soldiers on field service, counting from July 1.
Alderman David Salomons, a Jew, elected Lord Mayor of London, Sep. 29.
A public thanksgiving in the churches for the fall of Sebastopol, Sep. 30.
Consols during the month, from 88¼ to 91¼.

A west-end branch of the Bank of England is opened at Burlington Gardens, Oct. 1.
Bank rate of discount raised from 5 to 5½ per cent., Oct. 4.
The minor planet *Fides* discovered by Luther, Oct. 5.
By a boiler explosion at Walker-on-Tyne, seven persons are killed and others injured; much property destroyed, Oct. 8.
A mill erected on the Manchester model in Western India is opened, working 1,500 spindles, and employing 500 persons, Oct. 8.
Ratifications are exchanged at Nagasaki of the convention between England and Japan, Oct. 9.
A grand dinner at Glasgow in honour of the victories in the Crimea, the duke of Montrose presiding, Oct. 12.
Her Majesty returns from Balmoral to London, Oct. 17.
Kinburn forts bombarded by the allies and taken, Oct. 17; next day Oczakoff blown up by the Russians; these fortified places defended the embouchure of the Dneiper and the Boug. Nicolaieff, an important arsenal and shipbuilding station, is situated ten or a dozen miles up the Boug.
Bank rate of discount raised to 7 per cent. for bills having over 60 days to run, and 6 per cent. for shorter periods, Oct. 18.
The British consul at Cologne is sentenced to three months' imprisonment for recruiting for the British foreign legion, Oct. 18. [The king subsequently orders his release.]
The Lord Mayor and Corporation of London present a congratulatory address on the success of our arms in the Crimea, to her Majesty, at Windsor, Oct. 24.
The tide in the Thames rises to an extraordinary height, Oct. 26.
The Commercial Travellers' School, at Pinner, is opened by Prince Albert. [The building will accommodate 300 boys and girls, and cost about £20,000.] £2,000 collected, Oct. 27.
A clasp inscribed "Sebastopol" added to the Crimean medal, Oct. 31.
Consols during the month, from 86⅛ to 88⅝.

A disorderly meeting of rate-payers in London, who, by a large majority, vote against the adoption of the Act for establishing free Libraries, Nov. 5.
The colossal statue of Sir Robert Peel by Behnes is inaugurated at Bradford, Nov. 6.

1855 Price of bread is raised; best, 11d. to 1s.; second, 10d. to 10½d, Nov. 6.
The Bank of England is authorized to exceed their ordinary issue of notes by £475,000, Nov. 7.
Alderman Salomons is sworn in Lord Mayor of London, the first Jew who has held that office, Nov. 9.
An international copyright convention concluded with Prussia, Nov. 9.
The czar visits his army at Sebastopol, Nov. 10.
Inundations in Wales; the Conway rising and overflowing its banks, and causing much damage, Nov. 11.
Sir Wm. Codrington takes the command of the British army in the Crimea, *vice* general Simpson, Nov. 14.
A dense fog in London, Nov. 15.
The governor's house in Stirling Castle is destroyed by fire; part of the building dates from the ninth century, Nov. 18.
A defensive treaty of alliance between Sweden, England, and France is concluded at Stockholm, Nov. 21.
Prince Albert lays the foundation-stone of the Midland Institute at Birmingham, Nov. 22.
The "Shannon," the largest frigate afloat, is launched at Portsmouth, Nov. 24.
General Williams negotiates for the evacuation of Kars, Nov. 26.
The Queen visits the wounded Crimean soldiers at Fort Pitt, Chatham, Nov. 28.
The treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation between Great Britain and Chili is duly signed at Santiago, Nov. 29.
A meeting is held in Willis' Rooms to raise subscriptions for founding an hospital for nurses, in honour of Miss Nightingale, who had declined any personal tribute, Nov. 29.
The king of Sardinia arrives at Windsor Castle on a visit to the Queen, Nov. 30.
Consols during the month, from 92 to 94¾.

The Queen and Prince Albert, with the king of Sardinia, review the troops at Woolwich, Dec. 1.
The ship "Adams," captain Fitzsimmons, sails from Bombay, and is never more heard of, Dec. 1.
A Parsee delivers a lecture to his countrymen at Bombay, on "The freedom and blessings of the British government," Dec. 2.
The Canada railway from Hamilton to Toronto is opened, Dec. 3.
The king of Sardinia visits Guildhall, and receives an address from the Corporation, Dec. 4.
In consequence of an alleged affront, Mr. Murray, the British minister at the court of Persia, withdraws from Teheran, Dec. 5.
The quarrel between Sardinia and Tuscany is arranged by the joint mediation of France and England, Dec. 7.
A postal convention is signed between England and France regarding the transmission of printed papers by post, Dec. 10.

1855 The "Duke of Wellington," the flagship of admiral Dundas, arrives at Spithead, Dec. 10.
Kars capitulates to the Russians, Dec. 12.
The Russians are fortifying St. Petersburg and Moscow, in anticipation of an attack by land in spring, and Sweaborg has been supplied with materials to repair the late bombardment.
The Ottoman ambassador presents to prince Napoleon, in the sultan's name, all the articles sent to the Paris Exhibition, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the army in the East, Dec. 13.
Experiments on the Great Northern Railway of a new system of permanent way invented by Mr. Adams, are declared to be very satisfactory, Dec. 17.
The thermometer in the camp at Sebastopol falls to 8° below zero, Dec. 18.
An extraordinary meteor, in appearance as large as the moon, and giving light nearly equal to day, is seen at Nottingham at 6.13 a.m., Dec. 18.
First meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works is held, Mr. John Thwaites, elected chairman, Dec. 22.
The Lyceum Theatre, Sunderland, destroyed by fire, Dec. 23.
H.M. ship "Resolute" discovered by captain Buddington, Sept. 10, is towed into New London, U. S., Dec. 24.
The Church of St. John, at Miles Platting, Manchester, built at the cost of Sir Benjamin Heywood, is consecrated, Dec. 27.
Count Buol, with the consent of the allies, communicates to prince Gortschakoff the terms on which peace may be restored. Dec. 28.
Stansfield Hall, near Barlings, built in the reign of Henry VIII., is destroyed by fire, Dec. 31.
Consols during the month, from 89½ to 89¾.

Deaths: Lord Robertson, one of the Judges of the Court of Session, Jan. 10; Miss Mary Russell Mitford, poet, dramatist, and novelist, Jan. 10; George Stanley Faber, writer on prophecy, Jan. 27; Joseph Hume, M.P., Feb. 20; Nicholas, emperor of Russia, March 2; Copley Fielding, painter, March 3; Mr. Gurney, shorthand writer, March 26; Robert Wallace of Kelly, M.P., post-office reformer, March 28; Sir Henry de la Beche, geologist, April 3; Hon. J. C. Herries, M.P. and statesman, April 24; Sir Henry R. Bishop, music composer, April 30; Sir. R. H. Inglis, M.P., May 5; Mrs. Nicholls (Miss Brontë), novelist, May 31; John Black, of the *Morning Chronicle*, June 25; Field-marshal Lord Raglan, June 28; James Silk Buckingham, traveller and author, June 30; Dr. Arnott, the favourite physician of Napoleon at St. Helena, July 6; Rear-admiral Sir Edward Parry, Arctic voyager, July 7; Patrick Park, sculptor, Aug. 16; Feargus O'Connor, the Irish chartist, Aug. 30; Sir Thomas Mitchell, surveyor-general, N.S.W., Oct. 5; Sir

William Molesworth, M.P., colonial secretary, Oct. 22; Lord Wharncliffe, statesman, Oct. 22; Rev. Robert Montgomery, poet and preacher, Dec. 3; Colonel Sibthorp, M.P., Dec. 14; Samuel Rogers, banker and poet, Dec. 18.

1855 In June the gold in the bank exceeded £13,000,000; on the 24th November the bullion declined to £11,000,000. The drain of gold has continued much longer than the state of the grain market alone can account for; it is believed that, of the large expenditure on account of the allied armies, a considerable portion is *hoarded* by the producers of food on the shores of the Black Sea and the Mediterranean.

Wheat: the average price for the six weeks ending 24th November was 79s. 10d.; last year, at same date, the price was 67s. 6d.

In the end of November great excitement in the sugar market, prices suddenly rising about 40 per cent.; in retail, sugar 4½d. rises to 7d. In the first week of December the entire stock of sugar in the market ascertained to be only two-thirds of last year's stock at the same date.

Large arrivals of gold from Australia in November. Competent authorities in Melbourne estimate the yield of gold for the year at £8,000,000 sterling, Nov.

Disturbances at Cape of Good Hope; cornet Pottinger and others murdered by the Caffres; 900 Caffres besieged and starved to death by the Dutch, Nov.

The progress of the British North American provinces continues to be highly satisfactory. At several festive meetings to which Lord Elgin, the late governor of Canada, was invited, he has stated that "the revenue of that province, which, on his arrival in Canada, was something like £400,000, is now about £4,000,000, and that, for the 22 miles of railway then opened, there are now 1,000 miles open, and 2,000 more begun." From other sources of information it appears that the production of wheat has been doubled during the last ten years. The increase of population in Canada West is even more rapid than in the United States, where the population doubles itself every twenty-five years; that of Canada must now exceed two millions, consuming annually about two and a half millions sterling of British products and manufactures. During the last ten years the tendency of legislation in the country has been gradually to render Canada independent of the mother country. The "British Possessions Act" of Sir Robert Peel, passed at the same time that the old corn laws were abolished, authorized and invited the colonies to regulate their own commercial relations, to impose such import duties as they deemed proper, to abolish all differential duties in favour of the mother country; in short, to fix their own customs and taxes, and to manage their own resources without interference from the old country. These new liberties have been appreciated; Canada has raised her import duties from five per cent. to twelve and a half on ordinary descriptions of British manufactures, but on certain articles, such as iron castings (grates, stoves, &c.), the duty is nearly prohibitory. This duty of 12½ per cent., together with the freight and other expenses on goods shipped from this country, acts as a protection and stimulus to the coarser manufactures of Canada.

1855 The fisheries of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and of the entire coasts of the British American provinces, together with the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, and its canals, have been conceded to the Americans by treaty, in return for admission to the States of colonial agricultural produce and timber on equal duties: this privilege, though dearly bought, is a valuable one to the settlers and traders on the boundary line, where there has been much irritation and oppression inflicted on honest traders by custom-house officers, who took this method of atoning for "the sins they were inclined to," of connivance in a brisk smuggling trade across the "lines." This treaty does not enable British colonists to enter the United States with shipping or *manufactures* on equal duties, and therefore is not, properly speaking, a reciprocity treaty, though it is so called.

France now admits Canadian shipping, and timber at ten per cent. duty *ad valorem*. This change will greatly benefit the colony.

A long-vexed question has been recently settled in Canada. The clergy reserves have been secularized or appropriated by the legislature, who will in future pay stated sums to the Episcopal clergy, who formerly claimed nearly the whole of these immunities, to the exclusion of other "protestants" for whom the reserves were originally intended. A recent change in the constitution of the Legislative Council, or Upper House, in Canada, authorizes or indicates that the governor shall accept as his ministers members of that party which has a majority in the assembly, assimilating the colonial to the British parliamentary practice. All these changes amount to nothing less than the practical independence of Canada, "responsible government," as it is termed, being self-government in a much wider sense than it exists in the "old country." This theory of "responsible government" has existed for more than ten years, and is gradually being developed in the other colonies. The Australian and West Indian colonies have increased their import duties, and the colonists can now take higher ground with their governors, and even "stop the supplies" without incurring the odium or risk of rebellion.

In Jamaica agriculture has continued to

decline. The consumption of British manufactures has so greatly diminished that "many of the old wholesale warehouses have merged in the humbler rank of retail stores." The duty now levied on British manufactures is twelve and a half per cent.

1856 Consols, 88. Bullion in bank, £10,981,745, Jan. 1.
Gas is introduced in Melbourne, Jan. 1.
The "Steamer Dock," at Sebastopol, is blown up with a charge of 10,000 lbs. of powder, Jan. 1.
The freedom of the city of Glasgow is presented to the earl of Elgin, late governor-general of Canada, Jan. 4.
The Anglo-French Omnibus Company commence business in London, Jan. 7.
The Shipcote Colliery, near Gateshead, is inundated from an old pit, Jan. 8.
The "Compter" in the borough is sold by auction, Jan. 9.
By a boiler explosion at Lea Brook Iron Works, Staffordshire, five men are killed and fourteen injured, Jan. 14.
The duke of Cambridge distributes to the French soldiers who served in the Crimea the medals awarded by Queen Victoria, Jan. 15.
Russia accepts the terms proposed by the allies as preliminaries of peace, Jan. 16.
A primeval forest is discovered at West Hartlepool, with interesting animal remains, in digging the foundation for a dock, Jan. 20.
Three persons poisoned at Dingwall by eating monkshood by mistake for horse-radish at dinner, Jan. 22.
The centenary of Mozart is celebrated by a concert at the Crystal Palace, Jan. 26.
Grave doubts as to the neutrality of Prussia in the Eastern question, Jan.
Arms and ammunition from America, Belgium, and England, are transmitted freely through Prussia to Russia. The Prussian customs and railway revenue were never so flourishing as during the war.
John Ferguson, of Cairnbrock, near Irvine, dies, leaving above a million and a quarter to individuals and institutions, Jan.
Banking schemes issued, Jan., viz.:—
Bank of Egypt, capital, £250,000 to £1,000,000, in shares of £25.
Western of London, capital, £100,000, in shares of £100.
Failure of Kelly & Gilmour, Manchester, cotton-spinners; liabilities, £120,000; they consumed about 120 bales a-week, and produced 120,000 lbs. of yarn, mostly No. 40.
Parliament opened by the Queen, Jan. 31. The royal speech indicated negotiations for peace at Paris, assimilation of the commercial laws of England and Scotland, the reconsideration of the law of partnership, and the abolition of local shipping dues.
During Jan. 245 vessels were wrecked.
Times exposes a London job, "The Westminster Improvement Commission," organized in 1845, insolvent, 1855. In 1852 the deficiency was £100,082; on 31st Dec., 1854, when they stopped payment, the amount of bonds in circulation was £977,050, besides which they have mortgaged freehold property for £271,500. The assets are valued at £167,200, but it is considered that £140,000 of bonds would be ignored in a court of equity, and about two-thirds of the ground acquired is unbuilt upon. At present the bonds are selling at £8 for the £100; the bonds are mostly held by professional persons, widows, and others, who paid full price for them. The case is worse than Strahan and Paul's, as the amount is £1,000,000 instead of £780,000, and the expected dividend only 8 per cent., Paul & Co.'s being 20 per cent. The commissioners are not personally liable, and there are a number of nefarious transactions connected with the job, Jan. 28.
1856 Mr. Cobden's pamphlet—"What next, and next ?"—excites great attention, Jan.
The war steamer "Polyphemus" is wrecked on the Jutland coast, and several lives are lost, Jan. 29.
The Queen institutes the "Victoria Cross" to be awarded to both services for bravery, Jan. 29.
The British ambassador at Constantinople gives a grand ball, at which the sultan is present; the first ball he ever attended, Jan. 31.
Life peerage conferred on baron Parke, Jan. [opposed by Lord Lyndhurst, Feb. 7; a hereditary peerage is given, and he takes his seat, July 25].
Parliament opened by the Queen, Jan. 31.
Consols during the month, from 86 to 91¾.

A protocol is signed at Vienna by the ministers of Russia, France, England, Austria, and Turkey, agreeing to the propositions of Austria for peace, Feb. 1.
The docks at Sebastopol are completely destroyed by the British engineers, Feb. 1.
The "Josephine Willis," emigrant ship, run down off Folkestone by the steamer "Mangerton," 90 lives lost, Feb. 3.
Fort St. Nicholas is blown up by the French engineers, Feb. 4.
"The Victoria Cross" for distinguished gallantry on the part of inferior officers or privates, both in army and navy, instituted, Feb. 5.
The kingdom of Oude is annexed to the East India Company's territories, Feb. 7.
The improved mode of keeping the public accounts introduced by Mr. Gladstone; exposes profuse extravagance connected with the collection of national revenues, Feb.
Stoppage of the Tipperary bank, Feb.
[Sufferers are chiefly in England, shareholders who paid for worthless stock.]
The emperor of the French, at the recent Paris exhibition, having conferred the order of the Legion of Honour on Mr. Walter Crum, a distinguished Scottish chemist, Mr. Crum is officially informed

that "no British subject can accept or wear a foreign order unless it has been conferred for active and distinguished services before the enemy, either at sea or in the field,"—in other words, that the British government repudiate honours granted by the emperor of France or other sovereigns to the most distinguished natives of this country, unless they happen to be military or naval. About the same date honours and rewards are given to two of the Crimean generals, whose incapacity was notorious, and gave rise to serious disasters, Feb.

1856 Sir John M'Neil and colonel Tulloch, who had been sent to the Crimea, report on the state of the army, confirming the newspaper representations already given to the public, Feb.

The agitation on the relations with America, Feb.

A tremendous gale causes great damage on the Tyne and in other parts of England, Feb. 8.

Fort Alexander, Sebastopol, is blown up, Feb. 11.

The free library at Melbourne, containing 3,000 volumes, is opened, Feb. 11.

The Royal Pavilion theatre, Whitechapel, is burnt, Feb. 13.

The free library committee are authorized by the town council of Liverpool to raise £20,000 for land on which to erect new buildings, Feb. 13.

The "Ocean Queen," of Liverpool and New York wrecked; 100 lives lost, Feb. 16.

Earthquake at California, Feb. 16.

Hurricane in the West of Scotland; many houses blown down, thousands of trees uprooted or broken, and several lives lost, Feb. Spray from sea-shore carried thirty miles inland.

A loan of £5,000,000 is announced by government, Feb. 18.

The packet-ship "John Rutledge," from Liverpool to New York, with 136 persons on board, strikes on an iceberg and sinks, 40 going down with her. All the others, except one young sailor, perish, Feb. 20.

Preliminary financial statement made by the chancellor of the exchequer, Feb. 22.

Messrs. Rothschild contract for the new loan at £111 2s. 3d. per cent. consols for every £100 sterling, Feb. 22.

Sir J. Walmsley's motion in the Commons for opening the British Museum and National Gallery on Sundays negatived by 376 against 43, Feb. 21.

The Peace Conference begins at Paris. An armistice is agreed to till 31st of March, Feb. 25. France, Great Britain, Austria, Russia, Turkey, and Sardinia represented, Prussia excluded.

Rev. Dr. Begg, of Edinburgh, originates a 40s. freehold movement.

John Sadlier, M.P., found dead, Feb. 25.

[Frauds discovered on Tipperary Bank, of which he and his brother James are chief managers; besides forgeries of railway shares—upwards of £200,000. James was allowed to quit the country in June unmolested, and warrants for his apprehension were issued in Feb. 1857.]

1856 Peace Conference opened at Paris, Count Walewski presiding, Feb. 25.

During Feb. the wrecks amounted to 174.

Earl Canning is sworn into office as governor-general of India, Feb. 29.

The belligerents in the Crimea mutually agree to a suspension of hostilities, Feb. 29.

Consols during the month, from 90¾ to 92¾.

The marchioness of Londonderry gives a dinner to 4,000 of the Chilton Moor colliers, March 1.

Earl Stanhope, in the House of Lords, proposes an address to her majesty for the formation of a gallery of portraits of distinguished public men, March 4.

Treaty of peace between Britain, France, and Sardinia, with Russia, March 5.

Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, entirely burnt down, March 5.

Sir Wm. Clay's bill for abolition of church rates supported by government and passed in the Commons by majority, 221 against 178, March 5.

The marquis of Dalhousie, after holding the office of governor-general 8 years, leaves Calcutta, March 6.

The Queen, in reply to the Lords' address, promises to direct attention to the subject of a portrait gallery, March 7.

The foundation-stone of the new Museum of Natural History at Dublin is laid by the lord-lieutenant, March 7.

A brass mortar, the largest yet made, to weigh 7 tons, is cast at Woolwich, Mar. 8.

The Industrial Palace and Museum is opened at Jamaica, March 10.

Annual meeting of Royal Literary Fund; a motion for reforming the management negatived by 51 to 30, March 12.

The new pier at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, is opened in presence of the Queen, March 13.

Sir Charles Napier moves for a select committee to inquire into the operations of the Baltic fleet during the last two years; opposed by Sir James Graham and withdrawn, March 13.

Lord Brougham presents a petition signed by 2,000 women, many of them eminent literary characters, praying for such law amendments as may secure to married women their property and earnings, March 14.

Terrible storm in the Black Sea, and many shipwrecks, March 14.

The empress Eugenie gives birth to a son, March 16.

Annexation of Oude announced, Mar. 16.

A magnificent silver vase is presented to Mr. Grinnell, of New York, by the British government in acknowledgment of his fitting out an expedition to search for Sir John Franklin and his party, March 18.

Jenny Lind Goldschmidt and her husband give a concert at Exeter Hall, which

realizes £1,872 for the Nightingale fund, March 20.

1856 On Good Friday about 18,000 persons visited the Crystal Palace, March 21.

In March, 145 vessels were wrecked.

Nineteen persons are killed at Cork by a house falling in, March 29.

The schooner "Pigeon" rescues the crew of the British barque "Blake," (wrecked March 13), March 29.

A treaty of peace is concluded at the Paris conference, March 30.

Glasgow Cathedral, after being completely restored, is re-opened for public worship, March 30.

Consols during the month, from 91¼ to 93¾.

£4,300 are raised at St. Albans to restore the abbey, April 3.

A steam boiler explosion in Portsmouth Dockyard kills nine persons and injures several others, April 5.

The driver and stoker are killed by the explosion of the boiler of a locomotive on the Caledonian line near Carlisle, April 7.

A mammoth tree from California is exhibited in London, of 363 feet in height; its circumference is 93 feet, and its concentric rings indicate its age to be 3,000 years, April 8.

The Queen rescinds the order prohibiting trade with Russia, April 9.

The livery companies petition parliament against a bill introduced by government for regulating the corporation of London, April 10.

The boiler at the Clyde Grain Mills bursts and kills 5 persons, and much property is destroyed, April 11.

The emperor gives a grand banquet at Paris to the plenipotentiaries, April 12.

The band plays in Kensington gardens for the first time on a Sunday, April 13.

Vauxhall station burnt, April 13.

Quebec is appointed the permanent seat of the Canadian government, April 17.

The Queen reviews the troops at Aldershott, April 19.

Parliament votes £8,000 for a display of fireworks to commemorate the return of peace, April 21.

Great naval review at Portsmouth, in presence of the Queen, Prince Albert, and both houses of parliament, April 23.

Grand naval review at Spithead, April 23.

Ships.	Guns.	Tons.	Horse-power.	Crews.
68	2,564	109,710	21,300	26,566

The gunboats—

45	608	12,420	6,190

Treaty of peace signed at Paris, ratified April 27:—Stipulating,—1. Reciprocal evacuation of the theatre of war; 2. Admission of Turkey to the European system; 3. Neutralization of the Black Sea; 4. Free navigation of the Danube; 5. European guarantee of the rights of Danubian provinces; 6. Rectification of Bessarabian frontier, and regulations as to closure of the Dardanelles, and number of ships of war to be maintained by Russia and Turkey for the police of the Black Sea. Besides these, Russia agreed not to fortify the Aland Islands in the Baltic, or maintain naval or military stations there, and has broken faith by building extensive barracks on these islands. The state of Italy was discussed, the French and English plenipotentiaries declared it desirable that the foreign troops should be withdrawn from the states of the church and from the duchies. That comprehensive reforms were required in the papal government, involving an increase of lay influence. That the king of Naples should be remonstrated with on his inhuman policy, which threatened to produce a revolution dangerous to the peace of Europe. On these points the Austrian minister did not agree, and the Russian was silent.

1856 The same powers in a congress resolved,—1. That privateering shall be abolished; 2. That the neutral flag covers merchandise, the property of an enemy, contraband of war excepted; 3. The property of neutrals, except contraband of war, cannot be seized even under a belligerent flag; 4. Paper blockades are abolished, (*i. e.* blockades by proclamation, not accompanied by naval power to enforce the blockade.) The independence and integrity of the Ottoman empire were guaranteed in a special convention by France, England, and Austria.

The newspapers announce that the princess Royal is to marry prince Frederick William of Prussia, April.

The convict ticket-of-leave system seriously discussed.

Four persons killed and others injured by the explosion of a boiler at Wolverhampton, April 28.

A meeting is held to propose the erection and endowment of a church at Constantinople as a monument to those who fell in the war, April 28.

Peace proclaimed in London, April 29.

A dinner is given at the Mansion House to Lord Brougham and the members of the Law Amendment Society, April 30.

Consols during the month, from 91⅛ to 93¾.

The "Chimboraza," in a sinking state in lat. 35° 47′ S. long. 38° 15′, is discovered by the "Morning Star," which rescues sixteen of her crew, May 1.

Public thanksgivings for the restoration of peace are offered throughout the kingdom, May 4.

Royal address and debates on the peace, May 5, 6.

Riots between the Italian legion, the police, the English troops, and the inhabitants of Malta, May 4-8.

The project for an exhibition of "Art Treasures," at Manchester in 1857, is submitted to Prince Albert for the approval of her majesty, May 7.

The first stone of St. Thomas Charterhouse new school is laid by the right hon. W. E. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer, May 8.

1856 Both houses of parliament proceed to Buckingham house to present an address to the Queen on the treaty of peace, May 8.
The Queen gives a state ball at Buckingham palace, May 8.
The chancellor of the exchequer announces a loan of £5,000,000 in 3 per cent. consols, May 8.
The thanks of parliament to the army and navy, voted May 8.
Amnesty to political exiles granted, May 9.
General Williams, of Kars, is voted a pension of £1,000 per annum, May 9.
A peace fête is given at the Crystal Palace, when, in the presence of her majesty, the "Scutari monument" and "peace trophy" by Marochetti are inaugurated, May 9.
The first English church in Turkey is opened at Ortokoi near Constantinople, May 11.
General the hon. C. Grey is the bearer of an autograph letter from her majesty to the emperor Alexander of Russia, May 12.
Arrival of Lord Dalhousie, late gov.-gen. of India, May 13, and on 14th the proprietors and directors of the H.E.I.C. settle on him £5,000 a year.
Sunday bands in Hyde Park discontinued by order of Lord Palmerston, on the remonstrance of the archbishop of Canterbury, May 15.
Trial of Palmer for the murder of John Parsons Cook by strychnine commenced May 14. [Palmer found guilty, executed June 14.]
The hydraulic cranes on the new pier at Woolwich are tried and prove satisfactory, one man managing them all, May 16.
An explosion in the laboratory at Woolwich causes the death of 4 persons and wounds 7 others, May 17.
The Queen lays the first stone of the Victoria Military Hospital at Netley, May 19.
Messrs. Rothschild contract for the government loan of £5,000,000 at £107 10s. 7d. per £100 as consols at 93, May 19.
The freedom of the city of London presented to admiral Sir E. Lyons, bart., G.C.B., May 19.
Bank rate for bills having more than 60 days to run reduced from 7 to 6 per cent.
The Queen and Prince Albert subscribe £500 to the fund for a Memorial church at Constantinople, May 23.
The Queen attends a grand entertainment given by the Turkish ambassador, May 27.
The American government dismiss Mr. Crampton the British ambassador and three of the consuls, May 27.
Bank rate of discount lowered from 6 to 5 per cent., May 29.
London brilliantly illuminated and a grand display of fireworks to celebrate the peace, May 29.
Several agricultural families leave Glasgow to introduce the Scotch system of farming in Turkey, May 29.
1856 The "Pallas" is wrecked in the Gulf of St. Lawrence; 82 are drowned from overcrowding the lifeboats, May 30.
Prince Albert lays the foundation-stone of the Stranger's Home at Limehouse, May 31.
Consols during the month, from 92⅜ to 94⅜.

The universal agricultural exhibition is opened at Paris, June 1.
First stone of Wellington College laid by the Queen, June 2.
Centenary of the marine society, June 3.
Lord Wodehouse, the newly appointed British ambassador, leaves London for St. Petersburg, June 5.
Steamboat collision on the Mersey between the "Excelsior" and "Mail;" six passengers killed, June 6.
£2,000 voted by parliament towards a "British Historical Picture Gallery," May 6.
Meeting at the Mansion House to raise subscriptions for relief of the sufferers by the inundations in France, subscriptions, £43,000. 100,000 francs remitted as a first instalment, June 13.
At a review of the troops, on their return from the Crimea, at Turin, king Victor Emanuel distributes the medals sent by queen Victoria, June 15.
[The Queen and Prince Albert send £1,000 and £500 for the sufferers by the inundations in France, and the count de Chambord sends 20,000 francs for the same purpose.]
Mr. Crampton, the late British minister at Washington, arrives in London, June 16.
A second remittance of 100,000 francs is sent to Paris, June 19.
The total subscriptions during the week for the sufferers by the inundations in France amount to £17,000, June 20.
The reformatory schools bill (Scotland) and the Oxford university bill, June 23.
The *Times* comments upon the increase of poor rates at the time that pauperism is decreasing.
Loss of the London and New York packet-ship at sea, upwards of 100 lives lost, June.
The value of exports for the first six months amount to £34,000,000.
Great increase of housebreakings and robberies in Scotland, attributed to the ticket-of-leave men.
Bank rate of discount reduced from 5 to 4 per cent, June 26.
The Great Northern Infirmary is opened June 30.
Consols during the month, from 94⅛ to 94⅝.

The king of the Belgians arrives on a visit to the Queen, July 1.
Sir Colin Campbell is presented with the freedom of the city of Glasgow and a sword of honour, July 1.
The "Bellot Testimonial Fund" committee announce that of the £2,281 subscribed, £1,610 had been given to his

sisters, and the remainder will be expended on an obelisk to be erected at Greenwich, July 2.

1856 Mr. Peabody gives a dinner at the "Star and Garter," Richmond, to celebrate the eightieth anniversary of American independence, July 4.

A Glasgow company contract with government to run steamers from Southampton to Alexandria, and from Suez to Melbourne and Sydney, touching at Point de Galle, Ceylon, July.

Wallace monument meeting at Stirling, July.

The French evacuate the Crimea, July 5.

Severe storms prevail in England and Ireland, July 5-12.

Mutiny of the Tipperary militia, July 7-9.

Entry of the guards into London, July 9.

Five Englishmen ascend mount Ararat 17,323 feet, being the first recorded ascent, July 11.

The allies evacuate the Crimea, July 12.

The duke of Cambridge appointed commander-in-chief on the resignation of Lord Hardinge, July 14.

Lord Lyndhurst in the Lords and Lord J. Russell in the Commons denounce the atrocities of the Neapolitan government, July 14.

Natal declared a separate colony, July 15.

The Queen reviews the horse and foot artillery at Woolwich, July 15.

£65,000 of contributions received from New South Wales on account of the Patriotic fund, July 16.

The city bankers, having been requested by the committee on the decimal coinage, report that any legislative alteration would be undesirable, July 17.

The great fountains at the Crystal Palace are displayed in presence of her Majesty and 20,000 visitors, July 18.

The Sussex wing of the Royal Free Hospital opened, June 18.

Archæological Institute meets in Edinburgh, July 21.

The queen of Oude, with 100 attendants, arrives at Southampton, July 22.

Earl Granville appointed ambassador extraordinary, to attend the coronation of the emperor of Russia, July 22.

Sir Edmund Lyons made a peer—baron Lyons, July 24.

The bishops of London and Durham retire on pensions settled by act of parliament, July 25.

Dr. Rae and his companions obtain the reward of £10,000 offered by government for information of the fate of Sir John Franklin and his party, July 26.

Sir Wm. Williams, of Kars, appointed commandant of Woolwich, July 26.

Parliament prorogued, July 29.

120 acts passed during the session.

Explosion of Cymmer colliery, Glamorganshire, 110 lives lost, July.

A narrative of heroic actions by private soldiers in the Crimea, presented to parliament by order of the Queen.

Gen. Sir W. Williams is presented with the freedom of the city of London and a sword of honour, July 31.

1856 Consols during the month, from 95⅛ to 95⅝.

Major-general Windham presented with two swords at Norwich, Aug. 1.

Mr. D. M'Laren, late lord provost of Edinburgh, obtains £400 damages against the *Scotsman* newspaper for printing electioneering libels, Aug.

A British fleet enters the Black Sea to enforce the treaty with Russia, Aug.

Meeting of the British Association at Cheltenham, Aug.

Bessemer's new mode of making iron announced.

Adulterations of food and medicine detailed in a "Blue Book."

General Kmety, a Hungarian engineer officer, complains of injustice done him in general Williams' account of the defence of Kars; Kmety claims to divide the honours of that defence, Aug.

Strikes, cessations of work by shipbuilders in Sunderland, and by colliers in Lanarkshire; immense loss of wages and failures of shopkeepers are the results, Aug.

The lord mayor lays the foundation-stone of a "New Asylum for Fatherless Children" at Stamford hill.

Archbishop of Canterbury decides against archdeacon Denison's views as contrary to the principles of the Church of England.

Census of Ireland report exhibits great improvements during last fifteen years.

British Association meets at Cheltenham, Aug. 6; Dr. Daubeny, president.

Sixty-four spade guineas and eleven half-guineas found among rubbish at Victoria street, Aug. 11.

Messrs. Broadwood's manufactory is burnt, Aug. 12.

A gothic window is discovered at Guildhall, which had been closed since the fire in 1666, Aug. 19.

The Guards entertained at dinner, on their return from the Crimea at the Royal Surrey Gardens, Aug. 25.

A convention with the republic of Honduras is signed at London, Aug. 27.

The Queen goes to Balmoral, Aug. 28.

The royal mail steamer "Tay" is lost in the Gulf of Mexico, Aug. 31.

Consols during the month, from 94⅞ to 95⅜.

The new music hall at Birmingham is opened, Sep. 2.

Four persons are killed by the fall of a house in Little Swan Alley, Sep. 3.

Mr. Roebuck is presented with a purse of 1,100 guineas by his friends at Sheffield, Sep. 3.

Royal British Bank failed on Sep. 4.

The creditors are chiefly small traders and shopkeepers. It originated in good faith with a Mr. Menzies of Edinburgh, who understood the Scottish system of banking. Among others the plan was communicated to Mr. Mullins, a scheming attorney, who brought other specu-

lators; but the bank never was in favour with London capitalists—having been denounced by the Glasgow *Reformers' Gazette*, which noticed the former bankruptcy of Mr. M'Gregor—never attained the elements or structure of a Scotch joint-stock bank. Its first transaction was an obligation for £500, as payment for an *introduction* to some Jews, who were expected to lend their names or influence to the speculation. The first effective aid it received was from the owner of an elegant building suitable for a bank, which he was desirous to get leased as such. It is only necessary to state the leading features of Scotch banking, in order to indicate everything that the "Royal British" did *not* do. The general features of Scotch banks are these,—The leading partners have always been wealthy men, well known to the community, commencing banking with a large paid up capital, issuing notes upon their own unlimited personal security, annually electing their directors, and changing a certain number of them; periodically publishing their proceedings, balance-sheet, and names of partners; limiting their business chiefly to discounting commercial bills with their own notes, to cash credits (a form of advances on personal bonds of third parties, peculiar to Scotland), to receiving deposits, paying interest thereon, and in general making advances only on mercantile and personal securities, easily convertible into money, in preference to lending money on land, mines, or other property not easily saleable. The bank was organized with much difficulty, and took nearly two years to form. Mr. John M'Gregor, M.P. for Glasgow, became governor, assisted by a Mr. Cameron as secretary, who speedily assumed the entire management, and by his influence with the directors and a private ledger, regulated all the advances so as to divide funds among them, and appropriate a large amount to himself. They began business in Sep. 1849, with about £18,000, the balance of £32,000 having been expended in preliminary expenses, cost of building and fittings, £50,000 being the sum required by law, as paid up capital, in order to obtain a charter. The business was carried on with depositors' money. There never was a system of *honest* investigation of affairs, Cameron having all in his private ledger. At the failure it was found that directors had appropriated as under:—

Mr. H. Brown, M.P....	£70,000
Hugh Cameron,.....	30,000
John Gwynne, dead,.....	14,000
John M'Gregor, M.P....	7,000
Edward Mullins, dead,..	7,000
The Auditor,.....	2,000
	£130,000

a small part only secured, and £100,000 sunk in a Welsh mine, from which "nothing can be recovered."

1856 In the army the colonels, deprived of their monopoly of supplying the soldiers' clothing, are compensated by allowances, Sep.

Church of England.—The *Times* calls attention to "a picture of educated misery not to be met with in any other part of the world," instances a list of 30 advertisements for curates in which only 4 offers were from £80 to £100 per annum; the other 26 offers ranging from £26 to £70, some with free houses. A deplorable picture is suggested of the inequality of circumstances between incumbents and curates, the latter, if without patronage or private fortune, must remain in poverty for life, Sep.

The German Legion is being disbanded, Sep.

Owing to a collision between the "Ocean Home" and the "Cherubim," the latter goes down, and 77 persons are supposed to have perished, Sep. 5.

Miss Nightingale returns home and is presented with a handsome writing desk, with a suitable inscription on a silver plate, by a few of her neighbours, Sep. 8.

The foundation-stone of the new Central London Schools is laid at Hanwell, Sep. 11.

2,300 of the soldiers, sailors, and marines who served in the Crimea are entertained at dinner at Portsmouth, Sep. 16.

A statue of Benjamin Franklin is uncovered at Boston, U. S., Sep. 17.

The "Imogene," of Liverpool, is sunk by coming into collision with the Cork steamer "Falcon," in the Irish channel; crew saved, Sep. 22.

A whirlwind passes over the town of Glastonbury, stripping the tiles from the roofs of houses and uprooting many trees, Sep. 23.

Six men suffocated in a spirit vat at Worcester, by carbonic acid gas, while employed in cleaning it out, Sep. 26.

A heavy gale in the channel causes much loss, Sep. 27-8.

Consols during the month, from 92 to 95¼.

Reduction of the army to a peace footing, Oct. 1.

Bank rate of discount raised from 4½ to 5 per cent., Oct. 1.

The British legation withdrawn from Mexico, Oct. 2.

A vessel arrives at Liverpool with wheat from Chicago, Lake Erie, having come through the Canadian canals and the St. Lawrence. This is the second vessel that has traversed the route, though these canals have been open since 1847, Oct. 2.

Pepple, the ex-king of Bonny, is baptized at Christ Church, St. George's-in-the-East, Oct. 3.

[He was deposed by the chiefs for agreeing with the British government to abolish the slave trade.]

Bank rate of discount raised from 5 to 6 per cent., Oct. 6.

The charges for taking up the freedom of London are abolished, Oct. 6.

1856 A British squadron, consisting of the "Duke of Wellington" and "Conqueror," with two corvettes, is dispatched to Naples for the protection of British interests, Oct. 7.
The "Arrow," a British vessel, is boarded by a Chinese force, and the crew made prisoners. Satisfaction is demanded by the consul, which being refused, twenty-four hours are granted to commissioner Yeh to apologize for this insult to the British flag, Oct. 8.
Mr. Morse is entertained at dinner at the Albion tavern as the originator of the electric telegraph, Oct. 9.
The Woolwich National Schools are inaugurated, Oct. 10.
St. Mary's hospital, Manchester, opened, Oct. 10.
The foundation-stone of the royal medical college at Epsom is laid, Oct. 10.
The arrangement for the redemption of the Sound dues by England is completed, Oct. 10.
Cairo, Candia, and many other islands in the Mediterranean suffer severely from an earthquake, Oct. 12.
The emperor of Japan opens two ports to the commerce of all nations, viz., Nagasaki and Hakodadi, Oct. 13.
Robson, the Crystal Palace forger is committed for trial, Oct. 13.
The Queen returns from Balmoral, Oct. 15.
The "Cuban," from Demerara to Greenock, is attacked by a whale, which stops her, though running ten knots an hour, Oct. 16.
Lord Clarendon and the U. S. minister agree on certain articles to be proposed to the republics of Central America, Oct. 17.
Lord Ernest Vane Tempest dismissed from her majesty's service for "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," Oct. 17.
The "Submarine Siphon," an apparatus supposed to be superior to the diving helmet, is tried in the Thames, Oct. 18.
The "Oneida" steamer sails from Southampton for Australia, Oct. 19.
A false alarm of fire at Surrey Gardens Music Hall causes the death of seven persons and injuries to others, Oct. 19.
The duke of Northumberland inaugurates the Tyne Sailors' Home, which he had built and presented to the authorities at North Shields, Oct. 21.
The venerable archdeacon Denison is found guilty of preaching doctrines contrary to those of the Church of England, and is deprived of his living, Oct. 22.
Immense scheme for railways in Russia discussed, but discouraged in London money market, Oct.
3,500 Crimean soldiers entertained at a banquet in Dublin, Oct. 23.
New regulations for the army published by the duke of Cambridge, commander-in-chief, Oct.
Commissioner Yeh not having apologized, or given satisfaction for the attack on the "Arrow," the forts at Canton are attacked and taken, Oct. 28.
1856 A living alligator is received at the Zoological gardens, Oct. 25.
Yeh remaining obstinate, fire is opened on his palace and the walls of Canton from the "Barracouta" and the captured forts, Oct. 27.
The walls of Canton are breached, and the viceroy's palace taken, Oct. 29.
1,100 Crimean soldiers are entertained at a banquet in Edinburgh; the lord provost in the chair, Oct. 31.
Consols during the month, from 91 to 93¼.

War against Persia is proclaimed by the governor-general of India, Nov. 1.
The sultan is invested with the order of the garter, Nov. 1.
The French consul takes possession of a church at Jerusalem, ceded by the sultan to the emperor, Nov. 1.
Frauds on Crystal Palace Co. by their clerk, Robson, who issued shares not authorized by the company to the extent of nearly £200,000; the company agree to recognize these shares and to provide for them. Robson sentenced to 20 years' banishment, Nov. 1.
The "Lyonnais," between New York and Havre, is wrecked by a collision with the "Adriatic;" 130 persons perish, Nov. 2.
A collision on the London and North-Western railway, near King's Langley, injures several persons, Nov. 3.
Mr. Buchanan elected president of the United States., Nov. 4.
Canton is bombarded; (4.) Yeh issues a proclamation; (5.) The "Barracouta" destroys twenty-three war junks, Nov. 6.
Captain Langdale of the "Windermere" receives a gold medal from the U. S. president for having rescued the crew of the American ship "Hampton," Nov. 6.
Property to the amount of £200,000 destroyed by fire in St. Martin's lane, Nov. 9.
The statue of captain Coram is erected in front of the Foundling Hospital, of which he was the founder, Nov. 10.
A pardon is granted by the Queen to persons suffering for political offences. This restores Frost, Smith O'Brien, and others to the status they had previous to trial, Nov. 11.
Bank rate of discount raised to 7 per cent., Nov. 13.
The South Metropolitan District School at Sutton is burnt, Nov. 13.
The Bogue forts are taken by the British, Nov. 13.
The fleet for the expedition to Persia sails from Bombay, Nov. 13.
The bell for the clock tower of the Houses of Parliament, named "Big Ben," tried for the first time, Nov. 13.
Captain Powell is permitted by the Queen to receive the insignia of K. C. of the order of Charles III. from the Queen of

Spain, for his aid to a Spanish vessel against the Riff pirates, Nov. 14.

1856 Redpath's frauds on the Great Northern Railway Company discovered, amounting to upwards of £150,000. He was apprehended, Nov. 11.

Mr. Little, cashier of the Irish Great Western Railway, is mysteriously murdered, Nov. 14.

The new organ in Lincoln's Inn Chapel is first used, Nov. 16.

Sir James Outram leaves England to command the expedition against Persia, Nov. 20.

Carthagena, in New Granada, declared a free port, Nov. 21.

Rev. Campbell Tait consecrated Bishop of London, Nov. 25.

The first parliament under the new constitution meets at Melbourne, Nov. 25.

Archdeacon Denison appeals to the Court of Arches against the sentence of deprivation, Nov. 27.

A screw yacht, to be presented by the Queen to the emperor of Japan, is launched at Blackwall, Nov. 28.

Lord Maidstone leaves England, having become a defaulter on the "turf."

West India steamer "Tay" lost in the Gulf of Mexico.

Consols during the month, from 88½ to 91¼.

Great snow-storm in Yorkshire, Dec. 1.

Captain Burton and lieutenant Speke sail for Zanzibar, to go thence in search of the great lake supposed to be in the interior of Africa, Dec. 2.

The duke of Newcastle lays the foundation-stone of Christ Church Schools at Newark, Dec. 2.

A steel helmet and sword, dated 1500, found at Flodden, Dec. 2.

The action, the Earl of Lucan *v* "The Daily News," in the Court of Exchequer, for a libel in an article reflecting on his conduct in the Crimea, is decided in favour of the defendants, Dec. 3.

Bank rate of discount reduced from 7 to 6½ per cent., Dec. 4.

The appeal of archdeacon Denison to the Court of Arches is dismissed by Sir John Dodson, Dec. 5.

The "Myra" of Sunderland is burnt off the coast of Egypt; the captain and crew perish, Dec. 6.

A treaty concluded with the sultan of Morocco and Fez, Dec. 9.

Bushire, in the Persian Gulf, captured by the British expedition against Persia, Dec. 9.

Dr. Livingstone, the celebrated African Missionary, arrives in London, after having traversed upwards of 11,000 miles of African territory, most of which had not been visited by any European traveller, Dec. 10.

Mr. Sheepshanks presents to the nation his collection of drawings and paintings, valued at £30,000, Dec. 10.

The directors of the East India Company approve of the pension granted by the governor-general to the king of Oude (12 lacs of rupees).

1856 The first annual exhibition of "Art Manufacture Association of Scotland" is opened at Edinburgh, Dec. 13.

Dr. Livingstone is presented with the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society for his discoveries in Africa, Dec. 15.

The Arctic ship "Resolute," after being completely fitted and repaired, is sent as a present from the President of the U. S. to Queen Victoria, "not only as an evidence of friendly feeling, but as a token of love, admiration, and respect," Dec. 16.

Bank rate of discount reduced from 6½ to 6 per cent., Dec. 18.

The packet-ship "New York" lost; by the exertions of the captain and mate the passengers' lives are saved, Dec. 19.

The British barque "Tasso" wrecked at Barnegat Inlet, New Jersey. The greater part of the crew are saved by the men of the lifeboat, which, in the midst of a furious tempest, put out to their aid, Dec. 20.

Sir John Dodson, on appeal, confirms the decision of Dr. Lushington as to the extra ceremonies and decorations in churches, which are ordered to be discontinued, Dec. 20.

Captain Harstein and the American officers who brought over the "Resolute" are entertained by the mayor of Portsmouth, Dec. 23.

Public meeting at the London Mechanics' Institution in favour of another attempt to ascertain the fate of Sir John Franklin and party, Dec. 23.

Dr. Livingstone, the African traveller, in a letter to the *Times* details some of his important discoveries, Dec. 24.

Increase of stabbing, of burglaries, and other great crimes, attracts much notice, and is attributed to the system of liberating convicts on "tickets of leave," who have been sentenced to banishment, Dec.

Ordnance survey of England completed.

Gretna Green marriages illegal after Dec. 31.

Wheat imported in eleven months, ending 1st Aug. (3,305,253 qrs.), or 4,000,000 qrs. for the year.

Mr. Sanders, a well-known authority, thinks that 1½ or 2 million qrs. may be required for the deficiency of 1856.

Consols during the month, from 91 to 91⅝.

MONEY MARKET.—Money has been scarce and dear for 1856.

In Jan. and Feb. the Turkish loan (guaranteed 4 per cent.) for £5,000,000. War expenditure and foreign speculations had to be provided for—the rates of discount were 6½ to 7 per cent. The coin and bullion in the bank on 29th Dec., 1855, £10,820,143. In Jan. Russia attempted to raise a loan of £8,000,000 sterling at 5 per cent. It was opened at

Berlin and Hamburg at low rates, but did not take. Peace negotiations began in January; English and other funds rose 5 or 6 per cent. by March, the drain continuing steadily; on 26th April, 1856, the stock was £9,723,130; in May and June gold came into the bank more plentifully; on 26th June the stock was £13,973,758, the maximum for the year; the bank then lowered its rate to 4½ per cent. During next three months the supply of gold continued; but in Sept. apprehensions arose of a pressure in Belgium, Holland, Prussia, and Austria; rates there were 5 to 6 per cent. In end of Sept. a severe drain commenced upon the bank of France, which continued for many months, causing much anxiety here, and large withdrawals of money to Paris. On 1st Oct. the bank of England raised discounts from 4½ to 5, and on 6th Oct. to 6 per cent. for sixty day bills, and 7 per cent. for longer dates. On 1st Nov. the bullion declined to £9,596,327, being the lowest point since 1847. The stock rallied in Nov. and Dec., when 6½ per cent. became the rate; the average for two-thirds of 1856 is 6¼ and 7 per cent. Discounts have been lower at Hamburg than in London. The exportation of £13,961,000 of silver from England and France in 1856 has aggravated the tightness of money, India, China, and the Philippine Islands being the importing countries. Speculation on the continent has been carried to an unprecedented extent. In Germany there was a mania in all the large towns for new banks; credit societies were also formed in Switzerland, Spain, and Sardinia; altogether new banking capital was subscribed to the amount of sixty millions sterling, to be called up in four years; besides which, railway and other projects were greatly expanded; discounts rose to 8 per cent. That the demand for facilities to borrowers has been large is obvious from the number and magnitude of new undertakings abroad, i., railways, viz.,—the Lombardo-Venetian Railway, capital £9,600,000; the Pernambuco; the Ceylon; the Eastern Bengal; the Euphrates Valley; the Calcutta and South-Eastern; the Copapo Extension; the Carmeux and Toulouse; the Italian Junction; the New Brunswick and Canada Railways. Of new banks, the National Discount Company; the London Discount Company; the Western Bank of London; the General Bank of Switzerland; the Ottoman Bank; the Bank of Egypt, lastly, the Atlantic Telegraph Company; enterprises requiring a total of £22,225,000.

1856 Exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures have gone on increasing. The exports of 1856 exceed those of 1854 by 18 per cent., being about £120,000,000 for 1856; but the imports of wheat have also been larger, 3,602,097 qrs. in eleven months, against 2,462,060 qrs. for eleven months of 1855: other grains increased in a like proportion. Articles of luxury imported do not show a similar increase, the high price of food and the war taxes obliging people to economize.

1856 The imports of cotton continue to increase, being 8,294,235 cwts. against 6,964,333 last year. Raw silk, notwithstanding an advance in price of 25 per cent. in eighteen months, has increased 12½ per cent. The home trade of the country has been unusually prosperous.

The shipping trade in 1856 has been active and remunerating. The coasting trade up to 30th Nov. employed 120,125 vessels of 11,582,676 tons entered inwards, and 138,838 vessels of 12,318,049 tons cleared outwards. These returns show that the average tonnage of vessels in the coasting trade is 92 tons. In the foreign trade the entries inwards for 11 months were 7,558,416 tons, of which 4,640,926 were British, showing a slight increase of British-owned shipping.

Customs revenue at Glasgow for the year 1856, £718,835.

A parliamentary paper of grants for local, scientific, educational, and police purposes, just published, shows appropriations for England amounting to £4,448,588; to Ireland £1,662,078; and to Scotland £331,262. English aggrandizement, to the exclusion of Scotland and Ireland, remarkable, Dec.

Lord Panmure states that the loss of the army during the war was as follows, viz.

	Officers.	Men.
Died of cholera and other diseases,.....	55	15,669
Killed in action,.....	158	1,775
Died of wounds,.....	51	1,870
Total,.....	264	19,314
Discharged as unfit, from wounds or sickness,.....	—	2,873

Strong remonstrances addressed to the king of Naples on his vicious system of government, by England and France, Dec.

Deaths: Bochsa, the celebrated harpist, Jan. 1; Right honourable H. Goulburn, M.P., Jan. 4; Joseph Haydn, author of the "Dictionary of Dates," Jan. 17; J. B. Fraser, novelist and traveller, Jan. 30; John Braham, the great vocalist and composer, Feb. 17; Samuel Brown, M.D., Feb. 20; Sir Henry Pottinger, diplomatist, &c., March 18; Elizabeth Gray (at Edinburgh, aged 107), April 2; Sir William Hamilton, bart., professor of logic, Edinburgh, May 6; Charles Young, the celebrated actor, June 29; Madame Vestris, actress, Aug. 9; Dr. Buckland, dean of Westminster, geologist, Aug. 14; Gilbert A'Beckett, comic writer and satirist, Aug. 28; Sir R. Westmacott, R.A., sculptor, Sep. 1; Field-marshall viscount Hardinge, Sep. 24; Father Mathew, Dec. 8; Jane Garbutt (at Wellbury, aged 110), Dec. 10; Rev. Dr. Harris, author of Mammon, &c., Dec. 21; Hugh Miller, geologist, &c., Dec. 24.

1857 Consols, 94¾. Bullion in bank, £10,513,823, Jan. 1.
Accident to the submarine cable across the channel, Jan. 5.
Bank rate, 6½ per cent., Jan. 8.
The new year was most unpropitiously ushered in with a succession of heavy gales, which caused a fearful sacrifice of life and property on all the coasts of the kingdom.
The British fleet in commission on the 1st January numbered 261 ships, 5,078 guns, and 48,798 men; as compared with the last year of the war, Jan. 1, 1856, when the strength was 325 ships, 6,231 guns, and 63,335 men. The difference between the war and peace fleet, according to the foregoing figures, is a reduction of 64 ships, 1,153 guns, and 14,537 seamen, marines, and boys.
Wreck of the Royal Mail Company's steamer "Tyne," Jan. 12.
Judgment given in Common Pleas that counsel has no power to compromise without client's consent, Jan. 12.
Trial of Pierce, Burgess, and Tester, charged with the bullion robbery (200 lbs. weight of gold, value £12,000,) on the South-Eastern Railway. Sentence,—Burgess and Tester, 14 years' transportation, and Pierce to two years' hard labour, the first, twelfth, and twenty-fourth months to be passed in solitary confinement, Jan. 13.
Destruction of Rochester Bridge, Jan. 13.
Convention between England and France regarding the Newfoundland fisheries, Jan. 14.
Leopold Redpath sentenced to transportation for life, for frauds on the Great Northern Railway, Jan. 16.
Fire at the Bank of Ireland, Jan. 19.
Lieutenant Wright first calls attention to dissatisfaction among Indian native soldiers as to greased cartridges, Jan. 22.
A telegram is received from Hong Kong in 38 days, Jan. 23.
Royal British Bank, first dividend, 5s. 6d., Jan. 24.
A viaduct on the London and North-Western Railway, near Coventry, gives way, Jan. 26.
Orders by the Indian government that cartridges for rifles be issued free from grease, Jan 27.
Extraordinary meeting of ticket-of-leave men at Farringdon Hall, convened by Mr. Henry Mayhew, Jan. 27.
Wreck of the "St. Andrew," screw steamer, off Cape Ziaret, near Lataka, Jan. 29.
Award of medals to all persons who had been engaged in the expeditions to the Arctic regions between the years 1818 and 1855, Jan. 30.
Consols during the month, from 92¾ to 94⅛.

Launch of the "Diadem" steam frigate, Feb. 2.
Opening of parliament by commission, Feb. 3.
John Paul sentenced to 14 years' transportation for frauds on the City of London Union. [By an official statement submitted by the guardians, it appeared that their losses, through the frauds committed by the prisoner and their late collector, Charles Manini, between the years 1843 and 1856, amounted to no less a sum than £22,407, 8s. 4d.] Feb. 5.
1857 A special Court assembles at Barrackpore to inquire as to the impression among the sepoys respecting greased cartridges. Information received of an intended rising by four regiments against their officers, Feb. 6.
The Privy Council agree to act as trustees of the collection of pictures presented to the nation by Mr. Sheepshanks, Feb. 6.
Explosion in the Birkley Lane Colliery, Schoales, Feb. 7.
Sir James Outram gazetted to the charge of Rajpootana, in India, Feb.
A new graving dock, covering 14 acres, opened at Plymouth, Feb. 9.
Opening of the Great Western Docks, Plymouth, Feb. 10.
Expulsion of Mr. James Sadlier from the House of Commons, for frauds in the management of the Tipperary Joint-Stock Bank, Feb. 19.
Colliery explosion at Lundhill, near Barnsley; 189 lives lost, Feb. 19.
A perfect specimen of the plesiosaurus, 7 feet 9 inches, is discovered in Somersetshire, Feb. 20.
Lord Napier leaves England to re-establish diplomatic relations with the United States, Feb. 21.
Explosion of a fog-signal factory belonging to the Eastern Counties Railway, near Stratford Junction station, Feb. 26.
The men of the 19th Native Infantry refuse to receive their cartridges, Feb. 26.
At a general parade they are ordered to lay down their arms, Feb. 27.
Consols during the month, from 92⅞ to 93¾.

Defeat of the Ministers on the question of the difference with the Chinese authorities, March 3.
Colliery explosion at Shipley, near Derby, March 4.
Treaty of peace between her majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and his majesty the shah of Persia, signed in the English and Persian languages at Paris, March 4. [Ratifications exchanged at Bagdad, May 2.]
Trial and conviction of James Townsend Saward, *alias* "Jem the Penman," and James Anderson, for bank forgeries. Sentenced to transportation for life, March 5.
Mr. Speaker Lefevre announces his intention to retire from the chair of the House of Commons at the close of the session. As a special mark of favour of the crown for his services during eighteen years, an annuity of £4,000 was settled on him, and he was raised to the peerage as Viscount Eversley, March 9.
Intelligence received of the first parliament in Victoria (25th Nov.), March 14.

1857 Wreck of the iron clipper "Charlemagne," in Feochan Bay, on the coast of Cantire, March 19.

Parliament dissolved [New parliament to meet 30th April], March 21.

General Election. The first members returned to the seventeenth parliament of the United Kingdom were Sir de Lacy Evans and Sir John Shelly for Westminster.

The new parliament completed containing 189 new members, March 26.

Resignation of Frederick Peel of his office as under secretary for war, in consequence of losing his seat for Burnley, March 26.

Launch of H. M. screw line-of-battle ship "Renown," 91 guns, at Chatham, March 28.

Mismanagement in the Australian Agricultural Association, the London and Eastern Bank, North Europe Steam Company, the London and Paris Bank, and other joint-stock companies, brought to light, March 28.

The 19th regiment Native Infantry disbanded at Barrackpore, the men expressing penitence for their mutiny, March 31.

Consols during the month, from 93 to 93⅝.

Bank rate raised from 6 to 6½ per cent., April 2.

Great apprehension in England respecting the cattle murrain, known to have destroyed hundreds of thousands of cattle on the continent, April 2.

The income tax reduced from 1s. 4d. to 7d. per £.

Bank rate raised to 7 per cent., April 6.

The Mountgarrett Peerage case decided at Dublin, April 11.

Abolition of Greenwich Fair, April 13.

Princess Beatrice Mary Victoria born, April 14.

Free library and museum of Liverpool erected at the sole expense of Mr. William Brown, merchant, of that town, April 15.

Earl of Elgin departs as special ambassador to China, April 21.

Launch of H. M. S. "Sovereign," 131 guns, at Portsmouth, April 25.

Collision of the American ship "Andrew Forster," and "Tuscorora," off Holyhead—the former vessel sinking immediately after, April 28.

Appointment of Mr. John Evelyn Denison as speaker of the House of Commons. Proposed by Lord Harry Vane, and seconded by Mr. Thornely, April 30.

Death of H. R. H. the princess Mary, duchess of Gloucester, aged 80 years, last surviving of the fifteen children of his late majesty George III., April 30.

The annual report of the postmaster general gives the following interesting details:—The number of letters delivered in the course of last year was 388,000,000, or an average of 20 to each person in England; 42,000,000, or an average of 7 to each person in Ireland; and 48,000,000, or an average of 16 to each person in Scotland,—total 478,000,000, being an increase of 22,000,000 over that of 1855. The distance over which mails are conveyed daily is 61,000 miles. The gross amount received is £2,867,954; the expenditure, £1,673,566; the net receipts, £1,194,388. The number of post offices in the United Kingdom is 10,866. The number of newspapers that passed through the post office in 1856 is 71,000,000—of which three-fourths bore the impressed stamp, one-fourth the postage stamp. No fewer than 2,400,000 letters and 550,000 newspapers were returned, owing to failure in the attempt to deliver them, April 30.

1857 Consols during the month, from 92½ to 93¼.

The 7th regiment Oude Irregular Infantry refuse to bite the cartridges, May 2.

The 34th regiment Native Infantry disbanded and dismissed, except eleven exempted for their fidelity, May 4.

Opening of the Art Treasures Exhibition at Manchester by Prince Albert, May 5.

Suicide of Mr. James Gudge, chief clerk of the Journals at the House of Parliament, May 6.

Parliament commences business. Royal Speech delivered by commission. The Commons voted for the army £9,025,360 for the effective, and £2,221,875 for the non-effective. £8,000,000 voted for the navy, May 7.

New reading-room and libraries opened at the British Museum, May 8.

Destruction by fire of the "Joseph Somes," bound from London to Melbourne, May 8.

The 10th, 11th, and 20th regiments Native Infantry mutiny at Agra. Colonel Finnis shot on advancing to address them. The inhabitants rise *en masse*, plunder and burn the houses, murder every European they meet, and march on Delhi; the son of the late Mogul proclaimed king, May 10.

Sir H. Lawrence telegraphs from Lucknow that affairs are critical, and requests the governor-general to get as many Europeans as possible from China, Ceylon, &c., May 16.

Announcement to parliament of the intended marriage between prince Frederick William of Prussia and her majesty's eldest daughter, the Princess Royal, May 18.

Monster blast at the new harbour at Holyhead; 21,000 lbs. of powder used, displacing a section of the mountain, amounting in measurement to 160,000 tons of the hardest quartz rock, May 21.

Proposed settlement of dowry of £40,000, and annuity of £8,000, on the Princess Royal, May 25.

Colliery explosion at Ince, near the Hindley railway station, Wigan; several lives lost, May 26.

The 15th and 30th regiments Native Infantry mutiny at Nasserabad. The 70th regiment Native Infantry petition to be

taken against the mutineers at Delhi, May 26.

1857 The native troops at Lucknow mutiny, and are driven from their cantonments by Sir H. Lawrence, May 30.

Visit of the grand duke Constantine of Russia to her Majesty, at Osborne, May 30.

Consols during the month, from 92¾ to 94.

The Calthorpe Park, Birmingham, the gift of earl Calthorpe, opened by the duke of Cambridge, June 1.

Intelligence of the outbreak of the great mutiny in India received, June.

The mutiny breaks out at Cawnpore, June 6.

The native troops at Shajeehanpore, during divine service, surround the church and massacre all the Europeans, June 7.

Wreck of H. M. S. "Raleigh," 50 guns, near the Island of Chook-chow, about five miles east of Macao, June 9.

Destruction by fire of Messrs. Pickford's warehouses at the Camden station of the North-Western Railway, June 9.

An assault on both ends of the British lines at Delhi, mutineers driven back with great loss (12th); liberty of the press restricted, June 13.

Restoration of the parish church, Old Greyfriars', Edinburgh, June 14.

The Handel Festival held for three days at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham. [The chorus singers amounted to nearly 2,000, the instrumentalists to 500. About 12,000 persons present on the first and second days, and about 18,000 on the last. Gross receipts, £23,360. £9,000 left after payment of all expenses; £2,000 was invested as a guarantee fund for the festival of 1859, June 15.

Sepoys at Calcutta and Barrackpore disarmed. Ex-king of Oude and his ministers taken and imprisoned (14th). The Sepoys at Gwalior mutiny, June 15.

Immense revenue penalties, amounting to £100,000, inflicted on Mr. Alfred Allen, maltster, of Worthing, Mulsey, and Horsham, Sussex, for various alleged infractions of the excise laws, June 16.

Bank rate of discount reduced to 6 per cent., June 18.

Rear of British lines at Delhi attacked, mutineers repulsed, June 19.

Educational conference held in London under the presidency of Prince Albert, June 22.

100th anniversary of the battle of Plassey celebrated in London by a public dinner, June 23.

The South Kensington Museum opened to the public, June 24.

His royal highness Prince Albert received the title and dignity of Prince Consort, June 26.

Distribution of the Victoria Cross in Hyde Park, by her Majesty, June 26.

Bill for the abolition of Ministers' money in Ireland passed through parliament, June 26.

1857 Loss of the "Montreal" by fire, off Quebec; 200 persons perished, June 26.

Loss of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer "Erin," near Galle, June 26.

Island in the Pacific, known as Isla del Rey, ceded to England by the New Granadian government, June 27.

Accident to an excursion train at Kerby, near Liverpool, injuring upwards of 200 workmen, June 27.

Nana Sahib agrees to a treaty allowing the Europeans to proceed in safety by boats to Allahabad. When they had embarked, he ordered them to be fired upon. All the Europeans are slain. Sir Henry Lawrence makes a sortie from Lucknow against a body of mutineers. Owing to the disparity of numbers and the treachery of the Oude Artillery he is obliged to retreat. Muchhee fortress is in consequence blown up, June 27.

On the Liverpool and Blackpool line an excursion train comes into collision with a luggage train; 70 persons are injured, June 27.

By an accident on the North Kent line, at Lewisham, 11 persons are killed and 30 injured, June 28.

The Queen visits the Art Treasures Exhibition at Manchester, June 29.

Great organ in Crystal Palace erected, June 30.

Consols during the month, from 93½ to 94.

The Nightingale fund is reported by the trustees at £44,039, July 1.

The "Fox" s.s., captain M'Clintock, sails to search for the remains of the Franklin expedition, July 1.

A succession of thunder-storms experienced in various parts of the country, July 1.

The Mhow residency attacked and fired by the Mussulmen. 79 regiments of sepoys have mutinied since the beginning of the mutiny, July 1.

Brigadier-general Havelock marches from Fort William with 1,000 Europeans and three 9-pounders for Cawnpore. Sir Henry Lawrence dies at Lucknow, July 4.

Treaty of International copyright between England and Spain signed at Madrid, July 7.

General Havelock defeats a body of mutineers at Futtehpore, and captures 11 guns, without the loss of a single man.

Trial of Miss Madeline Smith before the High Court of Justiciary, Scotland, for poisoning Pierre Emile L'Angelier. Verdict, not proven, July 9.

Admission of Jews to parliament, but disqualifying them for the offices of lord chancellor, lord lieutenant of Ireland, and other high offices, July 10.

Loss of the "Transit," government steamer, in the Straits of Bianca, July 10.

Foundation-stone of the Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum laid by her Majesty, at Wandsworth Common, July 11.

Sir Colin Campbell is appointed com-

mander-in-chief in India (11th), and embarks at Dover, July 12.

1857 Freedom of the city of London presented to prince Frederick William of Prussia at Guildhall, July 13.

Lord Campbell's bill for suppressing the sale of obscene books passed, July 10.

Nana Sahib massacres the Europeans at Cawnpore. General Havelock re-captures Cawnpore, and totally defeats Nana Sahib, July 16.

Review at Aldershot before her Majesty, July 16.

Notice received at Lloyd's that her Majesty's government require a ship to convey 400 male convicts to Western Australia, to leave England on the 5th prox. Among the convicts were Sir John Dean Paul, Strahan, and Bates, the fraudulent bankers; Robson, the Crystal Palace forger; Redpath, for frauds on the Great Northern Railway; and Agar, the railway guard who committed the great gold robbery on the South-Eastern Railway. The notorious bank-forger Saward, *alias* "Jem the Penman," the concocter of all the great robberies in the metropolis for the last 20 years, also goes out in the ship, July 19.

A block of pure ice, in weight 25 lbs., falls during a thunder-storm, and is found at Cricklewood, Middlesex, July 27.

General Havelock totally routes 13,000 of the mutineers near Cawnpore, and captures 15 guns, July 29. He crosses the Ganges, and defeats the rebels at Oonor, July 30.

Consols during the month, from 90⅜ to 92½.

Colliery explosion at Ashton; 40 lives lost, Aug. 2.

Embodiment of the militia, Aug. 3.

Civil Service Superannuation Fund bill passed through parliament. Discussion on the bill respecting competitive examinations for the civil service, Aug. 3.

Disastrous fire in North Bank Street, Edinburgh. [The buildings were interesting relics of the olden time.] Aug. 5.

Visit of the emperor and the empress of the French to her Majesty, at Osborne, Aug. 6.

Mr. John Bright returned member for Birmingham on the death of Mr. Muntz—he being abroad from bad health during the general election, Aug. 10.

£2,000 voted to commence the formation of a gallery of portraits of persons eminent in British history, Aug. 10.

Failure of the attempt to lay the Atlantic telegraph cable, Aug. 11.

Violent and destructive thunder-storms, raged principally over the central and south-eastern districts of England, Aug. 13.

Sir Colin Campbell arrives at Calcutta, Aug. 14.

A new park, the gift of Mr. Crossley, M.P., is opened at Halifax, Aug. 14.

Statue to the memory of Daniel O'Connell erected in Limerick, Aug. 15.

1857 Divorce Court established by 20 & 21 Vict., cap. 85, Aug. 19.

Testamentary Jurisdiction bill, after undergoing many alterations, passed through parliament, Aug. 21.

Fatal collision near Watchet, on the West Somerset Mineral Railway, Aug. 22.

Violent storms, principally in the counties of Tyrone and Donegal, occasioning an unusual loss of lives, Aug. 24.

Accident on the Brighton railway near Reigate, by which 41 persons are injured, Aug. 24.

Fraudulent Trustees' bill passes in parliament, Aug. 24.

Preliminary meeting in aid of the Indian Relief Fund held at the Mansion House, at the summons of the lord mayor. £1,000 was subscribed at the meeting, and the fund increased so rapidly that, by the following night's post, the first instalment of 20,000 rupees was forwarded to India. This noble example was followed throughout the country, meetings were held in every locality, and the subscriptions soon amounted to a considerable sum. The following subscriptions were subsequently received:—

Her Majesty,	£1,000
Prince Consort,	300
Duchess of Kent,	100
Emperor of France's personal sub.,	1,000
Emperor of France's Imp. Guard,	400
Sultan of Turkey,	1,000
England and Wales,	285,400
Scotland,	25,000
Ireland,	22,696

From all these sources, home and foreign, there was received, up to February, 1858, £342,929, Aug. 25.

£2,000 sent to the governor-general of India for distribution among the sufferers, Aug. 25.

Soldiers' Daughters' Home at Hampstead established, Aug.

Parliament prorogued by commission, Aug. 29.

The mutinous regiments at Moultan disarmed and exterminated, Aug. 31.

Consols during the month, from 89⅜ to 91⅝.

Destruction by fire of the Glasgow Polytechnic Institution. The loss estimated at £20,000, Sep. 2.

Serious religious riots at Belfast between the Roman Catholics and Protestants, Sep. 6.

The emperor of the French sends, through his ambassador, £1,000 for the sufferers from the mutiny in India. £400 are also sent from the Imperial Guard, Sep. 7.

Right Hon. Thomas Babington Macaulay raised to the peerage as baron Macaulay of Rothley, in the county of Leicester, Sep. 10.

Fatal collision between the screw steamers "Sophia" & "William Hutt," off Dungeness. Loss of the former vessel, Sep. 11.

General Outram is appointed chief commissioner of Oude (11th); Delhi is attacked by four columns entering the trenches at the Cashmere gate, which is

blown up by lieuts. Home and Salkeld, who are recommended to receive the Victoria Cross, along with a sergeant and bugler, for their bravery and success in that daring operation, Sep. 14.

1857 Delhi is recovered by the British, Sep. 20.

The king of Delhi, his begum, and two sons are captured by capt. Hodson, Sep. 21.

The sultan, through his ambassador, sends £1,000 for the sufferers by the mutiny in India, Sep. 23.

National Fast owing to the mutiny and disturbances in India, Sep. 24.

Fatal accident on the Great Northern Railway; 6 lives lost, Sep. 24.

The residency of Lucknow is relieved by general Havelock (25); he storms the enemy's entrenchments (26th); the mutineers who escaped from Delhi are routed by col. Greathed, Sep. 27.

Consols during the month, 89¾ to 91.

Discovery of great Customs' robberies at Belfast, Oct. 2.

Great storms and losses at sea, Oct. 7.

Day of humiliation observed in consequence of the mutiny in India, and collections made for the relief fund. £680 collected at the Crystal Palace, after a sermon by Mr. Spurgeon, Oct. 7.

Bank rate of discount raised from 5½ to 6 per cent. (8th); and to 7 per cent., Oct. 9.

Extensive revenue frauds discovered in Moore's bonded warehouse, Oct. 9.

Remains of a human body found in a carpet bag lying on the abutments of Waterloo bridge, Oct. 9.

Explosion of a locomotive boiler at Basingstoke, Oct. 10.

The first meeting of the Social Science Association is held at Birmingham, Lord Brougham delivering the inaugural address, Oct. 12.

Statue erected in Dublin to the memory of the Irish poet, Thomas Moore, Oct. 14.

Collision between Pyle and Port Talbot, on the South Wales Railway, Oct. 14.

The Art Treasures Exhibition at Manchester, after being visited by 1,335,915 persons, is closed, Oct. 18.

Bank rate of discount raised to 8 per cent., Oct. 19.

Fearful gales on the eastern coast, occasioning serious loss of life and property, Oct. 22.

The new suspension bridge in St. James' Park opened, Oct. 25.

Sir Colin Campbell leaves Calcutta for Cawnpore, Oct. 27.

The Embassy from Siam, consisting of thirty-five persons, with valuable presents for the Queen, arrives at Spithead, Oct. 28.

Death of H.R.H. the duchess de Nemours, at Claremont, aged 35 years, Oct. 28.

Destruction by fire of Hawarden church, Flintshire. Damage estimated, £8,000, Oct. 29.

Consols during the month, from 87¾ to 90¼.

1857 Music Hall, Brighton, is burnt, Nov. 2.

First attempt to launch the Leviathan, or Great Eastern, at Millwall. Government measurement 23,000 tons, length 690 feet, breadth 83 feet, and depth 56 feet, Nov. 3.

The freedom of the city of London and a sword of honour presented to the duke of Cambridge.

Sir Colin Campbell arrives at Cawnpore, Nov. 4.

Bank rate of discount raised to 9 per cent., Nov. 5.

The new suspension bridge at Chelsea completed, Nov. 6.

Bank rate of discount raised to 10 per cent., the bullion being under £7,000,000, and the reserve of notes only £581,000, Nov. 9.

Burning of the "Sarah Sands," transport, 2,000 tons burden, about 400 miles from the Mauritius, Nov. 11.

Sir Colin Campbell joins brig.-gen. Grant at Alumbagh, and marches on Lucknow, Nov. 11.

The Government suspend the Bank Charter Act, and authorize the Bank of England to exceed the fixed issue, in consequence of the monetary panic, five banks having stopped, with liabilities estimated as follows:—

Western of Scotland,	£8,911,000
City of Glasgow,	6,000,000
Liverpool Borough,	5,000,000
Northumberland and Durham,	3,000,000
Wolverhampton,	1,000,000
Total,	£23,911,000

Result of a summary of affairs submitted by 146 mercantile firms and five banks, which suspended payment during the period of the commercial crisis, from the commencement of November, 1857, to the end of February, 1858:—

Claims:

To consideration claims,	£35,551,997
To capital (paid up) of five banks,	4,149,930
To liabilities claimable,	1,725,642
To liabilities considered good,	£10,412,365
	£41,427,569

Assets:

By available assets,	£3,672,669
By balance deficiency,	7,754,900
	£41,427,569

The City of Glasgow Bank resumed payment in a few weeks. The shareholders of the Western Bank afterwards paid calls to meet all claims on the bank in full.

Loss of the "Dunbar," on her way to Sydney. The passengers and crew, numbering 122, perished, with the exception of one man, Nov. 13.

Suffocation of 12 men in the Stavely Colliery, Derbyshire, Nov. 15.

Arrival of the Siamese ambassadors at Windsor castle, Nov. 16.

The new city of London cemetery, which cost £75,000, is consecrated by the bishop of London, Nov. 16.

1857 Sir Colin Campbell takes Delkhosah and Martiniere (15th), Secunderbagh and the Samuch (16th), and finally relieves the garrison of Lucknow, Nov. 17.

A second and unsuccessful attempt is made to launch the Great Eastern, Nov. 19.

The ladies and children, with the sick and wounded, are sent from Lucknow to Cawnpore under escort. Twenty-four of the royal family of Delhi are executed, Nov. 20.

The returns of the Bank of England show an infringement of the Charter to the extent of £2,000,000, and the bullion diminished by £686,412, Nov. 20.

Sunday evening services begun at Exeter Hall by dissenting clergymen, Nov. 22.

Death of major-general Sir Henry Havelock at the Alumbagh, near Lucknow, aged 63, owing to fatigue and anxiety of mind, Nov. 25.

Omnibuses of London. At the present time there are upwards of 800 running along the various routes in the metropolis, and of this number 595 belong to the "London General Omnibus Company." Six hundred omnibuses, with horses, and harness, and good-will, were purchased by the company for £400,000, or nearly £700 for each vehicle. For the last 25 years the omnibuses have increased from 100 to more than 800. The vehicles are worked by 6,225 horses. The average cost of each horse is £30, making a total value of £200,000. The harness costs on the average £12 for each horse, and the omnibuses £120 each, in building. The average weekly receipt from the whole is £11,500; but the state of the weather materially affects the receipts. Thus, a very wet day raises the amount received from £300 to £400 per day. £33,000 for duty and licenses was paid to the government, while the sum of £18,000 was paid for tolls.

Loss of 42 fishermen during a storm on the Banffshire coast, Nov. 30.

Extraordinary meeting of parliament owing to the monetary panic—the session being opened by her Majesty, Dec. 3.

Justice Cresswell delivers judgment declaring illegal all marriages with a deceased wife's sister, though contracted in foreign states where such marriages are legal, Dec. 4.

Sir Colin Campbell defeats the Gwalior contingents of 140,000 men at Cawnpore; the mutineers lost 16 guns and all their baggage, Dec. 7.

Proposed annuity of £1,000 to general Sir Henry Havelock. Intelligence of his death on the 25th ult. received shortly after Dec. 7.

Loss of the "Wallace" of Leith, and dreadful sufferings of the crew, who are stated to have remained on the wreck 11 days without food or drink, Dec. 8.

Abolishment of the Prerogative Court of the archbishop of Canterbury, Dec. 9.

Brigadier Hope Grant overtakes and disperses the retreating remnant of the Gwalior contingent, taking 15 guns, Dec. 10.

1857 £5,000 granted to Dr. Livingstone for a voyage of discovery up the Zambesi, Dec. 11.

A bill of indemnity to the Bank of England is passed, and receives the royal assent (12); the bank reduces the rate of discount to 8 per cent., and repays the £2,000,000 over-issued under government authority, Dec. 24.

A portion of the jewels brought by George I. declared to belong to Hanover, Dec. 31.

Haileybury College, founded by the Hon. E.I. Company in 1800, for training students for service in India, is closed, Dec. 31.

Consols during the month, 91 to 91⅛.

Value of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom exported therefrom, £122,066,107.

Number of Vessels, with the amount of tonnage, that were built at the several ports of the British Empire for 1857:—

	Vessels.	Tonnage.
England,	1,014	192,761
Scotland,	225	51,533
Ireland,	39	6,178
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, and Man,	46	5,065
British Plantations,	721	167,940
Total,	2,045	423,477

Trade of the United Kingdom for 1857. Value of imports and exports:—

	Imports.	Exports.
Great Britain,	£132,053,027	£285,863,927
Ireland,	4,162,821	330,604
Total,	£136,215,849	£286,194,531

	Miles.
Length of Railway open on the 31st Dec., 1857,	9,091
Length of Railway open on the 31st Dec., 1856,	8,703
Increase of mileage during the year,	388

Deaths: John Britton, topographer and antiquary, Jan. 1; Andrew Ure, M.D., F.R.S., chemist, Jan. 2; duke of Rutland (79), Jan. 20; Dr. Kane, the African traveller, Feb. 16; earl of Ellesmere, Feb. 18; Rev. Dr. Scoresby (formerly capt.), arctic voyager, Mar. 21; duchess of Gloucester (princess Mary), the last of the family of Geo. III (80), Apr. 30; duke of Marlborough, June 1; Douglas Jerrold, novelist, &c., June 8; Dr. Dick, writer on natural philosophy, July 29; Gholab Singh, Aug. 2; John Wilson Croker, Aug. 10; Dr. Marshall Hall, physician, Aug. 11; earl Fitzwilliam, (71), Oct. 4; Charles Mackay, actor (the original Bailie Nicol Jarvie), Nov. 2; general Sir Henry Havelock, Nov. 27; Dr. Daniel Wilson, bishop of Calcutta, Dec. 31.

1858 Consols, 94. Bullion in Bank, £11,000,000.
Bank rate of discount, 8 per cent.
London divided into 10 postal districts, in order to facilitate the delivery of letters in each, Jan. 1.
A disease of a new name has become recognized: from having first been noticed at Boulogne, it was at first called the Boulogne sore-throat; it has now received the medical name of *diphtheria*, Jan.
Westminster Abbey first opened for evening service; attended by upwards of 3,000 persons, Jan. 3.
Accident on the Caledonian Railway, at the branch line between Gartcosh and Gartsherrie stations; 5 lives lost, Jan. 5.
Sir Colin Campbell occupies Furruckabad, evacuated by the mutineers after a severe repulse. Fort Myhere taken, Jan. 3.
Commissioner Yeh captured by Commodore Elliot and sent on board the "Inflexible," Jan. 5.
Gorruckpore taken from the mutineers by the Ghoorkas under Maharajah Jung Bahadoor, Jan 6.
Bank rate of discount reduced from 8 to 6 per cent., Jan. 7.
Rarey begins to astonish the public as a horse tamer, Jan. 9.
The divorce and matrimonial causes act, and that of the new court of probate, comes into operation, Jan. 11.
Bank rate of discount reduced from 6 to 5 per cent., Jan. 14.
Attempt to assassinate Louis Napoleon, by Orsini, and others, Jan. 14.
Col. Inglis promoted major-general for his gallantry in defending Lucknow nearly three months against the overwhelming force of the rebels, Jan. 15.
Bullion in the Bank of England, £14,435,815, Jan. 20.
Count Walewski's despatch concerning foreign refugees is communicated to earl Clarendon, Jan. 21.
Marriage of the princess royal with prince Frederick William, nephew of the king, and eldest son of the prince, of Prussia, heir-apparent to the throne, Jan. 25.
The *Moniteur* contains addresses to the emperor, from the colonels of the French army, in which England is called the nursery of assassins, Jan. 27.
Bank rate of discount reduced to 4 per cent., Jan. 28.
Commissioner Yeh is degraded, and another appointed by imperial edict, Jan. 28.
Extensive robbery of jewellery at Messrs. Fattorini & Sons, Bradford, Jan. 31.
The launch of the "Leviathan" or "Great Eastern" is accomplished at Millwall, London, Jan. 31.
Consols during the month, from 94⅜ to 95⅛.

A commission is appointed to inquire as to the scale on which the maps of the Ordnance Survey are made and published, Feb. 1.
Disastrous explosion in the collieries of the Bardsley Colliery Company, near Ashton-under-lyne; 52 persons perished, Feb. 2.
1858 Bank rate of discount reduced from 4 to 3½ per cent., Feb. 4.
Great discussion in the House of Commons respecting the attempt on the life of the emperor of the French. [Mr. Milner Gibson moved an amendment "expressing the abhorrence of the house at the recent attempt, and its readiness to amend defects in its criminal law, but censuring the government for not replying to count Walewski's despatch of the 20th Jan."] Feb. 4.
£1,000 a-year each voted to the widow and son of the late general Havelock, Feb. 5.
Vote of thanks passed in parliament to the army and navy serving in India.
Lord Palmerston brings in a bill "to amend the law on conspiracy to commit murder," Feb. 8.
Execution of Christian Sattler for the murder of Inspector Thain, Feb. 8.
Senate of Cambridge University resolve to confer certificates of merit on others than members of the university, Feb. 11.
Bank rate of discount reduced from 3½ to 3 per cent., Feb. 11.
Collision between American ship "Leander," and steam-ship "North American," off Holyhead; 10 lives lost, Feb. 11.
Fatal fire in the Athy Workhouse (County Carlow); 8 lives lost, Feb. 11.
Leave granted to Lord Palmerston to bring in a bill to transfer India to the government of the crown, Feb. 12.
Farewell dinner to Dr. Livingstone by the Royal Geographical Society, Feb. 13.
The government of Victoria grant £25,000 towards the Indian mutiny relief fund, Feb. 14.
Dr. Bernard is arrested on a charge of being connected with the attempt of Orsini on the life of the emperor Napoleon III., Feb. 14.
Wreck of the mail ship "Ava" on the coast of Ceylon, with the loss of the Indian mail, Feb. 16.
The Queen names Ottawa as the future capital of the Canadas, Feb. 17.
Trial and conviction of Thomas Monk (a magistrate for the borough of Preston) for will-forgery; sentenced to penal servitude for life, Feb. 18.
The House of Commons, by a majority of 19, on the second reading, reject Lord Palmerston's "conspiracy to murder bill," Feb. 19.
Lord Palmerston resigns. Earl Derby is empowered to form a ministry, Feb. 20.
General Grant takes Meangunge, a fortified town in Oude. General Franks takes Nazini Doossein at Badshahgunge, killing 1,800 rebels, Feb. 23.
The queen of Oude dies at Paris, Feb. 24.
Fatal explosion at the Lower Duffryn Colliery, near Newport; 20 lives lost, Feb. 24.
Trial of the directors of the Royal British Bank, for conspiracy to defraud, at the Court of Queen's Bench, Guildhall, Feb. 27. Found guilty.

1858 St. Paul's Church, Dulwich, burnt, Feb. 28.
Consols during the month, from 95¼ to 97⅜.

The "Inflexible," with Yeh as prisoner, arrives at Singapore, March 1.
The university of Sydney is empowered by H.M. letters patent to grant degrees in arts, law, and medicine, with the same privileges as if granted in the United Kingdom, March 1.
The Queen grants permission to raise a regiment in Canada, to be called the 100th, or Prince of Wales' regiment, March 3.
A man frozen to death in a snow-storm in Yorkshire, March 4.
Remarkable escape of H.M.S. "Shannon" from lightning, in the Indian ocean, owing to the fixed lightning-conductors invented by Sir Snow Harris, March.
Destruction by fire of Wynnstay, the ancient mansion of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, bart., M.P.; the loss computed at £70,000, March 6.
Trial and conviction of Benjamin Gordon and Charles Pearson at Worcester, for burglary, accompanied with brutal violence; sentenced to penal servitude for life, March 8.
A meeting is held in Dublin to consider the earl of Carlisle's suggestion of a statue to Oliver Goldsmith. A subscription is commenced, March 8.
Dr. Livingstone's African expedition sails from Liverpool, March 10.
Serious riots in Dublin, between the students of Trinity College and the police, on the occasion of the entry of the new lord-lieutenant (the earl of Eglinton), March 12.
The Indian telegraph from Alexandria to Kurrachee is announced as completed, March 14.
Total eclipse of the sun; little seen in London, the day becoming cloudy, March 15.
Trial of Dr. Forbes, bishop of Brechin, for heterodoxy. [The doctor was heard before the bishops of the Church assembled in synod at Edinburgh; sentence limited to a declaration of censure and admonition.] March.
Shocking mortality on board the "Great Tasmania," transport, which arrived at Liverpool from Calcutta, March 16. [Upwards of 300 men, consisting of portions of nearly every European regiment in the late East India Company's army, were in the last stage of prostration from dysentery, scurvy, and fever, brought on partly by their own depravity previous to their leaving India, and partly by the bad state of the provisions on board.]
The lands of Longwood, in St. Helena, and the tomb of Napoleon, granted to the emperor of the French, March 18.
Singular suicide of Mr. Bidmead, of Rock Mills, Gloucester, in the Clay-cross tunnel, Derby, by throwing himself upon the rail, and allowing a train to pass over him, March 18.
Fall of the tower of Thurston Church, Bury St. Edmonds. [The tower was 75 feet high, and built about the 14th century.] March 18.
1858 Lucknow is finally captured. 2,000 of the mutineers killed during the seige. 50,000 escape and fly towards Rohilcund. The people return to their usual avocations, March 19.
Commissioner Yeh arrives at Calcutta a prisoner, March 22.
A slaver of 750 tons, with specie worth £3,500, is taken by H.M. ships "Styx" and "Jasper," March 22.
The "Frederick William," 86 gun screw steamer, launched at Portsmouth, Mar. 24.
Khan Bahadoor Khan, the rebel leader of Bundelcund, is convicted of murder, and hanged at Bareilly, March 26.
Trial and conviction of John Anderson Christie, late commander of the British barque "Elizabeth," at the Liverpool assizes, for the manslaughter of Francisco Rodriguez, a seaman; sentenced to penal servitude for life, March 26.
The Prince Consort presides at a banquet given by the Clothworkers' Company, to inaugurate their new hall in Mincing Lane, March 27.
Trial and conviction of Manueli Zelphanta and Hanagadei Italius, two Greek sailors, for the wilful murder of Atanasio Mitropani, at Swansea, March 28. [Executed in front of Swansea jail.]
Calamitous fire in Gilbert street, Bloomsbury, London; 15 lives lost, March 28.
Destruction by fire of the cotton-spinning and doubling mill of Messrs. Lewis & Williams, of Minshull street, Manchester; loss estimated about £20,000, Mar. 29.
The Alhambra, formerly the Panopticon, is opened.
Chelsea new bridge opened, March 28.
The "George," with a cargo of ivory and palm oil, the first fruits of Mr. Land's expedition to the Niger, arrives Mar. 31.
Income and expenditure of the United Kingdom for the year ending March 31:—

INCOME.

Customs,	£23,973,832
Excise, Stamps, Land and Assessed Taxes, Income and Property Taxes,	41,143,552
Post Office,	3,702,068
Crown Lands,	452,558
Miscellaneous,	1,596,887
Total,	£70,869,017

EXPENDITURE.

Debt,	£28,627,101
Consolidated Fund,	1,793,988
Compensation to the King of Denmark for abolition of the Sound Dues,	2,025,206
Supply services,	31,323,578
Exchequer bonds redeemed,	2,000,000
Sinking fund on loan of £5,000,000, per act 19 Vict., c. 21,	250,000
Total,	£ 6,019,863

1858 Consols during the month, from 96¾ to 97¼.

The directors of the East India Company having announced their desire to raise the loan of £5,000,000, on debentures at 4 per cent. The offers were made this day, when it was found that the whole loan had been taken within £200,000, at prices varying from 97 to 102—the minimum price fixed by the court of directors being 97, April 1.

Frightful tragedy at Lerwick; Mr. Peter Williamson, in a state of insanity, having murdered nearly his whole family, April 1.

Sir H. Rose defeats 25,000 rebels from Calpee, and storms Jhansi; the loss of the rebels being 3,000, April 4.

The Museum at the India House in Leadenhall street is opened, April 6.

Discovery of ancient silver relics at Sandwick, in Orkney, April.

Trial and conviction of Edward Auchmuty Glover, at the central criminal court, for unlawfully making a false declaration as to his qualification to sit as a member for the borough of Beverley, in the House of Commons; sentenced to three months in Newgate as a first-class misdemeanant, April 9.

[On the 28th June an act to abolish the property qualifications of members of parliament received the royal assent.]

The great bell for the clock tower is recast by Messrs. Mears, Whitechapel, April 10.

Trial of Dr. Simon Bernard "for being accessory, before the fact, to the murder of two persons who were among the victims of Orsini's terrible attempt upon the life of the emperor of the French;" verdict, not guilty, April 12.

Launch of the screw line-of-battle ship "Hero," 91 guns, April 15.

Marriage with a deceased wife's sister considered by the laws of England as null and void.

[This important judgment was pronounced by vice-chancellor Stuart, in the case of Brook *v.* Brook, April 17.]

One penny duty imposed on bankers' cheques by resolution of the House of Commons, April 23.

Trial and conviction of Giovanni Lanl, an Italian, for the murder of Heloise Thaubin, in a house of ill-fame in the Haymarket, London; sentenced to be hanged, which was carried out, April 24.

Death of M. Louis Agustin Prévost, the Chinese scholar to whom the cataloguing of the Chinese library in the British Museum was entrusted, April 25.

Trial and conviction of the Rev. George Radcliff, rector of St. Edmund's, Salisbury, for forgery; sentenced to 10 years' penal servitude, April 25.

Dr. Livingstone is presented with a box, containing 800 guineas, by the people of Cape Town, April 26.

Great fire at the "E. Wharf" of the St. Katherine's Docks; the damage by fire and water estimated at nearly £100,000, April 27.

1858 Foundering of the schooner "George," of Tuscar, with all her crew, 5 persons, April 30.

The House of Commons, on the motion of the chancellor of the exchequer, resolve "that it is expedient to transfer the government of India to the crown, April 30.

Battersea Park opened, April 30.

Consols during the month, from 96¾ to 97¼.

The British gun-boat "Jasper" fires into and boards the American ship "Tropic-bird." The president demands explanations in reference to the right of search, May 2.

The Common Council vote the freedom of the city of London, and a sword, value 100 guineas, to Sir Colin Campbell and to Sir James Outram, May 6.

A grand banquet given to the duke of Malakoff, by the army and navy club; general Williams presiding, May 6.

Visit of the queen of Portugal, late the princess Stephanie of Hohenzollern, to H. M. the Queen, at Windsor, May 8.

The new Matrimonial and Divorce Court sat for the first time this day; eight decrees of divorce pronounced, May 10.

Accident on the Trent Valley line of the North-Western Railway, in consequence of a cow getting on the line; 3 lives lost, and several persons injured, May 10.

Trial and conviction of William Lakey for wilfully casting away and destroying the vessel "Clipper;" sentenced to 8 years' penal servitude, May 13.

Lieut.-gen. Sir Colin Campbell is promoted to the rank of general, May 14.

The new theatre Covent Garden is opened, having been completed in 9 months, May 15.

Dr. Livingstone enters West Quabo, and unships the three compartments of the steam launch "Marobert," which are put together with the utmost facility, May 15.

The foul state of the Thames, owing to the warmth of the weather, causes considerable excitement in London, leading to the passing the act for a complete system of drainage, May 22.

The East India Co. grant pensions of £2,000 and £1,000 respectively to Sir Colin Campbell and general Sir James Outram, May 23.

The penny stamp on cheques comes into operation, May 25.

Treaty with China negotiated by Lord Elgin, signed at Tient-sin, May 26.

The "Agamemnon," "Niagara," "Gorgon," and "Valorous" steam out from Plymouth on an experimental cruise, previous to sailing with the Atlantic cable, May 29.

Explosion of fire-damp in the Brynder Colliery, near Pyle, Glamorganshire; 12 lives lost, May 30.

1858 Consols during the month, from 97¼ to 98.

The Prince Consort visits Coburg, and assigns his hereditary right to the duchy to prince Alfred, June 1.

Decision of the great Shrewsbury case; judgment of the House of Lords delivered in favour of earl Talbot, June 1.

Mr F. P. Smith, the inventor of the screw propeller, receives a money testimonial, amounting to £2,678, raised by private subscription, June 2.

Violent thunder-storms passed over the west of England, causing considerable damage to life and property, June 3.

Wreck of the British ship "Rodney," and the Dutch barque "Oliver van Noord," in Torres Straits, June 6.

At a meeting of the National Society, presided over by his grace the archbishop of Canterbury, it was stated that 1,672,445 children were receiving education in church schools in England and Wales; and that the receipts from subscriptions, endowments, and children's pence, amounted to £682,475, June 9.

The ships carrying the Atlantic cable sail from Plymouth, June 10.

Sir H. Grant gains a brilliant victory at Nawabgunge, near Lucknow, June 13.

China is thrown open to the commerce of Europe, June 13.

The Great Indian Peninsular Railway to Poonah is opened, June 14.

A deed, bearing the autograph of William Shakespeare, purchased for the British Museum for £315, June 14.

Opening of Aston Park, Birmingham, Her Majesty and the Prince Consort being present at the inauguration, June 15.

Excessive heat felt in London; the mean temperature of this day at Greenwich was 76° 9'—being, in fact, the hottest day ever recorded. [As might be expected, such an unprecedented heat was accompanied by thunder and lightning, which were more terrific than had occurred since 1808.] June 16.

Trial and conviction of Puzey, Partridge, and Whetstone, for stealing 4,500 ounces of silver plate, value £3,000, the property of Thomas Henry Baron Foley, at his residence in Grosvenor Square, London; sentence—Whetstone, 6 years' penal servitude, and Puzey and Partridge to 3 years each, June 17.

Opening of the Soldiers' Daughters' Home, Hampstead, by H.R.H. the Prince Consort, June 18.

Accident near Springwood junction, on the North Western Railway; 3 lives lost and 8 persons severely wounded, June 18.

Destructive fire at the life-boat manufactory of Messrs. Forrest & Co. at Limehouse, consuming the immense stacks of timber in the adjoining yard of Messrs. Dixon, June 19.

Accident at the Bishopstoke junction of the South-Western Railway; several persons injured, June 20.

1858 Destructive fire at Fresh Wharf, close to London Bridge; the loss is estimated at £100,000. [Among the valuable property removed from the warehouses while the flames were raging, were 15,000 gold watches which had been deposited in the Queen's warehouse.] June 21.

The "Agamemnon," with the telegraph cable, encounters a severe storm in the Atlantic, June 21.

Sale of a part of a share of the New River Company, a property which very rarely comes into the market, June 22.

The first stone of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum is laid by the Prince Consort, June 23.

The foundation-stone of the Freemason's Hall of Scotland, is laid by the duke of Athole, grand master of Scotland, assisted by the members of the grand lodge, and many of the brethren of provincial lodges, June 24.

The United States Government having complained of British cruisers firing on vessels carrying the American flag near Cuba, it was agreed that British ships shall not interfere with such ships, the American Government agreeing to take care that their flag is not used by slavers, June 27.

Lord Stanhope moves that an address be presented to Her Majesty, praying the removal from the Prayer Book of the services for Jan. 30, May 29, and Nov. 5, which was agreed to June 28.

The Metropolitan Board of Works hold a special meeting, to give the necessary orders for proceeding with the main drainage of London, June 29.

Destructive fire in the south quay range of warehouses in the London Docks; the value of the merchandise destroyed is estimated at £150,000, June 29.

Accident near Carlton, on the Great Northern Railway; several persons injured, June 29.

Fatal accident near Chilham Station, on the South-Eastern Railway; several persons killed and wounded, June 30.

Great apprehension as to the noxious condition of the Thames; frequent discussions on the subject in the House of Commons, June.

Consols during the month, from 97⅛ to 97½.

Presbyterian and Catholic clergymen officiating in the army are granted the same allowances as Church of England chaplains, July 1.

Grand rehearsal of the Sacred Harmonic Society for the Handel Festival to be held next year at the Crystal Palace; 20,000 present, July 2.

Explosion of a new locomotive engine in the factory yard of Messrs. Sharp, Stewart, & Co., at Manchester; 9 persons killed, July 2.

Failure of the first attempt to lay the Atlantic telegraph, July 5.

The bill vesting the government of India in the Queen passes the Commons, July 8.

1858 Lieutenant Penan of the French steamer rescues the captain and crew of the "Peter Foulkes," of Liverpool, near Malta, which he meets in a sinking condition. He conveys them to Marseilles, and generously refuses to receive any recompense, July 8.

Aberdeen King's College, founded 1494, and Marischal College, founded 1593, are united by 21 and 22 Vict., c. 83.

The House of Lords passes the bill admitting Jews to parliament, July 12.

Terrible fire-work explosion at Madame Coton's pyrotechnical factories, near Bethlehem Hospital, London; 300 people injured, July 12.

A bill brought in to enable the Metropolitan Board to raise £3,000,000 for the Main Drainage of London, by a tax of 3d. per £ on rateable property for 40 years, the work to be completed in 5½ years, July 15.

26 persons are sentenced to two months' imprisonment for joining an Orange procession on 1st July, July 15.

The eldest son of the late Sir H. Lawrence, K.C.B., created a baronet, July 16.

The Atlantic telegraph ships sail from Queenstown, to renew the attempt to submerge the cable, July 17.

Oxford middle class examinations commenced, July.

Decision of the important will case, "Swinfen *v* Swinfen," at Stafford, July 23.

Great fire at the Acorn wharf, Rotherhithe, causing great destruction of timber and barges which were lying alongside, July 25.

Baron Rothschild takes his seat as a member of the House of Commons, July 26.

Collision at Willisden Junction, on the North-Western Railway, causing the death of the engine driver, July 26.

Railway Accidents Compensation. [While the railway companies were thus creating for themselves fresh liabilities, the courts were punishing the shareholders for bygone mismanagement. The widow and children of Mr. Cox, a bookseller, obtained £1,000 for the death of Mr. Cox, who was killed at Colney Hatch station. Mr. Kirley obtained £1,000 from the North-Western for injuries sustained near Watford. Mr. Wynne, government inspector of mines, had a verdict for more than £7,000 against the Shropshire Union Railway for injuries, owing to which he had been compelled to resign his appointment of £600 a-year. Mrs. Search received £1,500 from the South-Eastern for injuries received at the Lewisham accident; and a labouring woman, who was crushed between two carriages on the Midland line, and lost both her arms, was awarded £400 as compensation.] July 26.

The Canadian parliament disagree with the Queen's award, naming Ottawa as the future seat of government for the United Provinces. The ministry resign, but are recalled, their opponents not having a majority, July 28.

1858 Fatal boiler explosion at the works of Messrs. Morrison & Co., engineers, of Newcastle-on-Tyne; 3 persons killed and several injured, July 29.

The "Agamemnon" and "Niagara," after the cable is spliced in mid-ocean, proceed respectively to Ireland and America, July 29.

Consols during the month, from 95 to 96¾.

Distribution of the Victoria Cross by Her Majesty on South Sea Common, Portsmouth, Aug. 2.

Parliament prorogued, Aug. 2.

Sir Colin Campbell created a peer. Title, Lord Clyde, Aug. 2.

The Queen and Prince Consort visit the emperor of the French at Cherbourg, Aug. 4.

Wreck of the "Abby Langdon," 1,000 tons, with 17,000 bags of rice, in Compton Bay, Isle of Wight, Aug. 4.

Successful submergence of the Atlantic telegraph. [When the batteries had been completed, the first message on the 20th of Aug., announced the intelligence of the collision of the two steam-ships, the "Europa" and the "Arabia." At 5 p.m. further "particulars" were asked from London; and at 7.30 p.m., two hours and a-half, the answer was received. The first national use made of the cable was significant and appropriate—an interchange of congratulations between the rulers of the two great nations thus linked together. Unhappily, the anticipations of a great future were damped by the sudden and inexplicable cessation of the conveying powers of the cable; for, although the currents do not seem to be totally interrupted, they are not in sufficient force to be available for transatlantic communication.] Aug. 5.

The telegraphic cable to the Channel Islands laid, Aug. 6.

The sarcophagus containing the remains of the duke of Wellington was placed in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, near that of Lord Nelson, Aug. 7.

Chelsea New Bridge is opened free to foot passengers, Aug. 8.

Trial and conviction of John Baker Bucknell, at Wells' assizes, for the murder of his grandfather and grandmother at Creech, St. Michael; the execution of the parricide took place at Taunton, Aug. 9.

The Queen and Prince Consort embark at Gravesend on a visit to the princess Frederick William of Prussia, Aug. 10.

The town and fort of Namtow are taken by assault, having fired on Her Majesty's gunboat "Starling" while posting, under a flag of truce, Sir John Bowring's proclamation, Aug. 11.

Accident at the Ramsgate station on the South-Eastern Railway; 20 persons were more or less injured, Aug. 11.

Lord Elgin arrives at Yeddo. He pre-

sents a steam yacht from the Queen to the emperor of Japan, Aug. 12.

1858 The "Mersey," the largest screw steamship in the British navy is launched at Chatham, Aug. 13.

The foundation-stone of the Library of the Middle Temple is laid, Aug. 16.

Explosion of a boiler in the chemical works of Messrs. Deacon & Gaskell, at Runcorn Gap, killing several persons, Aug. 17.

Destruction by fire of the "Eastern City," 1,368 tons; 227 persons rescued from death by the opportune arrival of the "Merchantman," Aug. 23.

Intelligence of a peace made with China, Aug. 23.

Disastrous accident to a Sunday-school excursion train on the Oxford and Wolverhampton Railway; 14 persons killed. [The finding of the jury was condemnatory of the whole arrangements of the company; they state their opinion, "that there was gross insubordinate conduct by the station-masters, and apparent unconcern in the higher authorities throughout."] Aug. 23.

Annual meeting of the three choirs of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester held at Hereford, Aug. 24.

A treaty of peace, friendship, and commerce between England and Japan is signed at Yeddo, Aug. 26.

The Queen and Prince Consort, on their return from Prussia, land at Dover, Aug. 31.

Prince Alfred having passed his examinations is appointed a naval cadet, and joins H. M. ship "Euryalus," Aug. 31.

Closing of the Encumbered Estates Court, Ireland, to revive in a permanent court of more general powers, to be entitled the "Landed Estates Court," Aug. 31.

Consols during the month, from 96 to 97.

The government of India by the company ceases, and is assumed by the Queen, Sep. 1.

The "Prince Albert" arrives at Galway from New York in 9 days 22½ hours, Sep. 1.

The new Indian Council holds its first meeting, Sep. 3.

Fatal boiler explosion at the cloth manufactory of Mr. W. Almond, at Gildersome, near Leeds; 4 lives lost, Sep. 4.

Opening of the town hall at Leeds by Her Majesty, Sep. 6.

The Triennial Musical Festival held at Birmingham, Sep. 6.

The 100th, or prince of Wales' regiment, is reviewed at Shorncliffe by the commander-in-chief, Sep. 8

Explosion at Haggerstone gas works; 5 persons killed and several wounded, Sep. 9.

Mr. W. G. Armstrong, of Elswick, presents £1,200 to the Newcastle Literary and Philosophical Society for the erection of a lecture hall, Sep. 12.

Burning of the screw steamer "Austria," 2,500 tons burden, in the middle of the Atlantic; 500 lives lost, Sep. 13.

1858 Panic at the Surrey Music Hall, Sheffield; 5 lives lost and many injured, Sep. 13.

Inundations at Limerick, Kerry, and Cork, causing loss of life and destruction of property, Sep. 18.

The Vernon Park, at Stockport, is inaugurated, Sep. 20.

The electric cable between India and Ceylon laid, Sep. 20.

The statue of Sir Isaac Newton is inaugurated at Grantham, when Lord Brougham delivers an oration, Sep. 21.

A wooden viaduct on the Trent Valley Railway, 150 yards in length, is burnt, Sep. 22.

A floating derrick for raising sunken ships at sea, is launched at Blackwall, Sep. 25.

A fire breaks out in the Page Bank Colliery, near Durham; 10 persons perish, but by indefatigable exertions 76 are rescued, Sep. 30.

Consols during the month, from 96¾ to 96¾.

Donati's Comet is very brilliant at this time, Oct. 1.

Mr. C. R. Webb, accompanied by two boys, arrives at Southampton from New York in a small cutter called the "Christopher Columbus," after a voyage of 45 days, Oct. 2.

Call made on the shareholders of the Western Bank of Scotland for £100 per £50 shares, Oct. 4.

The bullion in the Bank of England amounts to £19,516,475. Consols, 98½ Oct. 6.

The Parkfield lifeboat men cross the Newcombe Sands in a terrific gale and gallantly rescue the crew of the "Zemira," Oct. 7.

A column dispatched from Lucknow successfully attacks the rebels at Zhamoo, pursues them for 10 miles, and kills 1,000, Oct. 8.

Lieutenant-gen. Sir J. Outram, G.C.B., created a baronet, Oct. 9.

The second meeting of the Social Science Association is held at Liverpool, Lord John Russell presiding, Oct. 12.

Explosion at the Primrose Colliery, near Swansea; 14 lives lost, Oct. 13. [Another explosion in a colliery in the same seam had occurred about six weeks before, by which 6 persons perished.]

A fearful gale visits Yarmouth, two vessels are wrecked, and 7 lives lost. Oct. 18.

£60, raised by subscription, is presented to the crew of the lifeboat who rescued the crew of the "Zemira," Oct. 7; medals from the Board of Trade were also presented to them, Oct. 20.

A body of mutineers are driven into a village near Sukreta, which they attempt to defend. The village is stormed by Col. Turner, and 500 of them perish Oct. 21.

Raising of the great bell at Westminster the name changed from "Big Ben" to "St. Stephen," Oct. 21.

Collision in the North sea during a fog—the screw steamer "Kangaroo" runnin

down the "Wingrave," with her crew of 13 persons, Oct. 21.

1858 Colonel Lugard is promoted to be major-general in consideration of his services at Lucknow, Oct. 22.

Launch of H.M.'s screw line-of-battle ship "Edgar," 91 guns, Oct. 23.

Beni Madhoo, with 20,000 men, attacks the British forces at Poorwa, but is repulsed, Oct. 29.

Wholesale poisoning at Bradford, owing to a quantity of arsenic having been inadvertently used in making lozenges; 18 lives lost, Oct. 30.

Consols during the month, from 97¾ to 98¾.

The royal proclamation announcing government by the Queen is published in India, Nov. 1.

The "Dundonald" is destroyed by fire 100 miles from Aden, Nov. 1.

The government of New South Wales vote £50,000 per annum for 10 years, to establish steam communication between England and Sydney, *via* Panama, Nov. 1.

Mr. Gladstone is appointed Commissioner Extraordinary to the Ionian Islands, to inquire as to the discontent with British rule, Nov. 2.

Lord Clyde issues his proclamation in Oude, Nov. 2.

The coal pit at Llanelly is inundated by water from the adjoining workings, and 10 men are drowned, Nov. 4.

The Queen presents the funeral car of Napoleon I. to the emperor of the French, Nov. 5.

Intelligence received from Lord Elgin respecting the negotiations and the treaty between this country and Japan, Nov. 6.

The prince of Wales, on attaining his 17th year, is gazetted a colonel in the army, Nov. 9.

Trial and conviction of Lemon Oliver, described as a stockbroker, for fraud and forgery; sentenced to 20 years' penal servitude, Nov. 10.

Destruction by fire of the spinning-mill of Messrs. George Grant & Son, Broad street, Mile-end, Glasgow. [The building was six storeys high, and contained 84,000 spindles.] Damage estimated at £90,000. Nov. 12.

The foundation-stone of the Stephenson Memorial Schools is laid at Wilmington Quay, near Newcastle, Nov. 16.

The great bell at Westminster, weighing 13 tons 10 cwts. 3 qrs. 15 lbs., sounds for the first time from the Clock Tower, Nov. 18.

The foundation-stone is laid of a monument to Hugh Miller at his native place, Cromarty, Nov. 24.

Lord Clyde defeats Bainie Madhoo, with a large army of rebels, at Dhoadia Kera, Nov. 24.

The Great Eastern is sold to a new company for £163,000, Nov. 24.

Trial of a British soldier at Chatham, for desertion to the Russians before Sebastopol; sentenced to penal servitude for life, Nov. 25.

1858 The nave of St. Paul's Cathedral is first opened for special evening services. Upwards of 4,000 present, Nov. 28.

A table is finished for the Junior United Service Club, entirely composed of timbers from the "Victory." It is 18 × 10 feet, and on it will be placed models of all the ships engaged at Trafalgar, Nov. 28.

Consols during the month, from 97¾ to 98¾.

Brigadier Parke surprises the rebels at Corahandipore; 200 of them are killed, Dec. 1.

The lord-lieutenant of Ireland issues a proclamation against seditious and treasonable societies, Dec. 3.

Sixteen persons are arrested in Belfast charged with being members of an illegal society, Dec. 5.

Sale of the Whittal cabinet of Greek coins at Messrs. Sotheby & Wilkinson's; it produced in the aggregate £3,110. [This collection was originally formed by Ismail Pasha, minister of commerce and public works in Turkey.] Dec. 5.

A dense fog prevails in London, during which a collision takes place on the North London Railway, by which 30 persons are seriously injured, Dec. 6.

Bank rate of discount reduced to 2½ per cent., Dec. 9.

Rate of interest at the Bank of England reduced to 2½ per cent. When the commercial panic of 1857 had subsided, and the bullion began to flow back into the cellars, the directors, on the 24th Dec., lowered their rate of discount to 8 per cent., the bullion in their hands then amounting to about £10,500,000. A statement of the gradual decline in the commercial value is thus stated:—

Jan. 7.—	6 per cent.	Bullion	£12,112,925
— 14.—	5	—	12 643,193
— 28.—	4	—	14,608,340
Feb. 4.—	3½	—	14,970,165
— 11.—	3	—	15,745,760
Dec. 9.—	2½	—	18,295,170

Fifteen young men of respectable position are apprehended, and taken to Cork by the police, charged with being members of the Phœnix Society, the object of which is to obtain an invasion of Ireland from America, Dec. 9.

Dreadful explosion at Tyldesley Colliery, Leigh; 25 lives lost, Dec. 11.

A new gun invented by Messrs. Armstrong, of Newcastle, the projecting power of which far surpasses any piece of ordnance previously known. At an elevation of 32°, it sent a 32 lb. shot a distance of 5½ miles, Dec. 12.

The sovereignty of the Feegee Islands, along with 200,000 acres of land in fee-simple, offered to the British government for £9,000, Dec. 13.

The railway between Alexandria and Suez is opened, Dec. 14.

Mr. Gladstone arrives at Zante, where he communicates to the Ionian assembly Her Majesty's reply, refusing the prayer

of their petition to be united to Greece, Dec. 15.

1858 During the week ending at this date, 194 forts are destroyed in India, Dec. 16.

A deputation from the Sunday League wait on the bishop of London to ask his aid in opening the British Museum, &c., on Sundays, Dec. 20.

The emigrant ship "Isaac Wright" is burnt in the Mersey. It was bound for New York with 200 passengers, whose lives were saved, but all their property lost, Dec. 23.

The rebels under Tantia Topee attack Portabghur, but are repulsed by the Neemuch field detachment, Dec. 24.

Lord Clyde attacks the strong fort of Mujidiah, which he carries on three sides, when the rebels retreat precipitately to the jungle, Dec. 27.

Opening of the new Adelphi theatre in the Strand, London, Dec. 27.

Catastrophe at the Victoria theatre, London; 15 persons crushed to death; the panic attributed to a slight explosion of gas, Dec. 27.

Consols during the month, from 97⅛ to 98⅛.

Number of persons killed and injured on all the railways in Great Britain, for the year ending 31st Dec. 1858—

	Killed.	Injured.
England and Wales, ...	199	489
Scotland, ...	51	38
Ireland, ...	26	29
Total, ...	276	556

Summary of Deaths, Births, and Marriages in England and Wales; and of the Deaths and Births in the metropolis of London in the year—

Deaths in England and Wales	Males,		227,539
	Females,		222,479
	Total, ...		450,018
Births in	do.,	Males,	335,027
		Females,	320,600
	Total, ...		655,627
Marriages in	do.,	Winter,	30,034
		Spring,	39,909
		Summer,	38,628
		Autumn,	47,726
	Total, ...		156,297

The metropolis:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Deaths, ...	32,563	31,319	63,882
Births, ...	45,220	43,400	88,620

Number of Bankrupts for the year:—

England, ...	1,346
Scotland, ...	626
Ireland, ...	144
Total, ...	2,116

1858 Trade of the United Kingdom for the year ending December:—

Value of imports into the United Kingdom, ...	£138,159,144
Value of exports from do.,	305,542,703

An account of the number of vessels, with the amount of tonnage, that were built and registered at the several ports of the British empire:—

	Vessels.	Tonnage.
England, ...	813	170,239
Scotland, ...	141	33,432
Ireland, ...	46	4,409
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, and Man, ...	40	4,980
British plantations, ...	604	95,357
Total, ...	1,644	308,417

Wrecks and casualties on or near the coasts of the United Kingdom for the year 1858:—

Total number of wrecks and strandings, 869—of these, 354 were losses. The number of total losses by collision were 50; of damage by the same cause, 251; making the total of casualties 1,170. The tonnage of these vessels amounted to 205,243 tons.

Deaths: Dr. John Forbes Royle, botanist, Jan. 2; madlle. Rachel, actress, Jan. 4; right hon. Sir H. Maule, Jan. 16; signor Lablache, the great basso, Jan. 23; Alex. Black, architect, Feb. 19; Thos. Tooke, political economist, Feb. 26; Sir G. M'Gregor, Bart, K.C.B, April 2; general Sir R. Darling, April 2; J. B. Cramer, musical composer, April 16; Stephen R. Rintoul, editor of "Spectator," April 22; Dr. Wm. Gregory, professor of chemistry, April 24; Sir John Dodson, judge, prerogative court, April 27; John Shakespear, orientalist, June 10; Robert Brown, botanist, June 10; Wm. Horsley, glee composer, June 12; Jabez Bunting, D.D., Wesleyan minister, June 16; Mrs. J. Webb Loudon, writer on gardening, July 13; Dr. S. A. Dunham, historian, July 17; Edward Pease, the "father of railways," July 31; George Combe, phrenologist, Aug. 14; Richard Ford, Spanish literature, Sep. 1; William Weir, editor, "Daily News," Sep. 15; Henry Warburton, political economist, Sep. 16 Ida Pfeiffer, the female traveller, Oct 27; major-general Sir William Reid, author of the "Law of Storms," Oct 31; Stanley Lees Giffard, editor of the "Standard," Nov. 6; George Peacock, dean of Ely, astronomer, Nov. 8; Robert Dale Owen, socialist, Nov. 17; Benjamin Wyon, medallist, Nov. 21; Richard Taylor, editor, "Philosophical Magazine," Dec. 1; Rev. James Raine, archæology, Dec. 6; Charles Macfarlane, historian, Dec. 9; Richard Bright, physician, Dec. 16; archdeacon Williams, philologist, Dec. 27.

1859 Consols, 97¼; bullion in bank, £18,568,250.
The British navy numbers 280 ships of war, of which 161 are steamers, Jan. 1.
The speech of Napoleon III. to the Austrian ambassador leads to the expectation of war in Italy, Jan. 1.
Accident at the Polytechnic Institution, London; 40 persons injured by the fall of the stair, Jan. 3.
The Punjab constituted by a decree of the governor-general a lieutenant-governorship; another decree orders the general disarming of Upper India, Jan. 9.
Presentation of colours to the 100th Regt., by H. R. H. the prince of Wales, at Shorncliffe camp, Jan. 10.
Attempt to blow up a house in Sheffield, occupied by a Mr. Linley, supposed to be caused by his refusing to join in a strike of the Saw-grinders' Union, Jan. 11.
The forms of prayer and service, contained in the Book of Common Prayer, made for the 5th Nov. (Gunpowder Plot), the 30th Jan. (Martyrdom of Charles I.), and the 29th May (Restoration of Charles II.), discontinued by order of Her Majesty, Jan. 17.
Foundering of the steam-ship "Czar," laden with government stores, on the Vogue Rock, near Lizard Point; 14 persons perished, Jan. 23.
Centenary of the birth of Burns held throughout the world; the principal meetings held at Edinburgh and Glasgow; the former under the presidency of Lord Ardmillan, the latter, of Sir Archibald Alison. [The most popular and general commemoration was "The Burns' Festival" at the Crystal Palace, London.] Jan. 25.
The princess Frederick William of Prussia is delivered of a son, Jan. 27.
The Wellington College, at Sandhurst, is inaugurated by the Queen. Intended as a memorial to the duke, it provides for the education of orphans of military men, Jan. 29.
Destruction by fire of the premises of Mr. Unwin, timber merchant, in the West Bar, Sheffield; damage is estimated at £10,000, Jan. 30.
Consols during the month, from 95⅞ to 96⅝.

The cental, a new weight equal to 100 lbs., adopted at Liverpool and other corn markets, Feb. 1.
Destruction of the Crinan Canal, which formed the short-cut between the Clyde and the north-west coast of Scotland, owing to the bursting of the reservoirs, Feb. 2.
Opening of parliament by Her Majesty in person, Feb. 3.
The prince of Wales arrives at Rome to inspect the works of art in that city, Jan. 3.
Specimen of the gorilla, or man-monkey, received at the British Museum, Feb. 4.
Mr. Gladstone communicates to the Ionian parliament the refusal by the Queen to comply with their petition to be united to Greece, Feb. 5.
1859 The prince of Wales visits the pope, Feb. 7.
Treaty between Great Britain and Russia, giving to British ships for 10 years the privileges of the most favoured nations, Feb. 7.
The officers of the "Stirling Castle," convict hulk at Portsmouth, are dismissed, this system of punishment being now abolished, Feb. 7.
Collision between the steamer "Prince Patrick" and the schooner "Elgin," off Fleetwood; 5 lives lost, Feb. 11.
The canal banks near Barnsley burst, and did great damage to Hoyle Mills, 50,000,000 gallons of water having rushed over it and the surrounding country, Feb. 11.
A shower of fish falls in Glamorganshire, Feb. 11.
Mr. Cobden sails from Liverpool to visit the United States and Canada, Feb. 12.
Explosion of the steam-boat "Black Eagle" at Cardiff; 9 lives lost, Feb. 22.
The Armstrong gun first introduced in the artillery service, after being tested at Woolwich, Feb. 26.
Accident on the Rugby and Leamington branch of the North-Western Railway, Feb. 26.
Loss of H. M. gun-boat "Jaseur" in the Gulf of Mexico, Feb. 26.
Lord Cowley goes as ambassador to Vienna, to mediate in regard to Italy between France and Austria, Feb. 26.
Mr. Disraeli introduces a reform bill, Feb. 28.
Wholesale sheep poisoning at Newcastle by the improper application of sheep-wash; 850 sheep destroyed, Feb. 28.
Consols during the month, from 95 to 95⅝.

The Calais mail steamer meets with an accident on entering the harbour, by which 3 lives are lost, March 1.
A royal commission proposed in the House of Commons on the sale of spirits in Scotland, March 3.
Arrival of baron Poerio and sixty-seven Neapolitan exiles at Cork, March 7.
The engineer of the steam-ship "Bogota" sentenced at Liverpool to 15 years' penal servitude for tying up a man so near the fires of the engine as to cause his death, March 16.
Destruction by fire of the Dutch bark "Equator," on the river Mersey; £60,000 worth of silk cloth and fine goods consumed, March 19.
The archbishop of Canterbury decides to withdraw the license of Mr. Poole of St. Barnabas, Pimlico, for introducing the confessional, March 23.
The remains of the eminent surgeon John Hunter, the founder of the Hunterian museum, are removed from St. Martin's Church to Westminster Abbey, March 28.
£1,800 of subscriptions are raised at a meeting in Willis' rooms to free the London Mechanics' Institution from debt, and Lord Brougham from personal responsibility as a trustee, March 28.

1859 Daniel Sullivan found guilty of belonging to the Phœnix Society, and sentenced to 10 years' penal servitude, March 30.
Explosion of the powder mills of Messrs. Curtis and Harvey at Hounslow, March 30.
Lord Derby's government in a minority of 29 on the second reading of their reform bill, March 31.
Consols during the month, from 95¾ to 96⅞.

Wombwell's menagerie overturned at Holywell by a gust of wind, while crowded with spectators. The exhibitor and several persons killed, April 1.
Trial and conviction of James William Mitchell, at the Liverpool assizes, for aiding and abetting John Buchanan in the murder of Thomas Lander, a sailor on board the "Bogota;" sentenced to 15 years' penal servitude, April 1.
[Buchanan had been committed for trial; but, with a remarkable leniency in such a case, he was admitted to bail; he did not surrender, but fled the country.]
The chancellor of the exchequer (Mr. Disraeli) intimated that the government had decided to dissolve parliament in consequence of the adverse vote on the 31st ult., April 4.
Accident at the Mair colliery, Neath; 26 lives lost, April 6.
The European conference on the affairs of Moldavia and Wallachia assembles at Paris, April 7.
Nearly 200 ministers preach sermons in London in favour of the Early Closing Movement, April 10.
Discovery of a mutilated body of a man on the beach at Ramsgate, April 11.
[The evidence which could be got together was so inconclusive as to the cause of the death of the deceased, that the coroner's jury returned an open verdict, and the matter remains involved in uncertainty.]
The earl of Carlisle presides at a meeting in Willis' rooms in support of the Drinking-Fountain Association. Among the speakers were the earls of Shaftesbury, Ducie, and Albemarle, and Lord John Russell, April 12.
Singular suicide of Don Antonio Arrom de Ayala, Spanish consul for Australia, in Blenheim Park, Woodstock, April 14.
Explosion of the spinning-mill of Messrs. Edwards, of Scouringburn, Dundee; 19 lives lost, April 15.
Tanpia Toopee, a leading Indian mutineer, is tried by court-martial at Soopree, and sentenced to death. [Hanged on the 18th.] April 15.
Lord Cowley's mission to Vienna, to mediate between France and Austria, declared unavailing, April 18.
Destruction by fire of King's Newton Hall, one of the most interesting old halls in Derbyshire, April 18.
Parliament prorogued by commission, April 19.
The first drinking-fountain at St. Sepulchre's Churchyard, Snow Hill, opened, April 21.

1859 Parliament is dissolved, and new writs issued, April 23.
Some remains of the Roman town Uriconium discovered near Wroxeter, April 23.
Loss of the American emigrant vessel "Pomona," 1,500 tons register, on the Black Water Bank, on the east coast of Wexford; 386 lives lost, April 28.
Bank rate raised from 2½ to 3½ per cent.
Destructive fire at the sugar refinery of Messrs. Fridge and Tripp at Bristol; loss estimated at £100,000, April 30.
Consols during the month, from 89¾ to 95¾.

Prayer and thanksgiving for the successes of the British troops in India read in all the churches and chapels by order of Her Majesty in council, May 1.
Three vessels and 13 lives lost in a storm on the Irish coast, May 1.
Opening of the Albert Bridge at Saltash, by the Prince Consort, May 3.
[This masterpiece of Brunel's engineering skill forms the viaduct by which the Cornwall Railway crosses the Tamar at Saltash; the total length of the structure, which is a combination of the suspension and arch principle, is 2,240 feet, nearly half-a-mile, and 300 feet longer than the Britannia Bridge.]
Riot at the Limerick election; the riot act read, and 2 men shot and several wounded, May 4.
Bank rate raised from 3½ to 4 per cent., May 5.
Accident at the Grove Lake Viaduct of the Cornwall Railway; several lives lost, May 6.
Wreck of H. M. S. "Heron" off the coast of Africa, May 9.
Dr. Smethurst charged with poisoning Miss Isabella Bankes at Richmond, May 11.
Permission of Her Majesty's Government for the formation of volunteer rifle corps, May 12.
Fatal accident by the falling of the scaffolding shafts at the Westminster Palace Hotel, which was in process of erection; several workmen killed, May 13.
Trial and conviction of Wagner, Bateman, Humphrey, Bramwell, and Foster, for bank forgeries, May 13.
[The two former had been transported for systematic forgery in 1852, but had in 1856 received tickets-of-leave: they were now sentenced to penal servitude for life; Humphrey to 20 years; Bramwell and Foster to 10 years' penal servitude.]
The Queen, accompanied by the Prince Consort and the princess Helena, reviewed the troops at Aldershot, May 16.
Joseph Pease presided at the 43d anniversary of the Peace Society, May 17.
The post office money order system is extended to Canada, May 19.
Singular accident at the Consett Iron Works, owing to a fly-wheel, 24 feet in diameter, weighing 20 tons, and revolving 70 revolutions a minute, flying into fragments; several lives lost, May 21.

1859 The lord mayor, at the head of a deputation from the city of London, presents a memorial against intervention in the affairs of Italy, May 25.
The War Office issues regulations for the formation of volunteer rifle corps, May 25.
Extraordinary hailstorm at Beeston, Nottingham. [The hailstones, in some instances, are said to have measured 1⅛th inch, and ⅛th of an inch in the widest part.] May 29.
Meeting of parliament; Mr. Denison elected speaker, May 31.
Consols during the month, from 90¾ to 93¼.

A meeting of liberal members in Willis' rooms, to consult as to the position of parties. 300 members present. The meeting was addressed by Lord Palmerston, Lord John Russell, and others, June 2.
Bank rate reduced from 4 to 3½ per cent., June 2.
Destruction by fire of the "Eastern Monarch," at her anchor at Spithead; narrow escape of the invalid soldiers, June 3.
The freedom of the city of London presented to Sir John Lawrence, June 3.
Wreck of the merchant ship "Alma" in the river Hooghly; numerous lives lost, June 5.
The Queen opened parliament in person, June 7.
Distribution of the Victoria Cross by Her Majesty at Buckingham palace, June 8.
By the Red Sea telegraph cable telegrams will be received 7 days sooner than hitherto, June 8.
The earl of Elgin receives the freedom of the city of London for his services in China and Japan, June 8.
Bank rate reduced from 3½ to 3 per cent., June 9.
A vote of want of confidence in the Derby administration carried by a majority of 13, June 10.
Wreck of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ship "Alma," 1,293 tons register, on a reef in the Red Sea, June 12.
Conflagration at Union street and Kinnoul street, Perth, June 12.
The earl of Derby stated that in consequence of the vote of want of confidence in the House of Commons the government had resigned, June 17.
Handel festival held at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, June 20.
[The chorus numbered 2,765, and the band 393; conducted by M. Costa. Performers selected by the Sacred Harmonic Society. The principal solo singers were Madame Clara Novello, Madame Rudersdorff, Miss Dolby, Madame L. Sherrington, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Weiss, and Signor Belletti. At the rehearsal, which was held on the preceding Saturday, there were present 19,681 persons; on Monday, 17,109; on Wednesday, 18,000; on Friday, owing to cheap single tickets being issued, 26,826; in all, 81,615 persons. The receipts of the three days were upwards of £33,000, the expenses £18,000.]
1859 The king of the Belgians arrived in England on a visit to the Queen, June 22.
Capsizing of a man-of-war's boat in Belfast harbour; 16 recruits for the navy drowned, June 23.
The English and French forces, with the ambassadors, repulsed at the Peiho, losing 450 men, June 25.
Destruction by fire of the railway station at Reading, June 26.
Mr. Cobden returns from his visit to America. He is offered a seat in the cabinet, which he declines, June 29.
Formation of a cabinet under Lord Palmerston, who made the ministerial statement in explanation of the accession to office of the new cabinet, June 30.
Wreck of the Galway steam vessel "Argo" on a reef near Trepassy Bay, Cape Race; narrow escape of the passengers, June 30.
Wreck of the Royal West India and Pacific Mail Company's steamer "Paramatta" on the Anegada reef, near St. Thomas, June 30.
Consols during the month, from 92⅞ to 94¼.

Dissatisfaction having been felt by the troops in India on being transferred from the company's to the Queen's service, they are allowed the option of retiring, which is embraced by 10,0 0, July 1.
The island of San Juan Vancouver is occupied by general Harney for the United States government, but under protest from governor Douglas on behalf of Great Britain, July 1.
The earl of Ripon explained the new cabinet's views on the best way of encouraging the volunteer movement, July 1.
Destructive fire at the yarn and corn depot, Victoria street, Belfast; damage estimated at £100,000, July 2.
Arson seems to have prevailed as an epidemic this season.—At Hertford, Eliza Clare, a girl of 16, after a quarrel with her mistress, set fire to a shed wherein were many valuable cattle; sentenced to 4 years' penal servitude. At Aylesbury, William Gregory was sentenced to 4 years' penal servitude for setting fire to a shed and four stacks. At Croydon, Charlotte Hodges and her daughter were sentenced to 15 years' penal servitude for setting fire to a public-house, for the purpose of defrauding an insurance company. At Maidstone, Elizabeth Botham, a child of 14, described as a servant, was sentenced to death for setting fire to her master's house, some person being therein: the judge, however, intimated that she would be dealt with more leniently.
Lord Brougham called attention to the great amount of business in the Divorce Court, as showing the necessity of more Judges, July 4.
Lord Lyndhurst called attention to the

necessity of increasing the naval and military defences of the country, July 5.

1859 A committee is appointed to inquire into steam-packet postal contracts, July 7.

Sir G. C. Lewis brings a bill into the House of Commons for the better regulation of the city of London, July 8.

It was decided in the Court of Common Pleas that it is illegal for British subjects to purchase slaves in any part of the world, July 9.

Intelligence of an armistice between France and Austria received, July 11.

In an orange riot at Paisley one man was killed, and a number of men wounded severely, July 12.

In the House of Lords the duke of Newcastle stated that the Hudson's Bay charter, which had expired, would not be renewed, July 14.

Bank rate reduced from 3 to 2½ per cent., July 14.

By a collision on the Caledonian railway, near Port-Glasgow, upwards of 100 persons were injured, July 16.

A dreadful thunder-storm prevailed over England, which caused several deaths and great destruction of property in London, as well as in Lancashire, Yorkshire, &c., July 18.

The chancellor of the exchequer states the estimated income for the year at £64,340,000, and the expenditure at £69,267,000, and proposed to meet the deficiency by adding 4d. to the Income tax, July 18.

A committee appointed, on the motion of Mr. Baines, to inquire as to the Queen's printers patent for printing the Holy Scriptures, July 19.

The home secretary states in the House of Commons, that the Corporation of London had suggested a plan for making a portion of Smithfield market available for public recreation, July 21.

Sale of Wordsworth's library, consisting of about 3,000 volumes; it was effected on the 19th, 20th, and 21st July, at his late residence at Rydal.

The British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, headed by Lord Brougham, remonstrated with the secretary for the colonies against the emigration of coolies to the West Indies, July 22.

Strike of the skilled workmen employed in the building trades in London, July 24,

[These misguided men shaped their demands in such a manner as to be self-destructive of their movement: they stated their demand to be that they should work nine hours per day instead of ten, receiving the same pay for a day's work. This demand, however absurdly shaped, was in effect a demand for additional wages in that ratio. The master builders refused to acquiesce, and the men therefore proceeded to compel compliance, by ruining the great firms one by one. The masters, however, brought up many workmen from the provinces, who were glad to work for the ten hours' wages. The masters, finding the time ripe, announced their willingness to employ, individually, any man who would sign a declaration; and the simple law of supply and demand produced its necessary result.]

1859 Vauxhall gardens closed, the site being about to be built upon, July 25.

Destruction by fire of the North Shore corn mill, Liverpool; several lives lost, July 26.

Great fire in the brandy vault of the London docks. Whole tiers of casks containing spirits, in some cases 50 per cent. above proof, had been actually on fire; but the number destroyed did not exceed 50, although the vault contained at the time upwards of 20,000 casks of the finest description of spirits. The cause of the fire could not be ascertained, July 26.

The emperor of France decides that the army and navy shall be restored to a peace footing, July 28.

Explosion of a Percussion Cap factory at Legge street, Birmingham; three lives lost, July 28.

Destruction by fire of the "Glance," of the Flemish bank in the British Channel; loss estimated at £15,000, July 31.

Consols during the month, from 93¾ to 95⅝.

The 25th anniversary of the abolition of slavery in the British dominions is celebrated by a meeting in London, at which Lord Brougham presided, and by many meetings throughout the country, Aug. 1.

The House of Commons vote £2,000 for a national portrait gallery, £2,000 for Hayters' picture of the first reformed parliament, and £9,888 for buildings at South Kensington for the Turner and Vernon galleries, Aug. 3.

A vote of £5,000 to Mr. Barbara, solicitor as compensation for having been wrongfully transported was also agreed to, Aug. 3.

Explosion of the Powder Mills at Ballincollig; several lives lost, Aug. 6.

The prince of Wales goes to reside at Holyrood house, while attending the Edinburgh university, Aug. 6.

Banquet on board the "Great Eastern," to celebrate her completion, Aug. 8.

Passing of the East Indian Loan Bill (for £5,000,000) through parliament, Aug. 9.

Destruction of Walton bridge, which crossed the Thames to Halliford, Aug. 11.

The Queen visits the Channel Islands, Aug. 12.

Passing of an act of parliament for the establishment of a reserve volunteer force of seamen, Aug. 13.

Parliament prorogued by com., Aug. 13.

Destruction by fire of the extensive printworks of Messrs. Howey & Co., at Old Park, Belfast; damage estimated at £25,000, Aug. 13.

Destruction by fire of the premises of Messrs. Kilpin & Montgomery, builders and contractors; damages estimated at £15,000, Aug. 14.

1859 Sir L. M. Peto lays the foundation of the tabernacle for Mr. Spurgeon, Aug. 16.
Trial and conviction of William Marshall, alias hon. Wm. Denbigh Sloper Marshall, for bigamy; sentenced to 5 years' penal servitude, Aug. 16.
Destruction by fire of warehouses in Love lane, Liverpool; 4,000 bales of cotton were destroyed, together with large quantities of corn; the damage estimated at £30,000, Aug. 17.
An accident occurs on the Tilbury line, by which many persons are injured, Aug. 17.
Mr. Hall, the aeronaut, is killed at Newcastle, by falling 100 feet from his balloon, Aug. 19.
Trial of Dr. Thomas Smethurst at the Central Criminal Court, London, for the murder of Isabella Bankes; he is condemned, but receives a free pardon in consequence of there not being sufficient evidence, Aug. 19.
Wreck of the Peninsular and Oriental company's ship "Northern" on a reef near Jeddah; no lives lost, Aug. 20.
The Queen congratulates the emperor Napoleon on the amnesty granted by him, and the increased cordiality between the two governments, Aug. 20.
Religious disturbances at St. George's-in-the-East, London, owing to the Romanist tendencies of its rector, the Rev. Bryan King, Aug. 21.
A royal commission is appointed to consider the condition of the national defences, Aug. 26.
Sale of Lord Northwicke's pictures at Thirlestane House, Cheltenham, which lasted eighteen days, and realized in the aggregate £95,725, Aug. 30.
River steamer "Bride" is wrecked at London Bridge, Aug. 31.
Consols during the month, from 94¾ to 95¾.

Religious "revivals" caused much excitement in Ireland, as well as in some parts of England and Scotland, Sep. 1.
A man named Davis having been nearly flogged to death, the commander-in-chief issued a modification of the rules as to corporal punishments, Sep. 1.
Owing to some imperfection or neglect in the casing of one of the boilers of the "Great Eastern," an explosion took place on the voyage from Deptford to Portland roads, which caused the death of 10 firemen, injured others, and damaged the ship to the extent of £5,000, Sep. 7.
Accident near Hitchen, on the Great Northern railway; 36 passengers killed, Sep. 8.
Mr. Horace Mayhew lays the foundation-stone of the first drinking-fountain at Sheffield, which is to be erected at the expense of Messrs. Lévy & Sons, Sep. 15.
The Prince Consort presides at the Aberdeen meeting of the British Association, and delivers an address, Sep. 16.
The Chinese war renewed in consequence of the British minister having been opposed at the Peiho, Sep. 17.
1859 The shock of an earthquake, which lasted about a minute, was felt at New Quay, Cornwall; and a tremendous gale did great damage in London, and to the shipping in the channel, Sep. 18.
Wreck of the Jersey packet "Express," by running on the Corbiere rock. [This vessel was lost from the same cause that has led to the destruction of so many fine steamboats—the desire of the captain to make a short cut.] Sep. 20.
Arrival of captain M'Clintock in the screw steam-yacht "Fox," after the search for Sir John Franklin and his crew in the Arctic regions, bringing the terrible narrative of the end of the brave voyagers, and a great quantity of interesting relics. [Sir John Franklin had died on the 11th June, 1847.] Sep. 21.
The bishop of London closes St. George's-in-the-East, Sep. 25.
Explosion of a percussion cap factory at Birmingham; 21 lives lost, Sep. 27.
Lord John Russell is presented with the freedom of the city of Aberdeen, Sep. 28.
Consols during the month, from 95¼ to 95⅝.

The crew and officers of the "Fox" present a gold chronometer to captain M'Clintock, Oct. 7.
The Social Science Association holds the annual meeting at Bradford, Oct. 10.
Destruction by fire of the Hull theatre, Oct. 13.
Opening of the Water Works at Glasgow by Her Majesty. [The water is drawn through vast iron pipes from Loch Katrine, which forms a vast reservoir; the distance between the lake and the city is about 34 miles. The system is capable of supplying 50,000,000 gallons daily, and the cost of the immense works is between £600,000 and £700,000; the total cost to the city of the whole system is nearly £1,500,000.] Oct. 14.
The prince of Wales is enrolled as a student at Oxford, Oct. 17.
Sir C. Trevelyan, bart., presides at a meeting of the United Kingdom alliance in Manchester, for the suppression of the liquor traffic, Oct. 18.
Sir John Dean Paul & Strahan, the convict bankers, are released from prison after 4 years' penal servitude, Oct. 22.
The southern and western parts of England were visited by a tempest of the greatest severity, which on some points rose to the fury of a hurricane; 195 vessels were wrecked on the British coasts, and it is computed that 684 persons were drowned. From the 25th to 31st Oct. the number of wrecks was 248.
A public banquet given to Lord Brougham at Edinburgh, which he visits on being elected chancellor of the university, Oct. 26.
Wreck of the "Royal Charter" in Red-wharf Bay, on the coast of Anglesey; 459 lives lost. [This ill-fated vessel traded between Liverpool and Australia,

and had just completed a prosperous voyage from Port-Philip, with 498 persons, and from £700,000 to £800,000 worth of gold on board.] Oct. 26.

1859 Consols during the month, from 95⅞ to 96¼.

The "Great Eastern" steam-ship sails from Holyhead to Southampton, Nov. 1.

A mason called Pereham was committed to prison for intimidating workmen in connection with the builders' strike, Nov. 1.

The governor-general appoints this a day for public thanksgiving throughout Canada for the abundant harvest, Nov. 3.

The Calliope steam orchestra performs at the Crystal Palace for the first time, Nov. 4.

Accident at the coal pit at Star Green, Hanley potteries; 10 men killed, Nov. 5.

At a meeting of the Mersey Dock Board it was stated that the Liverpool Docks comprise 240 acres of water, and 15 miles of lineal measure. The Birkenhead Docks, when complete, will have 170 acres of water, and 9 miles of lineal measure. The former cost £7,000,000, and the latter will cost £3,000,000, Nov. 8.

The prince of Wales' eighteenth birth-day, when he attained his majority, Nov. 9.

Revision in the regulations respecting punishments in Her Majesty's army and navy, Nov. 9.

A great assembly of teetotalers is held at Exeter Hall, formed into lodges called the Sons of the Phœnix, Nov. 9.

Launch of the line-of-battle ship "Victoria," 121 guns, at Portsmouth, Nov. 12.

Mutiny on board the line-of-battle ship "Princess Royal" in Portsmouth Harbour. [The most conspicuous rioters were tried by courts-martial, and sentenced to various periods of imprisonment; the rest, 168 in number, were tried in one batch, and senteneed to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour, in Winchester Jail.] Nov. 12.

15,000 persons, mostly Germans, celebrate the centenary of Schiller at the Crystal Palace, concluding with a torchlight procession, Nov. 10.

A county meeting in the Shire Hall, at Worcester, condemns the hiring of agricultural servants at fairs and mops, and recommends registration district offices, with a central office at Worcester, Nov. 12.

Dr. Miller, rector of Birmingham, recommends a general collection for defraying the debt of the general hospital, amounting to £3,000 to £4,000. £3,500 was the amount collected, Nov. 13.

Dense fog in London, Nov. 14.

The masons withdraw from the strike, and resume work on the terms offered by the employers, Nov. 20.

Collision between the steamer "Eagle" and the ship "Pladda" on the Clyde; several lives lost, Nov. 29.

1859 Dr. Smethurst tried for bigamy, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment, Nov. 30.

Consols during the month, from 95¾ to 96¼.

Prince de Joinville, in the "Morning Post," denies having planned the invasion of England, or entertained the idea, Dec. 2.

The emperor of the French states, in reply to four Liverpool merchants, that his fixed policy is peace with England, Dec. 3.

Damages to the amount of £10,000 obtained by James M. Bell against the marquis of Anglesey for *crim. con.*, and a dissolution of marriage with his wife, Ellen Jane Bell, for adultery, Dec. 5.

The friends of parliamentary reform held a meeting at the Guildhall coffee-house, Dec. 7.

Trial and conviction of John Watson Moody, at the Newcastle assizes; for the wilful murder of Daniel Witham, on board the "Mary." He was found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to penal servitude for life, Dec. 7.

A meeting, presided over by alderman Mechi, was held at St. James' Hall, for instituting an asylum for decayed farmers, their widows, and orphans, Dec. 8.

Damages to the amount of £10,000 obtained against the Mersey Dock Board by Messrs. Penhallow & Co., the owners of the ship "Sierra Nevada." [The vessel and its cargo were destroyed owing to an accumulation of mud upon the sill in the docks.] Dec. 9.

£100,000 recovered from the "Royal Charter," Dec. 10.

Mummoo Khan and 2,000 prisoners taken by the British, Dec. 14.

The Ranee of Gouda gives herself and her followers up at Jidhonia Ghaut, Dec. 15.

Rev. William Brock, of Bloomsbury, initiates the practice of preaching in theatres at the "Britannia," Hoxton, Dec. 18.

The Chinese fortify Pekin and the entrance of the Peiho, Dec. 21.

Fatal military riot at Aldershot, Dec. 25.

Loss of the "Blervie Castle" in the channel, between Folkstone and Cape Grisnez; 56 lives lost, Dec. 26.

Twenty-three lives are lost by an accident on the Mersey, Dec. 30.

Great loss of life and property incurred by severe gales in the channel, Dec. 31.

Consols during the month, from 96⅞ to 97¼.

Number of accidents and injuries to life and limb which have occurred on all the railways open for traffic in the United Kingdom for year ending 31st Dec., 1859:—

Killed, 245	Injured, 464	
Accidents to passenger trains,..		56
Accidents to goods and mineral trains,		7
Total, ...		63

59 Summary of Deaths, Births, and Marriages in England and Wales, and of the Deaths and Births in the Metropolis of London in the year 1859:—

Deaths in England and Wales,	Males,	223,799
	Females,	217,450
	Total,	441,249
Births in do.	Males,	352,616
	Females,	336,942
	Total,	689,558
Marriages in do.	Winter,	35,429
	Spring,	42,045
	Summer,	39,926
	Autumn,	50,500
	Total,	167,900

The Metropolis:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Deaths,	31,451	30,166	61,617
Births,	47,189	45,367	92,556

Total number of bankrupts for year 1859:—

England,	959
Scotland,	444
Ireland,	102
Total,	1,505

Number of vessels, with the amount of their tonnage, that were built and registered at the several ports of the British empire during the year ending Dec., 1859:—

	Vessels.	Tonnage.
England,	748	149,069
Scotland,	148	29,584
Ireland,	43	7,326
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, and Man,	31	3,041
British Plantations,	576	89,628
Total,	1,546	278,639

Trade of the United Kingdom for the year ending December, 1859. Value of imports, £145,643,939. Value of exports, £334,588,766.

Number of vessels, with the amount of their tonnage, and the number of men usually employed in navigating the same, that belonged to the several ports of the British empire, on the 31st Dec., 1859:—

	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.
England,	21,032	3,694,267	168,843
Scotland,	3,513	646,442	32,737
Ireland,	2,259	250,541	13,971
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, and Man,	898	71,941	5,597
British Plantations,	10,484	989,877	69,422
Total,	38,186	5,653,069	290,570

Wrecks.—The number of ships and lives lost during the year are greatly in excess of those recorded in any previous year. Of casualties, there were 1,416 in 1859, against 1,170 in 1858; nevertheless, it is merciful in comparison with the loss of lives, no fewer than 1,645 persons perished, the number in the previous year being 340. The terrible storms of the 25th and 26th October, and the three days' tempest of October 31st, Nov. 1st and 2d, made a shocking addition to the lists. In the former gales, no fewer than 133 total wrecks, and 90 casualties. The loss of property in ships wrecked or injured is estimated at £870,000; in cargoes, at £893,000; a total of nearly two millions. The total number of collisions was 349; of these those involving total loss was 58, partial loss 291.

1859 Statement of relief administered by the general committee of the Indian mutiny relief fund, from the commencement to the 31st Dec., 1859:—

	Military Classes—*Donations.*			
57	Officers	£5,504	1	0
143	,, (widows of)	14,715	3	9
41	,, (orphans of)	2,530	6	4
35	,, (wives of)	3,476	3	1
81	,, (relatives of)	5,257	11	4
730	Disabled soldiers	3,638	9	3
636	Widows, 816 orphans of soldiers	12,546	13	8
15	Orphans of soldiers	147	9	8
172	Other relatives of do.	1,109	12	9
	Ladies' committee for clothing	61	1	10
	Military Classes—*Loans.*			
36	Officers	4,660	15	9
28	,, (relatives of)	2,782	7	2
	Civil Classes—*Donations.*			
111	Civilians of all classes	7,329	9	3
5	,, (wives of)	230	0	0
48	,, (widows and orphans)	4,109	14	2
13	,, (relatives of)	464	10	8
	Civil Classes—*Loans.*			
16	Civilians of all classes	1,870	0	0
13	,, (relatives of)	1,017	7	7
2,180		£71,459	8	3

Deaths.—Henry Hallam, historian (82), Jan. 21; Lady Morgan, novelist, &c., Ap. 13; Dr. Dionysius Lardner, natural philosophy, &c., April 29; Dr. John Lee, principal, Edinburgh University, May 2; baron Alex. Von Humboldt, May 6; Dr. E. Maltby, bishop of Durham, July 3; Bayle St. John, general literature, Aug. 1; Leigh Hunt, poetry, &c., Aug. 28; Sir James Stephen, professor of history, Cambridge, Sep. 14; Isambard K. Brunel, engineer, Sep. 15; Dr. J. P. Nicol, professor of astronomy, Glasgow, Sep. 19; Robert Stephenson, engineer, Oct. 12; earl of Westmoreland, music composer, Oct. 16; Wm. Spalding, professor of logic, St. Andrews, Nov. 16; Dr. George Wilson, professor of technology, Edinburgh, Nov. 22; Washington Irving, general literature, Nov. 28; Thomas de Quincy, general literature, Dec. 8; earl of Aberdeen (77), Dec. 14; Lord Macaulay (60), Dec. 28.

1860 Consols, 95¾. Bullion in bank, £16,810,054.
This year, like 1857, was ushered in by severe gales, accompanied by thunder, lightning, and hail. In the south-west districts the wind blew a perfect hurricane. The "Sir Henry Pottinger," with a cargo of silver ore, and other valuable freight, insured for £40,000, was wrecked in Carmarthen Bay; and an American ship of 2,000 tons, laden with cotton, near Barmouth. The centre of the storm appears to have passed over Calne, Wiltshire, where it operated like a tropical tornado, levelling every obstacle. It formed for itself a path of six miles in length, with a breadth of from 100 to 150 yards. In this month 206 vessels were wrecked or damaged by collisions on the British coasts; the number of lives lost, 53; but no fewer than 389 persons were rescued, Jan.
Collision near Forest Gate junction of the Eastern Counties railway; 11 persons injured, Jan. 1.
The sittings of the Court of Admiralty are removed from Doctors' Commons, where they have been held since 1671, to Westminster Hall, Jan. 1.
The first 10 guns manufactured in the Rifled Ordnance Factory at Woolwich are satisfactorily tested, Jan. 4.
Trial and conviction of David Hughes, described as a solicitor, at the Central Criminal Court, for various frauds, and for not surrendering to proceedings in bankruptcy; sentenced to 10 years' penal servitude, Jan. 4.
The "Euphemia" sunk by a collision with the screw steamer "Lady Eglinton," is raised by a derrick at Gravesend, Jan. 4.
Captain Flynn, of the "Minesota," presented with a silver telescope for rescuing the crew of the "James M'Henry," in the Atlantic during a heavy gale, Jan. 6.
Wreck of the Pacific Mail Company's steamer "Northerner" off Cape Mendocino, between St. Francisco and Oregon; 38 lives lost, Jan. 6.
Statue of Sir Charles Napier at St. Paul's uncovered, Jan. 7.
Destruction by fire of St. Andrew's Church, Dublin, better known by the name of the "Round Church," Jan. 8.
The remains of Lord Macaulay are interred in Westminster Abbey, near Addison's tomb, Jan. 9.
The spinning mill of Mr. Ward, at Blackburn, burnt; 26,000 spindles destroyed, Jan. 12.
A telegram dated Hong Kong, Dec. 15, 1859, received in London (32 days), Jan. 16.
By an explosion at the fireworks of Mr. Darby, at Lambeth Walk, 3 persons are killed, Jan. 16.
The Red Sea telegraph from Kurrachee to Muscat is completed, Jan. 17.
Inauguration of the statue of Lord Clive at Shrewsbury, Jan. 18.
The earl of Derby is entertained at a grand banquet in the Town Hall, Liverpool, Jan. 19.
1860 A new Academical Degree is founded by the University of London—viz., "Bachelor of Science," a higher degree; "Doctor of Science" being contemplated, Jan. 19.
Destruction by fire of the Essex Steam Flour-mills at Chelmsford.
[The stock of corn estimated at from £10,000 to £15,000, and the loss of the stores, machinery, &c., is said to exceed £25,000.]
Fatal accident to captain William Harrison, the commander of the "Great Eastern," by the capsizing of his gig off Southampton docks, aged 46, Jan. 21.
A treaty of commerce is negotiated between France and Great Britain, by Richard Cobden, M.P., Jan 23.
Parliament opened by Her Majesty, Jan. 24.
The "Prince of Wales," 131 guns, is launched at Portsmouth, Jan. 25.
An accident on the London and North-Western Railway at Hartford, causes great destruction of property, Jan. 26.
Three men buried alive by a fall of earth in a cutting of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, Jan. 27.
An Army Medical School is organized by a commission, of which Mr. Sidney Herbert, Secretary of State for War, is president, and professors appointed, Jan. 28.
The Queen declines the invitation of the Government of Canada to open the Victoria Bridge, but accepts it on behalf of the prince of Wales as her representative, Jan. 30.
A destructive fire occurs at the Hibernia Wharf, London Bridge, Jan. 31.
Atrocities on board American merchant ships taken notice of by the British Government, Jan. 31.
Destruction by fire of the emigrant ship "Endymion" in the Mersey; damage estimated at £20,000, Jan. 31.
Consols during the month, from 93⅜ to 95¾.

A disastrous collision between the "Gertrude" and "Holland" steamers, occurs near Greenwich, Feb. 1.
Destruction by fire of the extensive Hanover mills at Manchester, Feb. 2.
[The premises contained 20,000 spindles, and 138 carding engines; damage estimated about £25,000.]
The ratifications of the treaty of commerce between France and Britain are exchanged at Paris, Feb. 4.
Mr. Alexander Russell, editor of the "Scotsman," is presented with a silver salver, jug, timepiece, and £1,600 for his able advocacy of enlightened political principles and his private worth, Feb. 6.
The Stephenson Memorial Schools, at Wilmington Quay, are opened, Feb. 10.
Mr. Gladstone makes his financial statement, Feb. 10.

1860 Serjeant-major Hunt shoots cornet Broune, at Bombay, for seducing his wife, Feb. 11.

Naval estimates discussed in parliament, Feb. 13.

[Lord Clarence Paget, the secretary to the Admiralty, made the following statement respecting the navies of Great Britain, France, and Russia:—"The number of steam vessels Great Britain had in commission on the 1st December last (excluding sailing vessels) was 244, of which the force at home and in the Mediterranean consisted of 27 line-of-battle ships, 14 frigates and corvettes, and 29 sloops and gun-boats, in addition to blockships, the number afloat and building, and the number he expected would be launched before the end of the year, including 10 line-of-battle ships and 12 frigates. The French navy had 34 ships of the line afloat and 5 building, 34 frigates afloat and 13 building, 5 iron-cased ships building, 17 corvettes afloat and 3 building, besides gun-boats and small vessels, making in all 244 steam-ships, and most of those building might be launched in a few months. Russia had 9 steam-ships of the line afloat and 9 building, 18 steam frigates afloat and 3 building, 10 steam corvettes afloat and 11 building, and a number of smaller vessels, making 187 steam-ships afloat and 48 building—a total of 235."]

A fire occurs at Great New street, Gough square, which causes much destruction of property, Feb. 14.

Explosion of fire-damp in the coal-mine at Higham, near Barnsley; 11 persons killed and injured, Feb. 15.

Miss Burdett Coutts gives £5,000 to found two scholarships as a memorial of Dr. Routh, the friend of her father, Jan. 16.

The first experimental trials of Mr. Whitworth's rifled cannon, made at Southport, are quite successful; one of the shots alights at the immense distance of 9,164 yards (5·2 miles), Feb. 16.

Mr. Wilson makes his financial statement, showing a deficit of about £9,000,000 in the Indian revenue, and proposes plans to equalize the income and expenditure, Feb. 18.

Bank rate raised from 2½ to 3 per cent.

Collision between the steamer "Ondine" and the schooner "Heroine," off Beachy Head; loss of the former vessel, with upwards of 40 persons, Feb. 19.

Accident at Tottenham station of the Eastern Counties Railway; several lives lost and many injured, Feb. 20.

The council of the Society of Arts approve the Guarantee Deed of £250,000 for the International Exhibition of 1862, Feb. 23.

The "Ulster," the first of four new postal steamers to ply between Dublin and Holyhead, is launched by Messrs. Laird, at Birkenhead, Feb. 25.

Prince Alfred passes his examinations as Midshipman on board the "Euryalus," Feb. 27.

1860 Total wreck of the steamer "Nimrod" between the South Bishop and Ramsay Island, off St. David's Head; 30 persons perished, Feb. 28.

Terrific gale, which lasted 42 hours, and a pressure of 28 lbs. on the square foot registered, blew over England and France.

Bank rate raised from 3 to 4 per cent., Feb. 29.

Consols during the month, from 94 to 95¼.

The duke of Cambridge lays the foundation-stone, on the parade ground at Brompton Barracks, of the arch to the memory of officers and men of the Royal Engineers who fell in the Crimea, March 1.

The freedom of the city of London is presented to the earl of Elgin, in recognition of his services in Canada, China, and Japan, March 1.

Fall of Ramsay terrace, Edinburgh, owing to defective foundation, March 1.

Explosion at the Burradon coal-pit, near Newcastle; 76 lives lost, March 2.

The English fleet anchors off Naples, Mar. 6.

Special levee at St. James' Palace, at which every officer of the rifle volunteer corps might be personally made known to his sovereign; nearly 2,500 officers were presented, March 7.

[In the evening a grand volunteer ball is given at Covent Garden Theatre, on which occasion the Floral Hall adjoining is first opened.]

The tide in the Thames rises to an unusual height, overflows its banks, and causes great damage to property, March 7.

Launch of the "Howe," 121 guns, at Pembroke, March 7.

Captain Robertson, of the ship "Sir John Moore," receives, at Liverpool, a gold chronometer, watch, and chain, from the president of the United States, for rescuing the captain, passengers, and crew of the "May Queen," Sep. 1, 1858, March 7.

Calthorp Paper Mill, at Thatcham, destroyed by fire, March 8.

By an explosion at Dundyvan Iron Works, 3 men and a boy are killed, March 9.

Destruction by fire of the cotton mill of Messrs. Haslem, at Preston, containing 29,000 spindles; damage estimated at £20,000, March 10.

A salamander, of Japan, the first living specimen of this animal brought to England, is presented to the Zoological Gardens, March 11.

Fatal boiler explosion at Seaton Burn, near Newcastle; several persons killed and injured, April 2.

At a grand performance of sacred music at the Crystal Palace on Good Friday, 37,045 persons are present, April 6.

The Queen reviews the troops at Aldershot, April 11.

The right honourable W. E. Gladstone is installed rector of the University of Edinburgh, April 16.

One hundred and twenty-nine buildings

are destroyed by fire at Woodstock, New Brunswick, April 17.

1860 Great prize fight for the champion's belt between Sayers and Heenan (Englishman and American), at Farnborough, on the borders of Surrey and Hampshire, April 17.

By a boiler explosion at the Summerlee coal-pits, near Airdrie, 3 persons are killed, April 20.

A disastrous fire occurs in Red Cross street, Barbican, April 22.

Accident at the Hatfield station of the Great Northern Railway; 3 persons are killed and many injured, April 23.

Banquet at Edinburgh given to the 78th Highlanders, April 24.

The earl of Elgin leaves London to proceed as extraordinary ambassador to China, April 26.

Destruction by fire of the Sailor's Home, Liverpool, April 29.

[The first stone of this building was laid in 1846 by Prince Albert, and erected at a cost of £30,000.]

Trial and conviction of James Pearce and Emily Lawrence for extensive robbery of jewels; the man sentenced to 10 years' and the woman to 4 years' penal servitude, April 29.

[They first plundered M. Fontane, a jeweller of Paris, of a casket of loose diamonds, valued at £10,000 to £12,000; and subsequently, Mr. Manuel, jeweller, of Hanover square, London, of a diamond locket of the value of £2,000; and from Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, 4 diamond bracelets worth £600.]

Consols during the month, from 91⅞ to 92⅝.

The duke of Cambridge presides at the 120th anniversary festival of the London Hospital. From the lapse of the long annuities the income is reduced by £1,500; but through the exertions of the stewards subscriptions to the amount of £23,894 are raised, May 2.

A great fire occurs at the Euston Hotel; 62 rooms burnt, May 2.

The Maharajah of Burdwan expresses his satisfaction with the system of Indian taxation proposed by Mr. Wilson, May 3.

The bill for abolishing the paper duty passes the Commons, May 8.

Trial of the Rev. Mr. Hatch, chaplain of Wandsworth jail, for alleged indecent assault on Eugenia Plummer, a pupil, 11 years of age; sentenced to 2 years' hard labour, May 9.

[While he was undergoing all the indignities to which convicts are subjected, a gross case of perjury was found against Miss Plummer, for which she was sentenced to 3 weeks' imprisonment, and then to be sent to a reformatory school for 2 years. Mr. Hatch had undergone 5 months' imprisonment.]

The bridge over the Tyne at Scotswood, on the Newcastle Railway, is burnt, May 9.

The University of Oxford receives a gift of the Ornithological collection of the late H. E. Strickland, May 10.

1860 One hundred and fifty Irishmen from Killarney enter Cork on their way to join the Pope's army, May 11.

A Government caution issued in Ireland respecting the illegality of enlisting in the service of any foreign power without license, May 16.

Five persons injured by an accident on the London and North-Western Railway at Roby, near Liverpool, May 18.

Lord Brougham is installed first chancellor of the University of Edinburgh, May 18.

Banks in London begin to close at 3 instead of 4 p.m. on Saturdays, May 19.

The freedom of the city of London presented to captain M'Clintock, R.N., at a banquet given to him and the other officers of the "Fox," at the Mansion House, May 19.

Five persons killed and others injured by a boiler explosion at Ayr, May 19.

On a division in the House of Lords on the motion for the second reading of the bill for the repeal of the paper duties, it is lost by a majority of 69, May 21.

The remains of Sir Charles Barry are interred in Westminster Abbey, May 22.

Trial and conviction of William George Pullinger for immense frauds on the Union Bank of London; sentenced to 21 years' penal servitude, May 22.

[The defalcation amounted to £263,070.]

Wreck of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company's ship "Malabar" off Ceylon, May 22.

[The loss of this vessel entailed the loss of documents which might have affected the result of a war, and even changed the whole position of England in the East. On board were the English and French ambassadors, Lord Elgin and baron Gros, who were about to proceed to the Gulf of Pichelee, to arrange the treaty of Tientsin—the ratification of which was refused by the Chinese government. Fortunately no lives were lost, but the ambassadors' credentials, state papers, and state dresses, and all the *insignia* of their honours, as well as the passengers' outfit, were lost.]

Several persons are arrested at Dundalk, charged with being concerned in a conspiracy, May 26.

Lord Clyde, commander-in-chief in India, issues a farewell address to the army, May 26.

Destructive gales felt over the whole kingdom, May 26 to 28.

[On the north-eastern coast not less than 150 wrecks and casualties were reported. On the 28th, 143 wrecks took place off the English coast. The fishermen of Yarmouth and Lowestoff suffered severely—186 men drowned, leaving 72 widows, and 172 children, bereaved of their natural supporters.]

The Royal Geographical Society present gold medals to lady Franklin and captain Sir F. L. M'Clintock, May 28.

1860 A disastrous accident, causing injuries to the passengers, occurred at the London terminus of the Great Northern Railway, May 30.
Consols during the month, from 91⅞ to 92.

The Prince Consort lays the foundation-stone of the Royal Dramatic College, at Maybury, near Woking, June 1.
The king of the Belgians visits the Queen, June 2.
Lord Clyde leaves Calcutta for England, June 4.
The president of the United States, in a letter to the Queen, invites the prince of Wales to visit Washington, June 4.
Meeting in St. James' Hall in favour of Early Closing, with reference to the volunteer movement, at which Lord Elcho presided, June 6.
Proclamation "for the encouragement of piety and virtue, and for the preventing and punishment of vice, profaneness, and immorality," issued from the court of Buckingham Palace by order of Her Majesty, June 9.
Lord John Russell withdraws his reform bill, June 11.
Newstead Abbey sold at the auction mart for £180,000, June 13.
Destruction by fire of agricultural workshops of Messrs. Crosskill, at Beverley; damage estimated at £25,000, June 15.
The Prince Consort presides at a banquet in St. James' Hall to celebrate the bicentenary of the grenadier regiment of Foot Guards, June 16.
First transatlantic voyage of the "Great Eastern" steam-ship, June 17.
[This magnificent vessel started from the Needles on the 17th, and arrived at New York after a successful, though by no means rapid, passage of ten and a-half days.]
The "Melpomene" frigate arrives at Spithead with the Moorish embassy, the first sent to this country since the reign of Charles II., June 20.
Lord Elgin and baron Gros arrive at Pekin, June 21.
Destruction by fire of the Britannia Cotton Mill at Mossley, between Manchester and Huddersfield, June 22.
[It was one of the most extensive spinning-mills in the country, having about 120,000 spindles. The loss estimated at £120,000 to £150,000.]
Great volunteer review in Hyde Park before Her Majesty and court; the actual number present is officially returned as 20,890, June 23.
The Queen reviews the troops at Aldershot, numbering 20,000, June 26.
The prince of Wales lays the foundation of the School of Art at Vauxhall, his first public act, June 27.
A statue of James Hogg is inaugurated at St. Mary's Loch, June 29.
Mysterious murder of a child at Road, Wiltshire, the residence of Mr. S. S. Kent, sub-inspector of factories of that district, June 29.

[The acutest researches of the detective police were baffled, and the murder remained inexplicable until, in 1865, Constance Kent confessed herself the murderess; was tried, and condemned to death, July 21. Sentence commuted to penal servitude.]
1860 Mr. Wilson proposes that a closed ward at a London Hospital should be set apart for the practice of Homœopathy for three years, the expenses of which he undertakes to defray, engaging also, if not successful, to endow 30 beds in perpetuity, June 30.
Consols during the month, from 94⅛ to 95⅛.

Prize shooting of the National Rifle Association at Wimbledon Common, before Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, July 2.
[The Queen's prize for £250, with the gold medal of the association was won by Mr. Ross, of the 7th North York, and the Prince Consort's prize of £100 won by lieutenant De Lacy of the 12th regt.]
The British merchants of Shanghai present an address to the earl of Elgin signed by all the leading firms, urging a vigorous policy as the only means of insuring peace, July 4.
Destruction by fire of part of the Caledonian distillery, Glasgow; damage estimated at £10,000, July 4.
The new works of the Grand Surrey Docks and Canal Company are formally opened, July 6.
The "Himalaya," with a staff of 60 persons, sails for Spain, to make observations on the solar eclipse on July 18, July 7.
Four lives are lost and several persons injured by an accident on the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Railway, between Trinity and Granton, July 8.
The 60 gun frigate "Koolefehi," sunk during the Crimean war at Sebastopol, is raised. This is the first frigate ever raised entire, July 9.
The prince of Wales with his suite sails for Canada in the "Hero," July 10.
Destruction by fire of a valuable weaving-mill at Holmfirth, containing 48 looms, mules, and machinery, valued at £10,000, July 10.
Orange riot at Lurgan; 2 persons shot and 16 injured, July 12.
The largest brass gun ever made in England is cast at Woolwich. Upwards of 11 tons of metal were run into the mould. It is intended to be bored as an 80 pounder, July 13.
The fourth annual conference of the International Statistical Congress is opened in London by an address from the Prince Consort as president, July 16.
Lord Clyde lands at Dover, July 18.
The steam yacht "Fox" is visited by Her Majesty previous to her departure to make a survey for the North Atlantic Telegraph, July 19.
Capt. Edward Hardinge, R.N., of H.M.S. "Persian," during a violent gale, after other means had proved ineffectual,

jumps into the sea in his uniform, and saves a little boy who had fallen overboard, July 29.

1860 The screw steamer "Atlas," 91 guns, is launched at Chatham, July 21.

Trial and conviction of Mr. Hopley, schoolmaster at Lewis, for beating to death his pupil, Reginald Channell Cancellor; sentenced to 4 years' penal servitude, July 23.

The prince of Wales lands at St. John's, Newfoundland, and is enthusiastically received by 20,000 persons, July 24.

Bi-centenary of the Grenadier Guards celebrated by a dinner to the men at the Crystal Palace, July 25.

The English expedition leaves Tah-lien-hivan bay, and the French force Chefow, to rendezvous at the Peiho, July 26.

A Whitworth 12-pounder gun, in the official trial, with 2 lbs. charge of powder, and an elevation of 35 degrees, sends the shot 5¼ miles, July 27.

A fall of snow occurs in the neighbourhood of Scarborough, July 28.

Windsor is visited by a violent thunderstorm; 1 man is killed and much property destroyed, July 28.

The duke of Cambridge lays the foundation-stone of a new church at Kingston vale, for which H.R.H. had given the site, July 30.

The prince of Wales lands at Halifax, and on the next morning reviews the troops, July 30.

Extensive fire at the rope manufactory of Messrs. Reid & Co., government contractors at Shadwell, July 30.

Lord Dufferin is appointed British commissioner in Syria, July 30.

The bishop of London inaugurates the new schools in Aldersgate ward, July 31.

The Junior United Service Club entertain Lord Clyde at a banquet presided over by the duke of Cambridge, July 31.

A serious accident occurs on the Blackwall Railway, July 31.

Many of the Irish who had entered the Pope's service return dissatisfied, July.

Consols during the month, from 93 to 93⅜.

A fire at the Stanley Docks, Liverpool, destroys property to the amount of 12,000, Aug. 1.

The Fishmongers' Company entertain Lord Clyde at a banquet to celebrate his return, Aug. 1.

The allied troops reach the Peiho and establish themselves at Pehtang, the forts being evacuated, Aug. 1.

The bishop of London preaches in the evening, in the open air, near Shepherd's Bush, to about 1,600 persons. Aug. 4.

Review of the Scotch rifle volunteers before Her Majesty at Edinburgh; 20,000 appeared on the field, Aug. 7.

Two artillery volunteers are killed and several others injured by the bursting of a cannon at Dover, Aug. 9.

The earl of Caithness performs a journey of 70 miles on common roads with a steam carriage of his invention, Aug. 9.

1860 Re-organization of the Indian army, Aug. 10.

[The bill authorizing the amalgamation of the Indian European army with the Queen's forces was brought in by Sir C. Wood, and passed as law.]

A violent thunderstorm broke over London and neighbourhood; much damage was done, Aug. 11.

The allied troops march for Tanghoo, and take two entrenched positions by the way (12th). They capture Tanghoo, which is strongly fortified, and take 45 Chinese guns, Aug. 14.

Trial and conviction of William Godfrey Youngman at the central criminal court, for the murder of Mary Wells Streeter, Elizabeth Youngman, his mother, and Thomas Neale Youngman and Charles Youngman, his brothers, at Walworth, London, Aug. 16.

[He was executed in front of Horsemonger lane jail on Sep. 4.]

Sheriff Evelyn of Guildford fined £500 by judge Blackburn, at the assize court, for contempt, Aug. 16.

Destruction by fire of the West Kent wharf near London Bridge, Aug. 17.

[The destruction of property by this catastrophe is larger than has occurred for many years; the stock and buildings totally destroyed estimated at not less than £200,000; the fire lasted nearly a month.]

The earl of Derby lays the foundation-stone of an Industrial Ragged School and Church at Kirkdale, near Liverpool, Aug. 18.

The Phœnix Mills, Shadwell, destroyed by fire, Aug. 19.

The allies occupy Tientsin, where the treaty was signed, and the ambassadors and army proceed to Pekin, Aug. 21.

The prince of Wales holds a reception at Montreal, after which he inaugurates the Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures, and lays the corner-stone of, and formally opens the Victoria Bridge, Aug. 25.

The "Great Eastern" arrives at Milford haven from New York, Aug. 26.

Great fire in Long Acre, London, destruction of St. Martin's Hall, Aug. 26.

The British and French ambassadors arrive at Tientsin, Aug. 26.

Execution of Holden at Dungannon, in the county Tyrone, for the murder of his serjeant, M'Clelland, Aug. 27.

Accident near Woofferton, on the Shrewsbury and Hereford Railway; several passengers injured, Aug. 27.

Parliament prorogued by commission. The royal speech delivered by the Lord Chancellor, Aug. 28.

H. M. S. "Emerald" is wrecked at Alderney, having struck upon a rock in the harbour, Aug. 28.

Explosion at the Dundyvan Iron Works, near Newcastle; 5 men killed and 30 injured, Aug. 30.

Conflagration at the Thames iron works and ship-building company's premises

at Blackwall; damage estimated at £10,000, Aug. 31.
[The most serious part of the loss consisted in the destruction of the interior woodwork of the "Warrior," all of which was in process of formation by the valuable machinery within the premises destroyed.]
1860 Consols during the month, from 92¼ to 93¾.

Lancashire and Cheshire volunteers reviewed at Knowsley Park, Sep. 1.
The prince of Wales lays the foundation-stone of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa, Sep. 1.
H. M. S. "Camilla" leaves Hakodadi for Yeddo, and is never again heard of, having, it is supposed, perished in a typhoon on the 9th Sep., Sep. 1.
Conflagration at the immense rope factory of Messrs. Frost Brothers at Shadwell; damage estimated at £50,000, Sep. 2.
A successful experiment for deodorizing and utilizing the sewage of the Metropolis is performed by Mr. Richard Dover, Sep. 4.
Accident at Helmshore, on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway; 11 persons killed and 77 injured, Sep. 4.
Prince Alfred presents new colours to the 85th regiment at Natal, Sep. 4.
A convention is signed by Great Britain and the other European powers for measures to be taken for the pacification of Syria, Sep. 5.
Lord Elgin intimates to the Chinese Commissioners that the convention proposed must be signed without delay, and that he is about to set out for Tang-chow, and will not receive a visit till he arrives there, Sep. 7.
The allies advance within five miles of Tang-chow, Sep. 9.
Explosion of Milford Gunpowder Works, Argyleshire; about 3 tons of powder suddenly exploded, and 6 men blown to atoms; the roar of the explosion is said to have been heard at Inveraray, 30 miles distant, Sep. 10.
The steamer "Prince of Wales" is wrecked by striking on a rock in Lochlomond; the passengers saved with difficulty, Sep. 11.
Launch of Her Majesty's steam screw line-of-battle ship "Ansom," 91 guns, at Woolwich, Sep. 15.
The Savoy Chapel-Royal is much damaged by fire, Sep. 16.
Prince Alfred lays the foundation-stone of the breakwater in Simon's bay, Sep. 17.
Negotiations having failed, the allies advance on Pekin, and defeat the Chinese in several engagements, Sep. 18-21.
Capt. in Brabazon and others who accompanied Mr. Parkes to Tang-chow are seized by the Chinese, in violation of a flag of truce. Some were beheaded, others sink under the inhuman treatment they received during their captivity. Messrs. Parkes and Loch were also taken, Sep. 18.
1860 The prince of Wales opens the Agricultural Exhibition of Upper Canada, at Hamilton, and delivers his farewell address to British North America, Sep. 20.
The freedom of the city of Glasgow is presented to Sir John Lawrence, Sep. 21.
The Chinese are routed at Jang-chan, with the loss of 2,000 killed and 43 guns, Sep. 21.
The Queen embarks at Gravesend on a visit to Coburg, Sep. 22.
A flag of truce is sent to the allied armies, proposing to re-open negotiations. This Lord Elgin refuses until the prisoners are released, Sep. 22.
Six persons are killed and 6 others seriously injured at Stockport during a festival in celebration of laying the foundation-stone of a new tower in the Peoples' Park, Sep. 24.
Lieutenant-general Sullivan, R.N., at the risk of his own life, gallantly rescues a sailor of H. M. S. "Exmouth," who had fallen overboard, Sep. 24.
Fourth annual meeting of the Association for the Promotion of Social Science is held at Glasgow, Lord Brougham presiding, Sep. 24.
Consols during the month, from 93 to 93¾.

The Victoria terminus of the Brighton Railway opened, Sep. 1.
The prince of Wales arrives at Washington, and is received by the president, Oct. 3.
A private inquiry as to the Road murder, instituted by Government, is terminated by the discharge of Elizabeth Gough, the nurse, Oct. 4. (See June 29, 1865.)
The emperor of China leaves Pekin (5th). His summer palace is taken, and looted by the allies, Oct. 6.
James Darling, the father of GRACE, rescues the crew of the "Trio," Oct. 10.
Destruction by fire of the Galway company's mail steamer "Connaught," 3,000 tons burden, on her voyage between St. John's and Boston, Oct. 7.
[Fortunately no lives were lost, owing to the opportune arrival of a small American brig. The ill-fated steamer had £10,000 in gold on board, which was lost.]
Inauguration of the free library at Liverpool, being the munificent gift of Mr. William Brown, merchant, of that city, Oct. 8.
[This magnificent present has been completed at the cost of £40,000, and is calculated to accommodate 120,000 volumes.]
Destruction by fire of the immense sugar-house and refinery of Messrs. Goodhart, in Horseferry road, Limehouse, London, being one of the largest in the metropolis, Oct. 10.
[The value of the property destroyed is estimated at £30,000.]
The allies invest Pekin, Oct. 12.
Hangchu announces that the demands of

the allies are acceded to and the gates of Pekin at their disposal. The outer and inner gates are taken possession of, and a portion of the troops quartered on the wall, which is 60 feet wide and paved, Oct. 12.

1860 Several houses in Clare market burnt, Oct. 13.

The "Newcastle," 51 guns, is launched at Deptford, Oct. 16.

The Queen disembarks at Gravesend on her return from Coburg, Oct. 17.

The prince of Wales embarks on board the "Hero" at Portland, on his return to England, Oct. 20.

Daniel Muirhead dies at Tyne Castle, near Edinburgh, aged 106, Oct. 21.

H.M.S. "Perseverance" is totally wrecked off Cape Verde, Oct. 21.

Agrarian outrages in Ireland; Alderman Sheehy murdered, Oct. 23.

The ratifications of the treaty of Tientsin are exchanged and the convention of Pekin signed by Lord Elgin, baron Gros, and prince Kung, Oct. 24.

Trial and conviction of George Mullins for the murder of Mrs. Mary Emsley, at Grove road, Stepney, Oct. 26.

[He was executed Nov. 19.]

The screw steam frigate "Liverpool," 51 guns, is launched at Devonport, Oct. 26.

Consols during the month, from 92¼ to 93¼.

By an explosion at the underground railway, King's Cross, 2 men are killed and several others seriously injured, Nov. 1.

Explosion on board the steam-ship "Tonning" off Yarmouth; 13 lives lost, Nov. 3.

Chappell's pianoforte manufactory burnt; 1 woman killed, Nov. 4.

The allied forces evacuate Pekin, Nov. 5.

Explosion at the Lower Duffrin Colliery near Mountain Ash, Glamorganshire; several lives lost, Nov. 7.

Destruction by fire of the Kildare street Club House, Dublin; 15,000 volumes destroyed, Nov. 11.

The "Himalaya" and "Orlando" sent in search of the "Hero" with the prince of Wales on board, the delay in her arrival having caused anxiety to the Queen, the royal family, and the public, Nov. 12.

The empress of the French arrives in London on a private visit to England and Scotland, Nov. 14.

The prince of Wales and suite land at Plymouth on their return from America, after a stormy and protracted voyage, Nov. 15.

Collision at Atherstone on the London and North-Western railway; upwards of 9 lives lost, Nov. 16.

The commercial treaty with France completed, Nov. 17.

Clara Novello gives her farewell concert, Nov. 21.

The exploring steam yacht "Fox" arrives at Southampton, after surveying the Atlantic telegraphic route, Nov. 28.

Kilburn church, Maida hill, London, destroyed by fire, Nov. 29.

1860 Great ovation in Dublin on the return of the portion of the pope's Irish brigade which had been made prisoners by the Sardinians, Nov.

A copyright treaty is concluded between England and Sardinia, Nov. 30.

Consols during the month, from 92¼ to 93¼.

An explosion at the Block Vein Pit at Risca, Monmouthshire, causes great loss of life, Dec. 1.

The western extension of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway to Victoria is opened, Dec. 3.

Three men are killed by an explosion in a coal-mine at Maryport, Dec. 3.

The intended marriage of the princess Alice to prince Louis of Hesse is announced, Dec. 5.

The empress Eugenie visits the Queen, Dec. 5.

News received of the capture of Pekin, and the looting of the emperor's summer palace, Dec. 8.

The Queen and Prince Consort privately visit the university of Oxford, through the chief buildings of which they are conducted by the prince of Wales, Dec. 12.

The empress of the French leaves London for Paris, Dec. 12.

A floating seamen's chapel is presented by the viceroy of Egypt, fitted up in a suitable manner for divine worship. Her Majesty's consul-general in Egypt presided at its inauguration, Dec. 13.

News of peace with China received, Dec. 15.

The "Moniteur" announces that on and after Jan. 1, 1861, British subjects will be admitted into and allowed to travel in France without passports, Dec. 16.

The Queen issues a proclamation giving currency to the new bronze coinage, Dec. 17.

Banquet to Lord Clyde at Merchant Tailor's Hall, Dec. 18.

St. Giles' National Schools are inaugurated, Dec. 19.

Sale of the Saville library and MSS., Dec. 19.

Boiler explosion in Hetton Colliery; 23 lives lost, Dec. 20.

Lord Clyde and lieutenant-general Sir James Outram are presented with the freedom of the city of London and swords of honour in acknowledgment of their distinguished services, Dec. 20.

A terrific explosion of gas occurs at the terminus of the Glasgow and South-Western Railway, Glasgow, Dec. 25.

The following gigantic failures occur in the leather trade.

	Stopped for
Streatfield & Co.,	£750,000
Laurence, Mortimer, & Co.,	300,000
J. H. Smith & Co.,	168,000
Smith & Patient,	207,000
T. H. Mortimore,	95,000
Gibson & Co.,	150,000
Total,	£1,670,000

1860 Messrs. Dames & Co., bankers of Shoreditch, stop payment with liabilities amounting to £140,000, Dec.

Intense frost; the thermometer of the Humane Society's House, stood 20 deg. below freezing point. At several places in Scotland the thermometer fell 12 deg. below zero, Dec. 25.

[This memorable Christmas day was the coldest day recorded for fifty years. According to a report of Mr. Lowe, of the Nottingham observatory, it appears that the temperature at 4 feet above the ground was 8 deg. below zero; and on the grass, 13·8 deg. below zero, or 45·8 deg. of frost. The ice in the parks of London became so thick that thousands of people were to be seen skating, or otherwise enjoying themselves; the favourite time for exercising seems to have been the night; and by the light of the moon, torch-races, quadrilles, and "ice-railway races," were executed with the greatest effect. The trees were illuminated by paper lanterns, fires blazed on the ice, and fireworks were to be seen in all directions.]

Launch of the iron cased line-of-battle ship "Warrior," from the yard of the Thames Iron Shipbuilding Company, Dec. 29.

[This fighting ship, for size and armament, offensive and defensive, surpasses any engine of war that has as yet floated. Her armament consists of thirty-six 68 pounders (95 cwt. guns) on the main deck, ten Armstrong 70 pounders on the upper deck, and two Armstrong 100 pounders on pivots; in all, 48 guns.

Consols during the month, from 93¾ to 94¼.

Summary of Deaths, Births, and Marriages in England and Wales, and of the Deaths and Births in the Metropolis of London, for this year, ending Dec. 31:—

Deaths in England and Wales,	Males,	215,275
	Females,	207,197
Total,		422,472
Births in do.	Males,	349,606
	Females,	333,834
Total,		683,440
Marriages in do.	Winter,	35,198
	Spring,	43,633
	Summer,	40,572
	Autumn,	50,702
Total,		170,305

The Metropolis:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Deaths,	31,486	30,335	61,826
Births,	47,422	45,403	92,825

Total number of Bankrupts for the year:—

England,	1,268
Scotland,	445
Ireland,	113
Total,	1,826

1860 Number of persons killed and injured on all the Railways of Great Britain and Ireland, for the year ending Dec.:—

Killed, 255 ..... Injured, 580	
Total accidents to passenger trains,	68
Total accidents to goods and mineral trains,	6
	74

	Miles.
Length of railway open on the 31st Dec., 1860,	10,158
Length of railway open on the 31st Dec., 1859,	10,001
Increase of mileage during the year,	157

The revenue of the United Kingdom for the year ending Dec., 1860.

Quarters ending—	March 31.	June 30.	Sep. 30.	Dec. 31.
Customs,	£5,550,618	£5,735,727	£5,688,000	£5,861,000
Excise,	4,507,000	5,114,000	5,089,000	4,359,000
Stamps,	2,128,016	2,068,242	2,053,000	2,036,000
Taxes,	313,000	1,351,000	166,000	1,293,000
Property Tax,	6,002,000	1,088,816	2,281,000	3,530,000
Post Office,	915,000	825,000	800,000	880,000
Crown lands,	75,000	66,000	65,548	89,000
Miscellaneous,	729,173	570,339	315,598	223,348
Total,	£20,219,807	16,819,174	16,658,166	18,270,348

Deaths: Sir William Charles Ross, R.A., miniature painter to the Queen, Jan. 20; right honourable Matthew Talbot Baines, Jan. 23; Dr. Robert B. Todd, the eminent physician and physiologist, Jan. 30; Dr. Thomas Alexander, director-general in the army medical department, Feb. 1; lieut.-gen. Sir William F. P. Napier, K.C.B., Feb. 12; Mrs. Anna Jameson, writer on art, March 17; colonel Mure, literature of Greece, April 1; Thomas Musgrave, archbishop of York, May 4; Sir Charles Barry, R.A., F.R.S., architect, May 12; baroness Noel Byron, widow of Lord Byron, May 16; Albert Smith, novelist, May 23; William Butterworth Bailey (86), May 29; general Sir David Leighton, K.C.B., June 1; F.-M. the earl of Strafford, June 3; G. P. R. James, novelist, &c., June 9; Rev. Baden Powell, Savilian professor, Oxford University, June 11; the right honourable Lord Elphinstone, July 19; right honourable James Wilson, Aug. 11; Joseph Locke, M.P., Sep. 18; duke of Richmond, Oct. 21; admiral the earl of Dundonald (85), Oct. 31; admiral Sir Charles Napier, M.P., Nov. 6; Sir Charles Fellows, the discoverer of the Xanthian marbles, Nov. 8; Rev. George Croly, LL.D., Nov. 24; the earl of Aberdeen, classical antiquarian, Dec. 14; the marquis of Dalhousie, K.T., Dec. 19.

1861 Consols, 92¼. Bullion in bank, £12,652,839.
The revenue returns for the year show an increase of £6,000,000, Jan. 1.
Launch of H.M. screw frigate "Undaunted," 51 guns, at Chatham, Jan. 1.
Soiree at Crewe, the occasion being the opening of the additional locomotive workshops of the London North-Western Railway Company; 3,270 persons sat down to tea, Jan. 4.
Sale of the Limerick and Castle Connell Railway to the Great Southern and Western Company agreed upon by the former Company, Jan. 5.
Bank rate of discount raised from 6 to 7 per cent., Jan. 7.
Home for destitute boys opened in Clare market, Jan. 7.
Fatal encounter with a lion, which broke from its cage, at Astley's Amphitheatre, London, Jan. 7.
Fire at the Cockey Moor Colliery, near Radcliffe, Jan. 7.
Lord Palmerston lays the foundation of the Hartley Institute at Southampton, Jan. 8.
The right honourable Sidney Herbert created a peer—Baron Herbert of Lea, Jan. 10.
The Beehive Mills at Manchester burnt, value £25,000, Jan. 11.
The "Prince Alfred" is wrecked near Flamborough Head. Ship and cargo worth £30,000, Jan. 13.
Prince Alfred embarks on board the "St. George" for the North American station, Jan. 16.
Three thousand men and two hundred women ask relief at the Thames Police Court in consequence of the severe frost, Jan. 16.
The Corporation of London vote £1,000 for relief of the poor, Jan. 17.
Fire in Kings' Bench Walk, Temple, Jan. 18.
The prince of Wales matriculates at Cambridge university, Jan. 19.
The opening of the ports on the Yangt-se river above Chiang to British trade announced by Lord Elgin, Jan. 20.
Explosion in the hand-grenade shed at Chatham, 12 workmen injured, Jan. 21.
Lord Elgin leaves Hong-Kong for England, Jan. 22.
Grand performance of "The Messiah" in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, for the purpose of defraying the expense of purchasing and erecting a new organ; the orchestra contained 600 performers; 6,000 people present, Jan. 25.
Great distress in Coventry, owing to depression in the ribbon trade, Jan. 26.
[The greatest sympathy being felt throughout England, subscriptions to the amount of £40,000 were collected. The average number of families relieved weekly was from 5,000 to 6,000.]
Fire at Wortley & Co.'s, Minories, Jan. 27.
Trial and conviction of James Thomas, *alias* Patrick Bowling, for robbing Lady Talbot de Malahide, at London, of jewellery to the value of £2,000; sentenced to 10 years' penal servitude, Jan. 28.
1861 Discovery of an ancient Roman road at Malton, leading from Derventio to Eboracum (Malton to York), Jan. 28.
Accident between the Wimbledon and Malden stations on the London and South-Western Railway; 1 passenger, Dr. Baly, F.R.S., physician to Her Majesty, killed, and 2 others severely injured, Jan. 28.
Three men killed and 4 injured by the breaking of an iron tramway at Sheerness, Jan. 31.
Adoption of Ward's patent night-signal telegraph lanterns, by the Lords of the Admiralty, for the use of Her Majesty's ships, Jan. 31.
Consols during the month, from 91¼ to 91⅞.

Charter of Incorporation of the Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1862 signed by the Queen, Feb. 1.
Opening of parliament by Her Majesty in person; the Queen's speech announced the conclusion of peace with China, Feb. 5.
Fire at Blenheim palace, the seat of the Duke of Marlborough, consuming the Titian gallery, which contained many valuable paintings, Feb. 5.
Explosion at the Copy Pit Colliery, Rugeley, belonging to the earl of Shrewsbury; 7 men and 2 boys killed, Feb. 6.
Terrific gale on the north-east coast of England, attended with great loss of life; at Whitby 5 vessels were wrecked and 12 men drowned, Feb. 9.
Serious outbreak among the convicts at Chatham, which was suppressed by the military, Feb. 11.
The new wing of St. Thomas' Charter House Schools is opened, Feb. 11.
Launch of Her Majesty's screw steam frigate "Bristol," 51 guns, at Woolwich, Feb. 12.
Trial and conviction of Joseph Dwyer at Dublin for the mysterious attempt to murder, by endeavouring to shoot a man in a stable, where a grave was previously prepared; sentenced to 20 years' penal servitude, Feb. 12.
Testimonial presented to Sir F. L. M'Clintock by the citizens of Dublin, for his brave conduct and unwearied exertions while seeking to discover the fate of Sir John Franklin in the polar seas, Feb. 14.
Bank rate of discount raised from 7 to 8 per cent., Feb. 14.
The Lords pass a vote of thanks to Her Majesty's troops in China, Feb. 14.
Destruction by fire of the woollen mills of Messrs. Hardman, at Newalthy, near Rawtenstall, Lancashire; damage estimated at £30,000, Feb. 15.
John Anderson, a fugitive slave claimed by the United States, is discharged by the Court of Common Pleas at Toronto, Feb. 16.

1861 A new Indian Currency Bill brought in at Calcutta by Mr. Laing, Feb. 16.
The Mormons hold a conference in Southwark, Feb. 17.
Discussion in the parliament relative to the embankment of the river Thames, Feb. 19.
Fire at the Victoria Hotel, Westminster, Feb. 20.
Strike among the weavers of Blackburn in consequence of a reduction of 5 per cent. on the wages and a refusal of the masters to work short time, Feb. 21.
Falling of the tower and spire of Chichester cathedral, Feb. 21.
The metropolis of London and various parts of the country visited by a terrific gale; the north wing of the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, blown down, Feb. 21.
A tunnel on the Midland Railway falls in and kills 6 men, Feb. 25.
Extensive fire in the neighbourhood of Highgate, Feb. 25.
The two houses of Convocation assemble at Westminster, for the first time during 150 years, for despatch of business, Feb. 26.
Launch of the armour-plated frigate "Black Prince," companion ship to the "Warrior," from the yard of Messrs. Napier, Glasgow, Feb. 27.
Testimonial presented to the Right Hon. W. G. Hayter, Bart., M.P., by Lord Palmerston, on behalf of 365 members of the House of Commons, in remembrance of his courtesy and efficiency while filling the position of political secretary to the Treasury between the years 1850 and 1859, Feb. 27.
The emperor of Austria raises an action to restrain Day & Son from issuing Hungarian notes ordered by Kossuth, Feb. 28.
Consols during the month, from 91¼ to 92¼.

Richard Corrie Bach, an ex-common councillor, committed on a charge of embezzlement, March 1.
The Russian ship "Rauno," carrying a cargo of coal, is destroyed by an explosion in the Bristol Channel, March 3.
Yelverton marriage case decided in the Court of Common Pleas, Dublin, March 4.
[This extraordinary trial, which lasted 10 days, respecting the validity of marriage between the hon. major Yelverton and Miss Teresa Longworth, excited an amount of interest rarely called forth by judicial proceedings. Nominally it was intended to decide the question of a money claim in the shape of an action brought by Mr. John Thelwall against the hon. major, to recover a sum for board and lodging supplied to his wife; but in reality involved the legality of the major's marriage, which he wished to be considered null and void. The verdict being in favour of Mrs. Yelverton, created the greatest enthusiasm amongst the citizens of Dublin.]

1861 Destructive fire in Brick Lane, Whitechapel, March 6.
Kelk & Lucas's men demand 10 hours' pay for 9 hours' work, March 7.
Calamitous fire at Messrs. Cook's equestrian establishment at Landport, Portsmouth; the circus, an elephant, a camel, and 8 horses burnt, besides several houses adjoining the circus, March 7.
Destruction of the old Town Hall, Hereford, March 7.
Explosion in the four-feet-vein pit of the Blaengwawr Colliery, Aberdare; 14 men and youths perished and several injured, March 8.
Major Yelverton resigns his commission, March 8.
Extensive fire at Newington, Southwark, March 10.
Kelk & Lucas, having contracted for the Exhibition building of 1862, propose to advance the mechanics' wages by 1s. 1½d., and labourers' 8½d. per week, being an advance of ½d. per hour, March 15.
Loss of the ship "Juanita" in St. George's Channel; 13 persons perished, March 15.
H.R.H., the duchess of Kent dies at Frogmore, March 16.
Bank rate of discount reduced from 8 to 7 per cent., March 21.
The first street railway in London projected by Mr. Train, the line running for about a mile from the Marble Arch, Hyde Park corner, in the direction of Notting Hill, March 23.
Kelk & Lucas's men, not accepting the terms proposed, remove their tools and cease to work, March 23.
The English and French ambassadors take up their residence in Pekin, and meet with a friendly reception, Mar. 25.
The hon. Mr. Bruce arrives at Pekin to take up his residence as British plenipotentiary, March 26.
Loss of the ship "Middlesex," 1,400 tons register, on her voyage from Liverpool to New York; 45 persons perished, March 26.
Erection of a statue to general Sir Henry Havelock in Trafalgar Square, London, designed by Behnes, March 28.
The "Glasgow" steam frigate, 51 guns, is launched at Portsmouth, March 28.
Great fire at Holborn Bars, March 29.
Lord John Russell recognizes Victor Emmanuel II. as king of Italy, March 30.
The ancient Savoy chapel royal is restored and re-opened, March 31.
The duties received at the Custom House, Glasgow, during the year ending 31st March, amount to £906,805, being the largest revenue ever collected at that port in one year.
The total amount of the national debt for the year ending March 31 is £785,952,998, on which the annual interest is £23,579,340.
Consols during the month, from 91¾ to 92¾.

Revenue of United Kingdom, £70,283,674
Expenditure..... 72,842,059
National Debt..... 818,048,896

1861 Volunteer sham fight organized by Lord Ranelagh, and under the direction of major-general Scarlett, took place on the Downs, near Brighton; 7,600 volunteers took part in the proceedings, of whom 2,800 were from the metropolitan corps; 100,000 spectators supposed to have been present. There was also a considerable gathering of metropolitan volunteers at Wimbledon; from 3,000 to 4,000 of the corps present under the command of Lord Bury, April 1.

Fire at Coborn, Bow, in which the deeds of the Coborn estate are destroyed, April 2.

£2,000, the first instalment for the starving population of Northern India is sent by mail, *via* Bombay, April 3.

Bank rate of discount reduced from 7 to 6 per cent., April 4.

The Free Library at Birmingham, containing 4,000 volumes, and in connection with which is a museum, is opened, April 4.

Destructive fire at Cannon Wharf, April 5.

Fifteen horses are burnt at Cannon Wharf, Westminster, April 5.

Lord Eversley lays the foundation of a new training school at Winchester, April 5.

Seven lives lost by the upsetting of a boat on the Clyde, April 6.

Fatal omnibus accident at Dublin, April 6.

[The omnibus was plying between that City and Round town, and about 9 p.m. stopped on the canal bridge, near the Portobello Barracks, to set down a passenger. The place was at the foot of two hills, and on the driver starting, the horses began to get restless, and ultimately backed the omnibus through the wooden rails of the bridge into the canal. There were six inside passengers, all of whom lost their lives.]

Census of the United Kingdom taken April 8th; population, including the army, navy, and merchant seamen abroad—

	Males and Females.
England and Wales,	20,061,725
Scotland,	3,061,329
Ireland,	5,764,543
Islands in the British seas,	143,779
Army, navy, and merchant seamen,	303,412
Total,	29,334,788

Population of the metropolis of London, 2,803,034.

The Scinde railway is opened throughout, being the first railway completed in India, April 8.

The Pelly Memorial Schools, at West Ham, Essex, are opened by Earl Granville, April 10.

£39,000 received at the Mansion House for the Indian famine relief fund, April 10.

Launch of the iron-cased frigate "Resistance" from the yard of Messrs. Westwood, Baillie, & Co., Millwall, April 11.

1861 The flour mills, Isleworth, are burnt, April 12.

Fatal fire in Patrick Street, Dublin; 11 persons burnt to death, April 14.

The governor-general of India holds a grand durbar for the reception of the principal talookdars of Oude and the native gentry of Calcutta, April 16.

The foundation of the Exhibition building laid, April 18.

Suspension of the telegraph wire between Edinburgh Castle and the Calton Hill by means of which the time-gun at the Castle, at one o'clock daily, is to be discharged simultaneously with the descent of the time-ball on Nelson's monument, Calton Hill, and which is also acted upon from Greenwich Observatory, April 23.

The autograph of the whole of the fifth and last volume of the eminent historian's (Lord Macaulay) "History of England" deposited in the MS. department of the British Museum, April 23.

Mrs. Marks dies at Woodburn, Devonshire, aged 103, April 24.

The last arch of the old bridge at Westminster is removed, April 27.

Mr. Laing's financial statement for India for the year 1861-2 shows a surplus of £239,896, April 27.

Great fire at Old Ford road, April 27.

Fire at Todd's, Milner street, Chelsea, April 28.

The Queen, in council, declares her consent to the marriage of princess Alice to prince Frederick Louis of Hesse, April 30.

Discovery of a Roman villa at Walesby, near Market Rasen, Lincolnshire, April 30.

Consols during the month, from 91¼ to 92¼.

The "Great Eastern" sails from Milford Haven for New York, May 1.

A flagstaff of great height, made of Douglas pine from Vancouver's Island, the gift of Mr. E. Stump, is erected at Kew, May 2.

The furniture, &c., of the old East India House are sold by auction, May 6.

An annuity of £6,000 and a dower of £30,000 voted to the princess Alice in anticipation of her marriage with prince Louis of Hesse, May 6.

Fire in West India road, Poplar, May 7.

Fire in Harper street, Red Lion square, in which Miss Davie, a lady of fortune and charitable disposition, is burnt to death in her chair, May 8.

The earl and countess of Elgin are entertained at the Mansion House, May 8.

Agnes Baillie, sister of Joanna, the poetess, dies, aged 100, May 9.

The National Gallery is re-opened after being closed for alteration during 8 months, May 11.

London, in the case of the emperor of Austria *versus* Day and Kossuth, May 12.

1861 [By this decision the Hungarian notes printed by Messrs. Day & Son, lithographers, were ordered to be delivered up to be destroyed.]

The Queen issues her proclamation of neutrality in the contest between the American States, May 13.

A commercial treaty with the Porte is signed at Constantinople, May 14.

The duc D'Aumale presides at the Literary Fund annual dinner, May 15.

Bank rate of discount raised from 5 to 6 per cent., May 16.

Review of the Cambridge University volunteers and the Inns of Court corps at Parker's Pixe, Cambridge, the prince of Wales present, May 18.

Pleasure trip of English working men from London to Paris, May 18.

Volunteer field-day in Regent's Park, London, May 20.

Sunday school jubilee at Halifax, Yorkshire, May 21.

The king of the Belgians visits the Queen at Osborne, May 22.

Opening of the Floral Hall, Flower Market, Bow street, Covent Garden, London, May 22.

Suspension of the packet service between Galway and America, owing to breach of contract by the Galway Company, May 23.

The Royal Dublin Society's Art Exhibition is opened, May 24.

The arch of the underground railway works at Euston Road falls in, May 24.

Extensive fire in the Lower Duffrin Pit Colliery, Aberdare, the property of Messrs. Powell & Son, May 25.

A Sunday at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, May 26.

[An extensive organization, conducted with great secrecy by "Crystal Palace Share Clubs," enabled a large number of persons to acquire the privilege of entering the palace on Sunday in the capacity of shareholders, the arrangements being so comprehensive that upwards of 40,000 persons availed themselves of the liberty.]

Explosion at the Government gunpowder works, near Waltham Abbey; several lives lost, May 27.

Count Berristoff, the Prussian ambassador, lays the foundation of a church for Germans at Islington, May 28.

Two persons are killed and others injured by an accident on the Glasgow and South-Western Railway, near Dornock, May 29.

Consols during the month, from 91⅞ to 92.

The Bank of England makes arrangements to prevent the transfer books being closed preparatory to paying dividends, June 1.

First appearance of M. Blondin, the celebrated tight-rope walker, at the Crystal Palace, June 1.

1861 Opening of the New Ragged Schools in Lant street, Southwark-bridge road, London, June 3.

Sale of archbishop Tenison's valuable library, June 3.

Arrangements completed for five new scholarships in the city of London school, June 4.

The Great Eastern arrives at Liverpool from New York, June 4.

Opening of the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens at South Kensington, London, by H.R.H. the Prince Consort, June 5.

Freedom of the city of London presented to Richard Cobden, Esq., M.P., in recognition of his voluntary and patriotic exertions in negotiating the recent treaty with France, June 6.

The London masons strike, as ordered by the delegates of the Masons' Committee, June 8.

H. M. S. "Falcon" carries into Sierra Leone the "Flight," with 554 slaves on board, June 9.

The "Great Eastern" chartered to convey troops to Quebec, June 10.

Two men killed by the falling of a railway bridge near Wooton, June 11.

Twenty-four men and 64 horses perish by a rush of water into a coal-mine at Claycross, June 11.

Two gentlemen drowned in Windermere by the upsetting of a yacht, June 11.

Destruction by fire of the music hall of the Surrey Gardens, London, June 11.

Anderson, the fugitive slave, arrives in London, June 13.

Edward Williamson, of Manchester, discovered to have committed extensive forgeries on the Royal Exchange Fire and Life Assurance Company, June 13.

The Armstrong guns are tested at Shoeburyness, June 13.

Enormous frauds on the Commercial Bank of London by one of the ledger clerks named John Durden; £70,000 embezzled; tried at the Central Criminal Court, and sentenced to 14 years' penal servitude, June 13.

A mill at Ancoats Vale, near Manchester, burnt; damage £12,000, June 14.

The skull of Dick Turpin sold for 14s., June 14.

Fire at Bermondsey, June 14.

Gas explosion in Moor street, Soho, June 14.

Extensive conflagration at the Phœnix Works of Messrs. Parr, Curtis, and Madeley, Chapel street, Ancoats, Manchester; damage estimated between £100,000 and £120,000, June 15.

Rachel Brady, an inmate of Walsall Workhouse, is found to have died from a worm in the brain, supposed to have been generated from eating measled pork as sausages, June 16.

Pugilistic encounter for the "champion's belt," between Hurst and Mace, on an island in the Medway, June 18.

Destruction by fire of a horse-van and a valuable horse (a Derby favourite called

"Klarikoff") near Malton station on the Northern Railway, June 18.

1861 The "Peter Marcy," with the Confederate flag flying passes Spithead, June 19.

The amendment of the twenty-ninth canon, to enable parents to be god-parents to their children, is passed in convocation, June 20.

Discontent felt among the employés in the London General Post Office; a meeting held in Exeter Hall for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken for obtaining the redress of their grievances, June 20.

Destructive fire at Newington, June 21.

Greenfield Valley, Saddleworth, devastated by a flood; 3 lives lost, June 21.

Great fire in Southwark, London, June 22.

[The most extensive fire that occurred in London for more than a century took place on the afternoon of the 22d June. The wharfs and warehouses known as "Cotton's Wharf and Depot," belonging to the firm of Scovell & Co., Tooley street, London Bridge, were the scene of this catastrophe. The length of the fire on the river banks was nearly a quarter or a mile, extending from St. Olave's Church down to Mill lane or Battlebridge Stairs, where Beal's Wharf is situated; and being divided by a dock or creek from Humphrey's New Wharf, the last one destroyed, formed the eastern boundary of the fire. The depth of ground covered with the ruins, from the houses in Tooley street to the river frontage, is about 300 yards; the whole of this large space, both in length and depth, being at one time one huge mass of burning ruins. Never since the great fire of 1666 had such a scene been witnessed. The whole south bank of the river from London Bridge to below the Custom House seemed one stupendous pile of fire. The loss is generally, but vaguely, estimated at about two millions.]

Death of Mr. James Braidwood, superintendent of the London fire-engine establishment, while directing his men in the suppression of the fire at Cotton's Wharf, London Bridge, aged 61, June 22.

Launch of the screw frigate "Aurora" at Pembroke dockyard, June 22.

Sale of the East India House, London; the tender accepted being for £1 5,000; purchased with the view of constructing extensive offices and chambers, June 23.

Lord Campbell, the lord chancellor of England, dies, June 23.

The Queen plants a Wellingtonia in the Horticultural Gardens, opposite another planted by the Prince Consort, at the opening of the gardens on the 5th June, June 24.

The Queen institutes the order of "The Star of India," June 25.

The foundation-stone of the Wallace Monument on the Abbey Craig, at Stirling, is laid, June 25.

Opening of the training college for schoolmistresses at Stockwell, in connection with the British and Foreign School Society, June 26.

1861 The "Great Eastern" leaves the Mersey with troops for Quebec, June 27.

The Prince Consort lays the foundation-stone of the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum, at Snaresbrook, June 28.

The prince of Wales goes to the Curragh Camp to receive military instructions, June 29.

A brilliant comet is visible in the north-east, June 30.

Consols during the month, from 89¾ to 92.

The prince of Wales visits the Art Exhibition at Dublin, July 1.

Treaty between Great Britain and France for the introduction of Coolie free labourers to French colonies from India (to commence 1st July, 1862), signed July 1.

Accident in a railway tunnel, during the course of cutting, on the Rowsley and Buston line, near Haddon Hall; 5 men killed and several injured, July 2.

A meeting is held in Exeter Hall to welcome Anderson, the fugitive slave, to England, July 2.

Lord Palmerston lays the foundation-stone of the Vaughan Library at Harrow School, July 4.

The British legation at Yeddo attacked; Messrs. Oliphant and Morrison wounded, July 5.

Opening of the Royal Botanic Society's Gardens at Glasnevin, Dublin, on Sundays, July 7.

Terrific storm of thunder and lightning at Derbyshire, July 8.

[The Jessop monument in Codnor Park was struck by the electric fluid, which shattered the building from top to bottom.]

Mrs. Longfellow, wife of the poet, burnt to death, July 9.

A public meeting at Guildhall rejects a proposal to adopt the act for the establishment of Free Libraries, July 11.

The freedom of the city of Edinburgh conferred on Sir J. H. Grant, July 11.

An earthquake severely felt in Canada, July 12.

Deadly affray between major Murray and Mr. John Francis Roberts, solicitor and bill discounter, in Northumberland street, Strand, London, July 12.

Sale of the collection of curiosities, relics, models, &c., belonging to Mr. Wyld, at his exhibition of the Great Globe, Leicester square, London, July 15.

A brilliant meteor seen, July 16.

A grand entertainment given to Mr. Cobden by the lord mayor of London, July 17.

Statue of Isaac Watts inaugurated at Southampton, his native place, July 17.

The Indian famine fund closed; amount subscribed £145,000, July 17.

The insurance companies of London subscribe £7,000 for Mr. Braidwood's family, July 20.

1861 £1,200 presented to the Rev. R. Burgess, vicar of Upper Chelsea, by his parishioners, on completing his twenty-fifth year of service among them, July 22.
Lord John Russell addresses his constituents at Guildhall on retiring from the House of Commons, July 23.
The mausoleum for the late duchess of Kent, at Frogmore, is consecrated by the bishop of Oxford, July 24.
Great fire caused by an incendiary at Huddersfield, July 24.
First annual meeting of the Royal Irish Grand National Archery Club in the Rotundo Gardens, Dublin, the lord lieutenant present, July 24.
Opening of the Indian Museum, Fife House, Whitehall, London, which for several years past had been on view at the Old India House in Leadenhall street, July 25.
Mr. S. Gurney's fountain in front of the Royal Exchange is opened, July 26.
Mr. Walton's cotton mill, near Dewsbury, burnt, July 27.
Lord John Russell is created a peer by the title of earl Russell, July 27.
Destruction by fire of the extensive hemp and wire-rope manufactory of Messrs. Garnock, Bibly, & Co., Wavertree road, Liverpool; loss estimated at about £20,000, July 28.
Grisi gives a farewell concert at the Crystal Palace, July 31.
Consols during the month, from 89¼ to 90¼.

Bank rate of discount reduced from 6 to 5 per cent., Aug. 1.
Extensive fire at the warehouses of Messrs. Curling & Co., known as "Davis's Wharf," running from Tooley street, London Bridge, into Dockhead, London, causing immense destruction of property, Aug. 1.
A silver medal is presented, at the Liverpool Sailors' Home, from the emperor of the French, to captain Morgan, for saving the crew of the French sloop "Euphrosyne," Aug. 3.
Parliament prorogued by royal commission, Aug. 6.
Trial of Johann Carl Franz, a German, for the wilful murder of Martha Holliday, at Kingswood Parsonage, Reigate, on the 10th June; verdict, "Not guilty," Aug. 6.
Calamitous fire in the Dykehead coalpit, near Hamilton, Lanarkshire; 12 men perished and several injured, Aug. 7.
Lieutenant the hon. D. French, crosses from Folkstone to Boulogne to connect the triangulation of Great Britain, France, and Belgium, with a view to the substitution of one meridianal line for the three lines now in use, Aug. 8.
Summerlee coal-pit takes fire; 11 of the 80 men employed are brought up dead; others in a precarious state, Aug. 8.
The governor-general of India offers prizes of 10,000 rupees to each of the three Presidencies for the largest supply of cotton of the best quality, shipped before June 1862, Aug. 9.
1861 Purchases of commissions in the Yeomen of the Guard done away. Future vacancies to be filled by officers of the army of long and good service, Aug. 10.
Fire at Bermondsey Wharf, Aug. 11.
The King of Sweden and Prince Oscar visit the Queen at Osborne, Aug. 12.
The great Welsh "bardic festival," or Eisteddfod, held at Conway Castle, Aug. 14.
A treaty signed for the marriage of the princess Alice to the prince Louis of Hesse, Aug. 14.
Bank rate of discount reduced from 5 to 4½ per cent., Aug. 15.
A granite column raised at Dives, in Normandy, to commemorate the sailing of William I., in 1066, for the conquest of England, is uncovered, Aug. 18.
Ten gentlemen are drowned at Scarborough by the upsetting of a boat, Aug. 19.
Trial and conviction of Edward Williamson, at the Liverpool Assizes, for frauds upon the Royal Exchange Fire Insurance Company, for which he had long acted as agent at Manchester; between £30,000 and £40,000 embezzled; sentenced to 15 years' penal servitude, Aug. 19.
A company formed under the title of the "Pneumatic Despatch Company," for establishing in the metropolis of London lines of pneumatic tube, for the speedy conveyance of parcels and letters, Aug. 20.
Trial and conviction of the Rev. James Roe, at the Central Criminal Court, London, for forgery; sentenced to 10 years' penal servitude, Aug. 21.
The Queen, with the Prince Consort, prince Alfred, and the princesses Alice and Helena land at Kingstown on a visit to Ireland, Aug. 22.
Opening of new floating docks at Briton-ferry, near Neath, Glamorganshire; the cost of construction £160,000, Aug. 22.
A murderous attack made by a French nobleman, baron de Videl, upon his own son, on the public road near Twickenham on the 28th June.
[The son refusing to give evidence against his father, was imprisoned for one month; and the father, for the assault, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, with hard labour, Aug. 23].
The Queen reviews the troops at the Curragh, and visits the prince of Wales in his quarters at the camp, Aug. 24.
At the Clayton Tunnel, on the Brighton Railway, 23 persons are killed and 100 injured, Aug. 25.
Sir Hugh Rose is the first officer invested with the "Star of India" at Calcutta, Aug. 26.
Lord Palmerston is installed at Dover lord warden of the Cinque Ports, Aug. 28.
Bank rate of discount reduced from 4½ to 4 per cent., Aug. 29.

1861 Messrs. Harrison's sugar works in Smithfield destroyed by fire; 3 lives are lost and property valued at £30,000 destroyed, Aug. 30.
The Queen arrives at Balmoral from Ireland, Aug. 31.
Consols during the month, from 90 to 93.

Collision at Kentish Town, on the Hampstead Junction Railway, by which 15 persons were killed and many injured, Sep. 2.
Extensive fire in London House Yard, Paternoster row, London, entailing immense destruction of property, roughly estimated at from £50,000 to £60,000, Sep. 4.
Two fires occur on one of the Duke of Bedford's estates, one in a plantation, the other in farm buildings, Sep. 5.
Great fire in Paul street, Finsbury, Sep. 6.
A new entrance to the Temple opened from Essex street, Sep. 6.
Several persons nearly drowned by the New River water deluging the Underground Railway at Clerkenwell, Sep. 7.
The failure of eight members of the Stock Exchange causes great excitement, Sep. 10.
The prince of Wales is entertained at a grand ball and supper by the lord mayor of Dublin, at the Mansion House, Sep. 11.
The "Great Eastern" disabled at sea, in a terrific gale, on her voyage across the Atlantic, about 280 miles off Cape Clear. Having lost her paddle-boxes and rudder, she was towed into Cork Harbour; cost of repairs estimated at £25,000, Sep. 12.
Rev. Henry Holloway charged at Westminster with stealing bags from railway stations, Sep. 13.
Post Office Savings' Banks opened throughout Great Britain, Sep. 16.
Bank rate of discount reduced from 4 to 3½ per cent., Sep. 19.
H.M. steamer "Semiramis," of the Indian navy, is wrecked off the Comoro Islands, Sep. 20.
Exchange at the Mint of the old copper pence, half-pence, and farthings, for the new bronze coinage; no less quantity than £20 worth of the old coin taken, but a bonus of £2 per cent. given for the collection, Sep. 21.
The "Sovereign of the Seas" is burnt at Sydney, Sep. 23.
News arrives of an attack upon Mr. Oliphant and the guard of the British legation in Japan, Sep. 23.
Ten men killed by an explosion of fire-damp in the South Mostyn Colliery, Sep. 26.
First show of the Derbyshire Agricultural Society, held in the New Cattle Market, Derby, Sep. 27.
Malta and Alexandria Telegraph completed, Sep. 28.
Several lives lost at York by the fall of the iron girders of a bridge in course of erection, Sep. 28.

1861 Capethorne Hall, Cheshire, burned to the ground, Sep. 28.
Wreck of the Liverpool and New York line-of-packet ship "Henry Clay" on Laggan Point, near Bowmoyne, Islay, west coast of Scotland. Crew and passengers saved, Sep. 29.
The Annoyance Juries of Westminster, established in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, are abolished, Sep. 28.
Consols during the month, from 92½ to 94.

The paper duties abolished, Oct. 1.
Main drainage works of the metropolis of London rapidly progressing, Oct. 1.
Destruction by fire of the London and New Zealand packet ship "William Brown" near the Western Islands; crew and passengers saved; loss estimated at upwards of £30,000, Oct. 2.
The Hull steamer "Neva" wrecked, Oct. 3.
Messrs. Chadwick's warehouse at Manchester destroyed by fire, Oct. 3.
The brig "Nereid" wrecked and the steamer "Semaphore" seriously injured by a collision in the Irish Channel, Oct. 4.
Messrs. Laidlaw's premises at Edinburgh destroyed by fire, Oct. 5.
A mad bull escapes from the Nine Elms station, and injures about 20 persons, Oct. 8.
The steamship "China" launched at Govan, Oct. 8.
The West Bromwich Foundry destroyed by the sinking of some old coal-pits over which it was built, Oct. 8.
The fall of a scaffold at Badsworth Hall causes the death of 1 man and injures 3 others, Oct. 9.
An explosion at Heyford Iron Works, near Weedon, kills 1 man and injures several others, Oct. 9.
The Ladies' College, Bedford square, inaugurated by Professor Beesley, Oct. 9.
Opening of the Liverpool Free Public Museum, in connection with the Free Library, by Mr. William Brown, Oct. 10.
Sir Robert Peel founds a scholarship of £40, tenable for one year, in each of the three Queen's Colleges in Ireland, Oct. 11.
New Bankruptcy Act comes into force, Oct. 11.
A serious accident occurs on the North Eastern Railway, Oct. 12.
A banquet is given to earl Russell in the Town Hall at Newcastle, Oct. 14.
Shakespeare's garden at Stratford bought by Mr. T. O. Halliwell, with a view to its preservation, Oct. 14.
The prince of Wales visits the duke of Newcastle at Clumber, Oct. 16.
The prince of Wales lays the foundation of a new church at Shireoaks, to be built at the cost of the duke of Newcastle, Oct. 18.
Nineteen people killed by the aborigines in Queensland; the camp of the latter is stormed and 30 of them killed, Oct. 19.

1861 The allied troops evacuate Canton, Oct. 21.
Lichfield Cathedral, after being restored, is re-opened for Divine service, Oct. 22.
Foundation-stone of the new General Post Office and the Industrial Museum at Edinburgh laid by H. R. H. the Prince Consort, Oct. 23.
[These were the last public acts of his Royal Highness.]
Frequent robberies committed by the London post office letter-carriers; in one instance a letter-carrier named Bullen detained an enormous number of letters and appropriated the valuable enclosures; 1,500 letters were found concealed in his locker at the post office, for which he was sentenced to 6 years' penal servitude, Oct. 24.
Ancient marbles from the excavations at Cyrene are received at the British Museum from lieuts. Porcher and Smith, Oct. 28.
Trial and conviction of John Curran, cab-driver, for gross outrage on Miss Jolly, at Clason's Bridge, Roundtown, Dublin; sentenced to 2 years' penal servitude, Oct. 30.
The new library of the Middle Temple inaugurated by the prince of Wales, who is enrolled as a bencher, Oct. 31.
Convention between England, France, and Spain, as to Mexico, signed at the Foreign Office, Oct. 31.
[This convention was agreed on for the purpose of enforcing the respective claims of three countries against Mexico.]
Consols during the month, from 92¼ to 93.

The first investiture of the "Star of India" in England held by the Queen at Windsor Castle. Earl Canning holds an investiture at Calcutta, Nov. 1.
Explosion of fire-damp at a colliery near Wigan; 10 persons killed and several injured, Nov. 1.
A terrific storm on the east of England causes much damage to shipping and loss of Life. Lord Charles Beauclerc and 2 others perish in trying to rescue the crew of the Scarborough life-boat, Nov. 2.
The "Maritana" wrecked off Boston light; 24 of the passengers and crew are lost, Nov. 3.
The foundation-stone of the Agricultural Hall at Islington is laid by Lord Berner, Nov. 5.
The "North Briton" is wrecked in a fog on the Labrador coast, Nov. 5.
Bank rate of discount reduced from 3½ to 3 per cent., Nov. 7.
Forcible seizure of Messrs. Slidell and Mason, commissioners of the Confederate States of America to France and England, on board the British Mail steamer "Trent," by the commander of the American steam-frigate "San Jacinto," Captain Wilkes, Nov. 8.
[This act, in violation of international law, created an intense excitement among the British public, by the apparent imminence of a rupture of friendly relations between England and America.]
Great demonstration in Dublin when the remains of T. B. M'Manus, the Irish exile, which were brought from New York, were interred in Glasnevin Cemetery, Dublin, Nov. 10.
1861 A severe storm rages in London and throughout England, Nov. 10.
The ship "Prompt" sinks at Liverpool; 15 of the crew perish, Nov. 11.
Fire in the Commercial Road, east, Nov. 13.
Commander Wilkes lands the two Southern commissioners taken from the "Trent" at Fortress Monroe, Nov. 15.
Rev. Mr. Heath deprived of his living for publishing erroneous doctrine, Nov. 16.
Great fire in Belfast, causing loss of life, Nov. 16.
Messrs. Dempster, Clarkson, and Harper report that a valuable territory exists in the interior of Australia, Nov. 19.
An exhibition of industrial and decorative art opened at Edinburgh, Nov. 20.
The Confederate steamer "Nashville" lands the crew of an American merchant ship, the "Harvey Birch," which had been taken and burnt in the channel, Nov 21.
Mr. Powell, of Horton Hall, lays the foundation of a new church at Bradford, to be erected and endowed by him, Nov. 23.
Fall of a house or tenement of dwelling-houses in High Street, Edinburgh, Nov. 24.
[The house was several centuries old, and the timbers decayed. It consisted of six storeys at the front and seven at the back, and was occupied as dwelling-houses by working men and their families. The whole gave way at once, collapsing inwards; 35 bodies taken out dead, and 12 injured.]
Destruction by fire of the Queen Railway Hotel at Chester; plate and furniture saved, Nov. 25.
The debtors in the Queen's Bench Prison are cleared out under the new Bankruptcy Act, Nov. 25.
Disturbance among the prisoners at Dartmoor, Nov. 25.
A statue of Sir John Franklin is inaugurated at Spilsby, his birthplace, Nov. 26.
The duke of Cambridge presides at a meeting in Willis' Rooms to adopt measures for a memorial of Lord Herbert, Nov. 28.
Failure of the "National Assurance and Investment Association," better known by the name of "The Bank of Deposit;" an adjudication of bankruptcy made against the managing director, Mr. Peter Morrison, Nov. 28.
Opening of volunteer barracks, the first erected in the United Kingdom, at Bradford, Nov. 30.
Thirty-three seamen belonging to the Tyne, and 38 belonging to the Wear, perished in the gales of this month, Nov. 30.
Consols during the month, from 92⅜ to 94¼.

1861 A Queen's messenger leaves London for Queenstown, with instructions to Lord Lyons to demand the surrender of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, Dec. 1.

A statue to the late marquis of Londonderry is inaugurated at Durham, Dec. 2.

An ancient coffin discovered at Worcester cathedral, containing remains supposed to have been interred about A.D. 1200, Dec. 2.

The United States Congress passes a vote of thanks to commander Wilkes for his seizure of Mason and Slidell, Dec. 4.

Trial and conviction of Tooms, late superintendent of the Lincolnshire Constabulary at Epworth, at the Lincoln Assizes, for forgery; sentenced to 10 years' penal servitude, Dec. 6.

The steam transport "Melbourne" sails from Woolwich with troops and stores for Canada, Dec. 7.

Captain Wylie of the "St. Lawrence," off the Newfoundland banks, rescues the captain and crew of the "Harriet," which was sinking; and to save the lives of the men rescued, his own crew submit to half rations for the rest of the voyage, Dec. 8.

The Smithfield Club Cattle Show is opened for the last time at Baker street, Dec. 10.

An association of shipowners formed in London for insuring British ships against war risks, Dec. 11.

Opening of the new St. Patrick's bridge, Cork, Dec. 12.

Trial and conviction of Patrick M'Caffrey, a recruit in the 32d regiment of foot, for the wilful murder of captain Hanham at Preston barracks; sentenced to death, Dec. 12.

Trial and conviction of Thomas Jackson, private in the 78th Highlanders, at Winchester, for the wilful murder of his serjeant, John Dickson, at Aldershot, on the 23d Nov.; [sentenced to death, 13th, which was carried out on the 27th] Dec. 12.

Death of H. R. H. Prince Albert, of typhoid fever, at Windsor Castle, aged 42, to the inexpressible grief of the Queen, the royal family, and the whole British nation, Dec. 14.

[Prince Albert had ever taken a warm interest in all social questions, and devoted himself to various pursuits, which gave him the highest character among all parties. As head of the Fine Arts Commission, and as Chairman of the Council of the Great Exhibition of 1851, his services were invaluable, and to his exertions the nation is indebted for the exhibition of 1862, the Prince having guaranteed its success to a large pecuniary extent. He held a large number of official positions, but of all his titles, the one which he seemed most to value was that of President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. His remains were interred in the Chapel Royal of St. George's, Windsor, Dec. 23.]

1861 The residence of the Rev. W. B. Barringer, at Paddington, destroyed by fire, Dec. 17.

Wynward Hall, the residence of the marchioness of Londonderry, is burnt; property to the value of £10,000 destroyed; Dec. 19.

The first battalion of grenadier guards embark for Canada, Dec. 19.

Lord Lyons conveys to Mr. Seward the note of the British government, demanding the surrender of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, and appoints 30th for receiving an answer, intimating that if not satisfactory the British legation would withdraw, Dec. 23.

The king of the Belgians visits the Queen at Osborne, Dec. 27.

The prince of Wales in a letter to the council of the Royal Horticultural Society expresses the wish of the Queen that a statue of the Prince Consort should be placed on the memorial of the Great Exhibition, instead of one of herself, which was proposed. The prince also intimates his desire to present the statue, in testimony of his filial affection, for which he had obtained Her Majesty's consent, Dec. 28.

Lieutenant Brooke and a volunteer crew from H. M. S. "Lapwing" gallantly rescue the crew of the Mecklenburg barque "Grosse Fürstinn Catharina," wrecked off Gibraltar, Dec. 29.

Sally Murray, a pauper at Mullingar dies, aged 103, Dec. 30.

Consols during the month, from 89⅛ to 93.

Deaths: Sir Peter Fairbairn, civil engineer, Jan. 4; Mrs. Gore, the novelist, Jan. 29; Sir Wm. Burnett, late director-gen., army medical dept. (82), Feb. 16; Francis Danby, R.A., painter, Feb. 17; The duke of Sutherland (74), Feb. 28; H. R. H. the duchess of Kent (76), Mar. 16; Lady Charlotte Bury, novelist, &c., Mar. 31; duke of Bedford, May 14; vice-admiral Sir R. S. Dundas, Jun. 3; Rev. Patrick Brontë (84), June 7; Lord Campbell, lord chancellor (80), June 23; Lord Abinger (67), June 24; Sir John Patteson (71), June 28; Mrs. E. Barrett Browning, June 29; Mr. Grainger, architect, July 4; duke of Buckingham (64), July 29; Lord Herbert of Lea (51), Aug. 2; Catherine Hayes, vocalist, Aug. 11; Professor Richard Quekett, microscopist, Aug. 20; William Farren, comedian (75), Sep. 25; earl of Eglinton and Winton, Oct. 4; Sir William Cubitt, F.R.S. (77), Oct. 13; Wm. Sharman Crawford, politician, Oct. 17; Sir James Graham, bart., Oct. 25; Sir Richmond Shakespeare, Oct. 29; gen. Sir Howard Douglas, military engineer, Nov. 8; Mr. T. S. Duncombe, M.P., Nov. 14; viscountess Canning, Nov. 18; Alderman Sir Peter Laurie, Dec. 3; Dr. Southwood Smith (73), Dec. 10; Sir John Forbes, M.D., physician to Queen Victoria, Dec. 12; H. R. H. Prince Albert, Dec. 14.

1862 Consols, 91½ to 91¾. Coin and bullion in bank, £15,961,439.
British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society memorialize Lord Palmerston in favour of peace with the United States, Jan. 1.
The fall of a scaffold, erected for fixing gasaliers at St. Martin's Hall, causes the loss of several lives, Jan. 3.
Great fire at Leeds in a large manufactory belonging to several persons. The loss estimated at from £12,000 to £15,000. Jan. 9.
Foundation-stone of a new episcopal church in Leith laid by the chancellor of the exchequer, Jan. 9.
The president of the United States surrenders Mason and Slidell to the British Government, Jan. 14.
Terrible accident at Hartley colliery, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, when 215 men were immured in a living tomb, Jan. 16.
[The large iron beam of the pumping-engine broke in two at the pivot; the one half falling into the shaft, killing several men who were being hoisted up in the cage. The mass of iron and wood-work blocked up the mouth of the pit.]
Duke of Devonshire installed as chancellor of the university of Cambridge. The ceremony took place at Devonshire House, Jan. 17.
Storm on the Irish coast, when the "Indian Ocean," a vessel bound for Sydney, foundered, and her crew were lost, Jan. 17.
The opening of the International Exhibition is fixed for the 1st of May, Jan. 23.
Thomas Nelson, private, 5th Dragoon Guards, succeeds to a fortune of £70,000, and an estate worth £9,000 a-year, Jan. 28.
Henry Edwards, of Southend, dies at Croydon (aged 101), Jan. 29.
At the Central Criminal Court, Henry Mills Young, a solicitor, was convicted of forging powers of attorney for the transfer of stock, and sentenced to 20 years' penal servitude, Jan. 29.
Consols during the month, from 90½ to 93¼.

At North Bedlington iron works, Mrs. Mounsey, the wife of one of the proprietors, had her dress caught by the machinery, and was torn to pieces, Feb. 1.
The Queen extends the privilege of copyright to works published in Hesse, Feb. 2.
£30,000 subscribed for a memorial to Prince Albert, Feb. 4.
Mr. Milner Gibson, at a public breakfast in Freemason's Hall, is presented with a testimonial for his exertions to procure the repeal of the taxes on knowledge, Feb. 4.
A shoemaker and a tailor at Brentwood succeed to a fortune of £1,000,000, Feb. 5.
A temporary loan of four millions, required by the government of France to further the financial measures of M. Fould, was fully subscribed in London, Feb. 6.
Parliament opened by commission, Feb. 6.
The statue of Dr. Jenner, the originator of vaccination, was removed from Trafalgar square to Kensington Gardens, Feb. 8.

1862 Accident at the Waterloo road, London owing to a portion of the pavement in the vicinity of the bridge giving way, Feb. 10
[About 30 persons were precipitated a distance of nearly 50 feet into the area beneath, and many were seriously injured.]
Sixteen miners drowned by a sudden outflow of water in the Bryn Gurog lead mines, Flintshire, North Wales, Feb. 11.
The National Association for the Promotion of Social Science holds a meeting at the Mansion House, Feb. 11.
Several workmen are killed by the fall of some new houses in Hackney, Feb. 12.
Mr. George Keir, his wife, and child perish in a fire at his premises in Gray's Inn road, Feb. 16.
Great fire at the steam saw-mills, Leicester, Feb. 17.
Admiral Fitzroy sends telegrams to the principal outports on the north and east coasts, giving warning of gales from the north, Feb. 17.
Calamitous gas explosion at Gethin colliery, near Merthyr-Tydvil, when 48 lives were lost, Feb. 19.
The prince of Wales at Venice, Feb. 20.
A cargo of 1,620 bales of Japanese rags, shipped from Nagasaki, landed at London, Feb. 21.
Captain Walter Paton, of Liverpool, appointed commander of the "Great Eastern," Feb. 21.
The Americans in London celebrate the anniversary of the birthday of Washington by a public breakfast in Freemason's Hall, Feb. 22.
William Charlton, engine-driver on the Newcastle & Carlisle Railway, convicted of, and sentenced to death for, the murder of Jane Emerson, Feb. 24.
Storm on the eastern coast, and several vessels wrecked, with lamentable loss of life, Feb. 26.
Consols during the month, from 92¼ to 93¼.

The prince of Wales arrives in Egypt, March 1.
Severe snow-storm in the northern counties of England, March 2.
The subscriptions for the sufferers by the Hartley Colliery accident amount to £70,000, March 3.
Henry Quail tried at the Old Bailey for the murder of Mr. Wincott, in Marylebone; convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to six years' penal servitude, March 4.
An influential deputation of hop-growers and others have an interview with the chancellor of the exchequer as to the hop-duties, March 5.
Mr. Peabody gives £150,000 to be employed for the benefit of the working classes of London, with special reference to their house accomodation, March 7.
New school for the blind erected at Liverpool, March 7.
A severe gale in the English and Irish channels, and numerous disasters among the shipping and fishing smacks, March 9.

1862 Increasing pauperism at Blackburn owing to the want of cotton, March 10.
A playground and gymnasium, given to Liverpool by Lord Sefton and Mr. Melley, is opened, March 11.
No less than 7 fires in the metropolis during Monday and Tuesday, March 11 and 12.
Annual meeting of the Royal Literary Corporation, Lord Stanhope in the chair, March 12.
[From the report it appears that the grants to authors of history and biography are 8 in number, amounting to £205; periodical literature 5, £135; topography and travels 6, £165; classical literature and education 2, £80; poetry 7, £120; essays and tales 7, £190; law 2, £50; miscellaneous 1, £25: making a total of 38 grants, amounting in all to £970.]
Extraordinary robbery by a postman of a registered letter of the value of £5,000, March 12.
Distress in Wigan among the cotton operatives, March 13.
[They receive from £130 to £140 per week from the relief fund, with which sum 1,300 to 1,400 cases are relieved.]
Mr. Richard Pierce, a commercial traveller, garotted and robbed near Shoreditch; afterwards died from the injuries sustained, March 15.
The Queen lays the foundation-stone of a mausoleum in Frogmore Gardens, to which, when built, the remains of the Prince Consort are to be removed, Mar. 15.
The Queen presents Mr. Disraeli with her own and the Prince Consort's portrait, March 16.
Leaden coffin, 300 years old, found in Camden Gardens, Camden Town, March 16.
The foundation-stone of a ragged school, in Bucks' row, Whitechapel, laid by the duke of Marlborough, March 19.
Collision on the North Kent Railway, between Stroud and Gravesend, attended with the death of 1 person and injury to several others, March 20.
A live frog found in a bed of coal at Tyre Nicholas Colliery, near Newport, March 22.
A slab erected to the memory of Mr. Braidwood, superintendent of the fire brigade, on the west wall of the building at Scovell's wharf, in the vicinity of London Bridge, near the spot where he perished in the performance of his duty, March 22.
Mr. Charles Kean presented with a magnificent table service of plate by his admirers, in St. James' Hall, March 22.
Camden House, Kensington, destroyed by fire, March 23.
£20,000 bequeathed by Mr. Drummond to found a school in Dublin for the orphan daughters of soldiers, March 24.
National Association for the relief of British miners inaugurated at the Hanover Square Rooms, March 27.
The Electric and International Telegraph Company's new marine cable for connecting England with Ireland successfully laid between Pembroke and Wexford, March 28.
1862 The Queen appoints the duke of Cambridge, Lord Palmerston, and Lord Derby, as Commissioners to open the International Exhibition in her name, March 30.
Consols during the month, from 93¼ to 94.

Revenue of the United Kingdon, 1861-62,	£69,674,479
Expenditure,	72,086,435
National debt,	817,389,290

The chancellor of the exchequer shows in his financial statement the estimated revenue for the year is £70,190,000, and the estimated expenditure £70,040,000, leaving a surplus of £50,000, April 3.
Sixty shipwrecks occurred during the last week, making a total of 629 for the present year, April 8.
Dr. M'Crae delivered the first of a series of lectures in St. James' Hall, connected with the bicentenary movement to honour the memory of the ejected nonconformist ministers of 1662, April 8.
One of the grooms attacked by an elephant at Astley's theatre, and severely bruised, April 9.
A memorial, of polished granite, inlaid and bordered with brass, is placed in the nave of Westminster Abbey, to the memory of John Hunter, the distinguished physiologist and anatomist, who died in 1793, April 10.
A meeting in favour of the Prince Consort memorial fund, held at the Society of Arts, the marquis of Salisbury in the chair, April 10.
Thirty houses destroyed by fire at Falmouth, April 12.
The explosion of an engine on the Great Western line, between Wolverhampton and Birmingham, causes the death of 19 persons and severe injuries to 10 others, April 15.
Two men killed by an explosion of gas in Holborn, April 16.
The removal of Hungerford market begun, the site being required for the terminus of the Charing Cross Railway, April 16.
A monument, on the esplanade of Edinburgh castle, to the memory of the officers and men of the 78th Highlanders, who fell in the Indian campaign of 1857-58, is inaugurated, April 16.
Trial of Samuel Robertson, late proprietor and editor of the "Fifeshire Journal," for forgery, at the Perth circuit, when he was convicted and sentenced to 5 years penal servitude, April 17.
The widows of Wolverhampton send an address of condolence to the Queen, April 17.
Robbery in Brook street of a casquet of diamonds, sent from Brazil to the International Exhibition, April 18.
Destructive fire at Barton Hall, near Torquay, April 18.

1862 A grand volunteer field-day at Brighton, on Easter Monday, at which Lord Clyde reviewed 20,000 rifle volunteers, April 21.
The last act of the Windham lunacy case closed in the Lords Justice Court, by a judgment in Mr. Windham's favour, decreeing that the costs incurred by him in opposing the proceedings in lunacy, instituted against him by general Windham and others of his relatives, should be paid by them, April 22.
New asteroid discovered by Mr. Safford, making the known number 72, April 22.
Lord Palmerston at Romsey inaugurates an Exhibition of Works of Art and Industry, in the Town Hall, April 23.
Lord Canning, ex-governor-general of India, arrives at Dover, April 26.
Queen Christina of Spain arrives at Folkestone, and proceeds to London, April 29.
The Crown prince of Prussia revisits London, April 29.
At Manchester, the number of cotton operatives wholly out of employment is reduced from 8,875 to 7,954, and those put on short time are increased from 14,471 to 15,079, April 29.
The Queen goes to Balmoral, April 29.
Abbeymills, West Ham, totally destroyed by fire, and large quantities of grain and flour consumed, April 30.
Rehearsal of the music for the opening of the Exhibition, April 30.
Japanese ambassadors arrive at Dover, and are presented with an address by the mayor and corporation, April 30.
Consols during the month, from 93⅞ to 94⅛.

Inauguration of the International Exhibition of 1862, with great pomp and splendour, by the duke of Cambridge, acting as Her Majesty's commissioner, May 1.
Grand entertainment by the duke and duchess of Sutherland, to an illustrious assembly of foreigners, at Stafford House, May 1.
Japanese ambassadors have an interview with earl Russell, May 2.
Philip Krause, a German, escapes from Newgate by mounting to the roof and passing thence to the Old Bailey, May 6.
A testimonial presented to Mr. Miall, of £5,000 and a service of plate, at the Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen street, by his admirers, May 8.
Accident on the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway at Ospringe Place Bank, near Feversham, by which 2 persons were killed and several others seriously injured, May 9.
The All England Eleven cricketers, who had been in Australia gaining fresh laurels, arrive in London, May 9.
The Church Rates Abolition Bill rejected by a majority of 1, in the House of Commons, May 13.
The prince of Wales arrives at Constantinople, May 21.
Fire in Fore street, in which a lady, her son, daughter, and servant, perish, May 21.

1862 Freedom of the city of London voted to Mr. Peabody for devoting £150,000 to the relief of the poor of the metropolis, May 21.
Inundations in Norfolk; many hundreds of acres of tilled land covered, May 23.
The new bridge at Westminster opened to the public, May 24.
Bands commence playing on Sundays in Regent and Victoria Parks, May 25.
Mr. Felix Slade of Lambeth erects a drinking fountain in Kensington at his own expense, costing about £5,000, May 29.
Seven persons are drowned in a coal-pit at Bilston, May 31.
Consols during the month, from 93⅛ to 94.

Inundations in the Fen districts of Norfolk continue, June 1.
Great exertions are made to complete the works for staying the inundation of the Fens, June 1.
Captain Crofton, whose name is associated with improved Irish prison discipline, knighted by the lord-lieutenant, June 1.
Meeting of the Social Science Association in Exeter Hall—Lord Brougham in the chair, June 2.
The viceroy of Egypt arrives in London, June 3.
The royal princesses privately visit the Exhibition, June 4.
The statue of Joseph Sturge erected at Birmingham, June 5.
The crops blighted in some districts, in consequence of the wanton destruction of small birds, June 6.
The sentence of deprivation passed on the Rev. Mr. Heath for publishing heterodox sermons, is confirmed, on appeal, by the judicial committee of the privy council, June 7.
The strike of the London masons brought to a close, June 9.
The duke of Devonshire installed as chancellor of the university of Cambridge, June 9.
Serious collision near Chatham station, on the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, by which 1 person was killed, and about 20 others more or less seriously injured, June 9.
The Fleet ditch bursts and inundates the Underground Railway, June 15.
Lord Palmerston elected master of Trinity House, in the room of his late royal highness the Prince Consort, June 15.
The prince of Wales on his return to England visits the Exhibition, June 16.
William Muller, a German engineer, convicted at the Central Criminal Court of being concerned in the late forgeries of Russian bank notes, and sentenced to 6 years' penal servitude, June 18.
Mr. Train's tramway at Kensington condemned as a nuisance and ordered to be removed by the Court of Queen's Bench, June 20.
The embankments at the Fens restored, June 20.
Lord Canning, who died on the 17th,

interred in Westminster Abbey, June 20.

1862 Lady Godiva pageant revived at Coventry, June 23.

Handel festival at Sydenham commences (terminating 27th), June 23.

The Royal Agricultural Exhibition of stock and implements held at Battersea park, and an exhibition of dogs at Islington, June 23.

Miss Burdett Coutts, in presence of a large concourse of people, inaugurates a magnificent fountain, erected by her at a cost of £5,000, in Victoria Park, June 28.

Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons, in answer to Mr. Hopwood, states, that the British and French governments could not at present mediate between the contending parties in the American war, as it would be ill-timed and lead to irritation, June 30.

Consols during the month, from 91¼ to 92¼.

The princess Alice married at Osborne to prince Louis of Hesse, in presence of the Queen, the royal family, and the great officers of state; the archbishop of York performing the ceremony, July 1.

The "Great Eastern" sails for New York, July 1.

Honorary degree of D.C.L. conferred on Lord Palmerston at Oxford, July 2.

The national rifle contest at Wimbledon commences, July 2.

Mr. Cubitt's plan for Blackfriars bridge is adopted at the common council. It is to be of five arches of wrought iron, resting on pillars of solid masonry; the estimated cost being £265,000, July 4.

The lord mayor gives a banquet in honour of the viceroy of Egypt, July 5.

Mysterious murder of Jessie M'Pherson in Glasgow (for which Jessie M'Lachlan is committed for trial on the 21st, afterwards found guilty and condemned to death; the sentence was commuted, Oct. 4), July 5.

Match between the two houses of parliament at Wimbledon, in which the peers prove the better shots, July 5.

The Queen's prize won at Wimbledon by Mr. Pixley of the Victoria Rifles, who scored 44 points, making a bull's eye at 1,000 yards, July 8.

Freedom of the city presented to Mr. Peabody at the Guildhall, July 10.

Match between the rifles of Scotland and England at the butts at Wimbledon, decided in favour of England—the latter having 166 more points than the former, July 10.

In the House of Lords, Lord Brougham vindicated the right of England to the honour of first taking steps to put down the slave trade, July 11.

Prizes adjudged, with pomp and ceremonial, to the exhibitors at the International Exhibition, July 11.

The prince of Wales visits the emperor and empress of the French at Fontainebleau, July 12.

1862 A violent thunder-storm burst over London, flooding the streets in many places, July 16.

M. Rouher, the French minister of commerce, is entertained at a grand banquet in Willis' Rooms, July 16.

Dramatic College Fête at the Crystal Palace, July 19.

Grand festival in Dublin on the occasion of laying the foundation-stone of the new Roman Catholic university, July 20.

Gainsborough's picture of Mrs. Siddons purchased for the National Gallery for £1,000, July 21.

The Queen and the royal family leave Windsor for Scotland, July 22.

A statue at Islington Green is erected to Sir Hugh Myddle on, the originator of the new river, who died in 1631. Unveiled to the public by the chancellor of the exchequer, July 27.

Her Majesty, as duchess of Lancaster, gives a donation of £2,000 to the Lancashire and Cheshire Relief Fund, July 28.

Repeal of the hop duties celebrated by a meeting of the hop planters of Kent and Sussex on the grounds of Battle Abbey, the seat of Lord Harry Vane, July 31.

Consols during the month, from 91⅞ to 94⅛.

The North British Railway Company invite 12,000 shareholders to a banquet at Carlisle, to celebrate the passing of the "Act" for the "Waverley Route," Aug. 1.

In the House of Lords the earl of Shaftesbury presents a petition, signed by 1,150 cabmen, complaining of the manner in which they are treated by the police and magistrates, and praying for an inquiry, Aug. 4.

The viceroy of Egypt leaves England, Aug. 4.

A banquet is given to foreign workmen at Freemason's Hall, London, Aug. 5.

The "Great Eastern" arrives at Liverpool, having left New York, 26th July, with 500 passengers, making with the crew 800 persons on board, Aug. 6.

Parliament prorogued by commission, Aug. 7.

The duke of Cambridge opens the new Male Lock Hospital in Dean street, Soho, Aug. 7.

Dr Letheby, in his quarterly report on the sanitary condition of London, states that the births and deaths have been below the average of the last ten years, Aug. 7.

The "Great Eastern" leaves Liverpool for New York with 900 passengers, Aug. 16.

Great excitement in the metropolis, on finding that a quantity of Bank of England note-paper had been stolen from the mills of the manufacturers, and used in the fabrication of forged notes, Aug. 17.

Great excitement in the Liverpool cotton market, owing to there being no imports lately, Aug. 18.

The case of Roupell v. Waite is tried at Guildford. Mr. Roupell, late M.P.,

testifies to his forgery of a codicil to his father's will (for which, and for perjury, he is committed on the 19th), Aug. 18.

1862 Charles Reynolds convicted at the Central Criminal Court of sending threatening letters to baron Rothschild, for the purpose of extorting money, and sentenced to 5 years' penal servitude, Aug. 19.

The foresters' fete is held at the Crystal Palace; 84,000 persons attended, Aug. 19.

Lord Palmerston honoured with a banquet at Dover, as lord warden of the Cinque ports, when he presented his own portrait to be hung up in the town hall, Aug. 20.

The Queen lays the first stone of a cairn to be erected on the summit of Craig Laurigan, near Balmoral, to the memory of the late Prince Consort, Aug. 22.

Bicentenary of the ejectment of the nonconformist ministers from the Church of England celebrated in the chapels over the country, Aug. 24.

A banquet is given, in the British refreshment rooms, to a number of French workmen visiting the Exhibition, Aug. 26.

John Lee taken into custody for passing forged bank-notes printed on the stolen paper, Aug. 27.

Royal pardon granted to the Rev. Mr. Livesey, of Sheffield, convicted at the last York assizes of making a false entry in the register of burials, Aug. 28.

Queen arrives at Windsor, and holds a privy council at the castle, Aug. 29.

Consols during the month, from 93 to 94¾.

The Queen leaves Windsor for Germany, Sep. 1.

An international temperance convention meets in the Hanover Square Rooms, under the presidency of Walter C. Trevelyan, Sep. 1.

An international conference on Sunday schools is held in London, Sep. 2.

Mr. Glaisher and Mr. Coxwell ascend in a balloon to the height of 6 miles, where the cold is so intense and the air so rare as to render them nearly insensible, Sep. 5.

Prince of Wales leaves London to join the Queen in Germany, Sep. 6.

The Government undertakes to conduct the prosecution of William Roupell for extensive forgeries, Sep. 7.

£30,000 received from Australia on account of Lancashire Relief Fund, Sep. 7.

Death of the archbishop of Canterbury in his 82d year, Sep. 7.

Twenty-one children and 2 nurses burnt to death in a fire at a workhouse in Liverpool, Sep. 8.

The committee of the House of Commons on the decimal system of weights and measures report in favour of the metrical system, Sep. 9.

The "Royal Oak" iron-cased frigate, carrying 34 guns, is launched at Chatham, Sep. 10.

Public meetings held in Birmingham and London to sympathize with Garibaldi and the cause of Italian freedom, Sep. 12.

1862 The Government takes measures to prevent the extension of the small-pox among the flocks in Wiltshire and Dorsetshire, Sep. 12.

The Orange demonstration held in Belfast proves a failure, Sep. 16.

Sentence of penal servitude for life passed on William Roupell at the Central Criminal Court, who pleaded guilty to the charges of forgery brought against him, Sep. 24.

The archbishop of York is promoted to the archbishopric of Canterbury, Sep. 26.

Two swords are presented to Lord Raneleigh in recognition of his valuable services to the volunteer movement, Sep. 26.

370 bales of cotton from India received at Liverpool, Sep. 28.

A meeting of working men held on Sunday afternoon in Hyde Park, to sympathize with Garibaldi and protest against the French occupation of Rome, is disturbed by a number of Irishmen, Sep. 28.

Consols during the month, from 93¾ to 93¾.

British Association holds its annual meeting at Cambridge, Professor Willis in the chair, Oct. 2.

Riot at Hyde Park between the sympathizers of Garibaldi and the Irish roughs, at another Sunday meeting, when a number of people are seriously injured, and about 20 persons, chiefly Irish, arrested by the police, Oct. 5.

The chancellor of the exchequer is entertained at a banquet in the new Town Hall of Newcastle, Oct. 7.

Mr. Gladstone accompanies the Commissioners of the river Tyne on a tour of inspection to the mouth of the river, Oct. 8.

A number of Italians present a statue and an address to earl Russell in testimony of their gratitude for the services he has rendered to the cause of Italian unity, Oct. 9.

Great fire at Trowbridge, which destroys £60,000 worth of property, Oct. 11.

In the Roman Catholic churches a pastoral from cardinal Wiseman is read, exhorting the Irish catholics against a collision with the sympathizers of Garibaldi and the cause of Italian unity, Oct. 12.

Lord Palmerston inaugurates the new diocesan training school at Winchester, Oct. 13.

Collision between two night trains on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway; 16 persons killed and a large number wounded, Oct. 14.

Annual conference of the Evangelical Alliance—Sir Culling Eardley presiding, Oct. 14.

The lord chancellor's "Land Transfer Act" comes into operation, Oct. 15.

Meeting at the London Tavern to sympathize with Garibaldi and Italian inde-

pendence, Mr. Western Wood in the chair, Oct. 16.

1862 Review of volunteers at Harwich, Oct. 18.

Number of unemployed operatives in the north steadily increases, Oct. 22.

Prince Napoleon and the princess Clotilde arrive at Southampton on a visit to England, Oct. 25.

Her Majesty, on her return from Germany, goes to Osborne, Oct. 26.

Bank rate raised from 2 to 3 per cent., Oct. 30.

Consols during the month, from 93¼ to 94⅝.

The Great International Exhibition closed, Nov. 1.

At the privy council the Queen gave her consent to the marriage of the prince of Wales with the princess Alexandra of Denmark, Nov. 1.

Prince of Wales and the Crown prince and princess of Prussia at Malta, where they hold a reception and attend a review of the troops in the garrison, Nov. 4.

Collision on the Caledonian Railway, near Gartcosh, when 20 persons were more or less injured, Nov. 6.

Earl Russell receives a report from the United States, intimating that at the commencement of the war the stock of cotton in the South was 4,200,000 bales. About 1,000,000 of bales are thought to have been destroyed, and another 1,000,000 so much injured as to be almost worthless. The crop of 1862 is not thought to be more than 1,000,000 of bales, Nov. 7.

On the prince of Wales' coming of age promotions are made in the army and appointments to the order of the Bath, Nov. 10.

Prince and princess of Hesse arrive in England to visit Her Majesty, Nov. 14.

New Zealand chiefs forward an address of condolence to Her Majesty, on occasion of the death of Prince Albert, Nov. 16.

Lord Palmerston elected lord rector of Glasgow university, Nov. 17.

A meeting held at Cambridge in behalf of the Oxford and Cambridge mission to Central Africa, Nov. 17.

The warehouses of Messrs. Charles Price & Co., turpentine, resin, and pitch manufacturers, William street, Blackfriars, with much adjoining property, destroyed by fire, Nov. 20.

The British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society send an address to President Lincoln, condemning slavery, Nov. 23.

An explosion in the Walker Colliery, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, when 16 men and boys perish, Nov. 22.

The Poor-law Board authorize the guardians of Preston and Blackburn to borrow funds under the provisions of the Union Relief Aid Act, Nov. 25.

Prince of Wales embarks at Civita Vecchia, on board the royal yacht "Osborne," on his way to England, Nov. 25.

1862 Pastoral from cardinal Wiseman in reference to the Lancashire distress, and urging efforts for its relief, Nov. 30.

Consols during the month, from 93¼ to 94.

The treatment of convicts discussed by assistant-judge Bodkin, in his charge to the grand jury at the opening of the Middlesex sessions, Dec. 1.

The "Osprey," of Fraserburgh, laden with wheat, and the "Guttenberg," of Lubeck, with a cargo of flax from Riga, wrecked on the sandbanks at the mouth of the river Tay during a strong gale, Dec. 5.

The Smithfield club's fat cattle show opened at the new Agricultural Hall, Islington, Dec. 8.

A meeting held at the London Tavern to express sympathy with the Greeks, Dec. 10.

Mrs. Yelverton found by the Court of Session to be the lawful wife of major Yelverton according to the law of Scotland, Dec. 19.

The Mansion House committee grant £55,000 for the relief of Lancashire distress. Contributions received during the week, £23,400, Dec. 19.

At a county meeting in Cheshire, £30,000 are received for Lancashire distress, Dec. 20.

Six lives lost at a fire in Portland street, Soho, and much property destroyed, Dec. 27.

The archbishops and bishops of England and Ireland petition the railway directors to discontinue Sunday excursion trains, Dec. 30.

Consols during the month, from 91¼ to 92⅜.

Deaths.—M. C. Wyatt, sculptor, Jan. 3; Rev. Thomas H. Horne, theologian, Jan. 27; Henry Edwards, of Southend (aged 101), Jan. 29; Rev. Mr. Sherman, of Surrey Chapel, Feb. 14; Rev. Dr. Andw. Reed, an eminent philanthropist, Feb. 25; Peter Barlow, mathematician, March 1; Rev. James White, historian, March 28; admiral Sir J. Clark Ross, Arctic discoverer, April 3; John Thomas, sculptor, April 9; Rev. Henry Wheeler, Bethnal Green, April 14; Rev. F. W. Hope, naturalist, April 15; Rev. Dr. Wolff, missionary, Bokhara, &c., May 2; Edward Gibson Wakefield, political economist, May 16; Henry Thomas Buckle, historian of civilization, May 29; Lord Canning, June 16; major-general hon. Robert Bruce, governor to the prince of Wales, June 27; Thomas S. Traill, professor of medicine, Edinburgh university, July 30; J. L. Ricardo, political economist, Aug. 20; J. B. Sumner, archbishop of Canterbury, Sep. 6; Sir John Inglis, defender of Lucknow, Sep. 27; Sir Benjamin Brodie, surgeon, Oct. 21; Dr. Bernard, French refugee, Nov. 25; Miss Pardoe, novelist, &c., Nov. 26; James Sheridan Knowles dramatist, Dec. 1.

1863 Consols, 92¼ to 92⅜. Coin and bullion in bank, £14,956,421.
Remonstrance of the earl of Carnarvon at the Sessions in Hampshire against the growing lenity of our prison discipline, Jan. 5.
Collision on the Great Northern Railway near Pontefract, by which 12 persons were injured, Jan. 7.
An indemnity and an apology demanded from the Brazilian Government by the British Legation at Rio Janeiro, for the seizure of the cargo of an English vessel wrecked on the coast, and the imprisonment of three naval officers, Jan. 9.
[Satisfaction to this demand having been refused, the British seized 5 merchant vessels, which were afterwards given up on the Brazilian government undertaking to pay a sum to be settled in London. The case of the officers was left to the arbitration of the king of the Belgians.]
Four men charged with committing forgeries on the Bank of England convicted, and sentenced to long terms of penal servitude, Jan 10.
Opening of the Metropolitan Railway for public traffic between Farringdon street and Paddington, Jan. 10.
Bank rate raised from 3 to 4 per cent., Jan. 15.
Popular demonstration at Liverpool in favour of Mr. Lincoln's anti-slavery policy, Jan. 17.
Laying of the foundation-stone of the Birmingham new Exchange, Jan. 21.
The Lytham lighthouse, in Lancashire, destroyed by heavy gales, Jan. 22.
Two actresses burned to death in the Princess's theatre, London, Jan. 23.
Launch of the lifeboat "Rescue," built at Liverpool on the patent tubular system, Jan. 24.
Bank rate raised from 4 to 5 per cent., Jan. 28.
Enthusiastic anti-slavery meeting held in Exeter Hall, Jan. 29.
Conflagration of the Theatre-Royal, Glasgow, Jan. 31.
Consols during the month, from 92 to 93¼.

The Pneumatic Despatch Company's tube highly approved of after an official examination, Feb. 2.
Parliament opened by Commission. The speech announced the approaching marriage of the prince of Wales to the princess Alexandra of Denmark; the offer of the crown of Greece to prince Alfred, its non-acceptance by him; and the intention of the Government to cede the Ionian Islands to Greece when that country should be in a more settled condition, Feb. 5.
The prince of Wales takes his seat in the House of Lords as duke of Cornwall, Feb. 5.
Wreck of H.M.S. "Orpheus," 21 guns, on the coast of New Zealand; 185 lives lost, Feb. 7.
Arrival in the Mersey of the "George Griswald," from New York, with a cargo of provisions for the distressed operatives; the vessel was received with a royal salute, Feb. 9.
1863 Erection of a statue at Gloucester to the memory of the martyred bishop Hooper, Feb. 9.
A robbery committed on the bank of Manchester to the extent of £1,060, Feb. 15.
Bank rate reduced from 5 to 4 per cent., Feb. 19.
Enthronement of Dr. Thomson as archbishop of York, Feb. 25.
Consols during the month, from 92¼ to 93.

The annuities bill for the prince and princess of Wales is passed, March 5.
[By this act £40,000 per annum are granted for the establishment of the prince and princess of Wales on their marriage, with a further allowance of £10,000 yearly for the use of the princess, also a jointure of £30,000 was secured to her in the event of her surviving the prince.]
Arrival of the princess Alexandra at Gravesend, and her public entrance into London, where she was received by immense multitudes with the greatest enthusiasm, March 7.
A diamond necklace and ear rings is presented to the princess Alexandra by the City Corporation, March 9.
Celebration at Windsor of the marriage of the prince of Wales and the princess Alexandra, March 10.
[Great rejoicings took place all over the country, and most of the large towns were illuminated in honour of the event.]
Collision on the Midland Railway by which 10 persons were injured, March 16.
Great meeting held at the Guildhall as a demonstration of sympathy with Poland in her struggle for liberty, March 17.
Experiments at Shoeburyness with the Armstrong and Whitworth guns, March 17.
The Confederate 7 per cent. loan of £3,000,000 at 90 is brought into the market, March 18.
Serious disturbances among the unemployed operatives at Staleybridge, March 20.
Congratulatory addresses on the marriage of the prince of Wales presented to Her Majesty by the Corporations of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, March 26.
Installation of Lord Palmerston as lord rector of the university of Glasgow, March 31.
Consols during the month, from 92 to 92¼.
Revenue of the United Kingdom 1862-63, ... £70,603,561
Expenditure, ... 70,352,098
National Debt, ... 817,569,322

Seizure by Government of the screw steamer "Alexandra," while in progress of construction at Liverpool, on suspicion of her being intended for the Confederate service, April 5.

1862 Grand review of 16,000 volunteers at Brighton, Lord William Paulet commanding, April 6.
Note of remonstrance sent to Russia by England, France, and Austria, against her cruelty to the Poles, April 7.
The financial statement of the chancellor of the exchequer showed that the revenue of the past year had exceeded the estimate by £583,000, April 16.
Bank rate reduced from 4 to 3½ per cent., April 23.
£50,000 voted by parliament towards the monument to the late Prince Consort, April 23.
Wreck of the "Anglo-Saxon" off Cape Race, during a dense fog; 237 lives lost, April 27.
Departure of 1,000 emigrants from Lancashire for New Zealand, April 30.
Bank rate reduced from 3½ to 3 per cent., April 30.
Consols during the month, from 92⅝ to 93¾.

The foundation-stone of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway bridge at Blackfriars laid, May 2.
The annual banquet of the Royal Academy honoured by the presence of the prince of Wales, May 2.
Prince Alfred passed his examination at the Royal Naval College as a lieutenant in the navy, May 11.
The prince of Wales holds a levee on behalf of Her Majesty, May 13.
The princess of Wales holds a drawing-room in name of the Queen, May 16.
Bank rate raised from 3 to 3½ per cent., May 16.
The Wellington statue at Liverpool unveiled in the presence of 40,000 persons, May 16.
Visit of their royal highnesses the prince of Wales and prince Louis of Hesse to the "Times" printing office, May 19.
Bishop Colenso's book is condemned by convocation, May 19.
Distribution of prizes to the evening classes at King's College, by Mr. Gladstone, May 20.
Bank rate raised from 3½ to 4 per cent., May 21.
Naval and volunteer display at Southend, in which 5 gunboats and 1,000 volunteers took part, May 25.
Accident on the Brighton Railway, by which 4 persons were killed and nearly 30 wounded, May 29.
Consols during the month, from 93½ to 94.

Debate in parliament on the compulsory use of the whole of the burial service of the Church of England closed by the bishops agreeing to take this important subject into consideration, June 1.
At a conference held in London, it was finally arranged that England should cede the Ionian Islands on the accession of prince William of Denmark to the throne of Greece, June 5.
At an influential meeting held at the Mansion House, to promote the erection of better dwellings for the labouring classes, £14,000 were subscribed, June 6.
1863 At a magnificent entertainment given in the Guildhall by the Corporation of the city of London to the prince and princess of Wales, the prince was presented with the freedom of the city, June 8.
The Great Exhibition memorial to Prince Albert in the horticultural gardens inaugurated, the prince and princess of Wales being present, June 10.
Mr. Grant Duff, in the House of Commons, called attention to the state of the endowed charities, whose annual income he estimated at £1,500,000, three-fifths of which were either thrown away or applied injudiciously, June 11.
The prince of Wales receives the New Zealand chiefs at Marlborough house, June 13.
The death of Mary Anne Walkely, a young girl employed by a fashionable court dressmaker, occasioned by overwork and close confinement, June 14.
£67,000 voted towards the purchase of the land at Kensington Gore on which stood the exhibition building of 1862, June 14.
The Oxford commemoration honoured by the presence of the prince and princess of Wales, when the honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon his royal highness, June 16.
The trial trip of the armour-plated frigate "Royal Oak" (which had been converted from a 91 gun screw liner) proved her to be the fastest ship in the British navy, June 17.
A second dispatch addressed to Russia by earl Russell, in which he suggested, as the only means for putting an end to the struggle with Poland, a conference of the eight powers who signed the treaty of Vienna, an armistice for the Poles, and the well-known six points, as the basis of negotiation, June 17.
Decision of the king of the Belgians in the case of the 3 British naval officers imprisoned by the Brazilian government, given in favour of the latter; no offence having apparently been intended towards the British navy, June 18.
Reception by the Royal Geographical Society of captains Speke and Grant on their return from Africa, where they had successfully traced the course of the Nile up to its source in the lake of Victoria Nyanza, June 22.
The "Alexandra," seized for a breach of the Foreign Enlistment Act, tried in the Court of Exchequer (decided in favour of the owners, Messrs Faucett, Prescott, & Co. of Liverpool, Jan. 11, 1864), June 24.
The marquis of Hastings and others fined for cock-fighting on a Sunday at Donnington hall, June 24.
A loan of £1,200,000 granted to towns and parishes in the manufacturing districts for the use of the unemployed poor, June 25.
Re-opening of Hereford cathedral, which had been closed for a quarter of a century, June 30.

1863 The ceremony of turning the river Vorty into a new channel, to supply the city of Dublin with water, performed by the lord-lieutenant, June 30.
Consols during the month, from 91¼ to 92¼.

In a comparative trial of American and English fire-engines, the English were the most successful, July 1.
A vote of £105,000 towards the purchase of the exhibition buildings, proposed by Mr. Gladstone, rejected by a majority of 166, July 2.
Destructive fire at Liverpool, which consumed a large quantity of cotton, July 3.
Collision on the London and North-Western Railway, by which more than 30 persons were injured, July 6.
Grand competition at Wimbledon by the National Rifle Association, July 7.
The foundation-stone of the warehousemen and clerks' schools at Caterham laid by the prince of Wales, July 11.
Review of 16,000 troops at Aldershot on the occasion of the visit of the prince and princess of Wales, July 14.
An answer received from Russia, rejecting earl Russell's propositions in favour of Poland, July 17.
Sir Cresswell Cresswell thrown from his horse and killed on Constitution hill, July 17.
The outfall works at Barking inspected by many members of both houses of Parliament, July 18.
The prize shooting at Wimbledon closed by a grand volunteer review, July 18.
Passing of a bill for the amendment of the law relating to religious instruction in prisons, July 28.
[By this act a prison chaplain of a sect differing from the Established Church may be appointed in any jail where the number of prisoners of that sect is so great as to require it.]
Conclusion of the parliamentary session of 1863, July 28.
Foundation-stone laid of the Surrey County Hospital, intended as a memorial to the late Prince Consort, July 29.
Consols during the month, from 92 to 93¾.

Wreck of the "Ocean Mail" off the coast of China, and loss of her cargo, estimated at £150,000, Aug. 2.
The Town Hall at Halifax inaugurated by the prince of Wales, Aug. 4.
Lord Palmerston lays the foundation-stone of a "Sailors' Home" near the London Docks, Aug. 4.
Destruction by fire of a cotton-mill near Manchester; the loss estimated at £35,000, Aug. 5.
Visit of Her Majesty to Germany, Aug. 11.
War begun with Japan, in consequence of the government's having refused reparation for the murder of Mr. Richardson in September, 1862, Aug. 15.
Kagosima, Japan, is bombarded by a British fleet, Aug. 15.
The remains of field-marshal Lord Clyde interred in Westminster Abbey, Aug. 22.

1863 Meeting of the British Association at Newcastle, under the presidency of Sir William Armstrong, who in an able speech reviewed the progress of science during the 25 years which had elapsed since the Association last met in that town, Aug. 26.
Opening of the Merrion Hall at Dublin, as a place of divine worship for Christians of all denominations, Aug. 26.
Disgraceful riot at the Paddington railway station, occasioned by the efforts of a number of "roughs" to get into the train which was to convey Mace and Goss, the prize-fighters, to Wiltshire, Aug. 31.
Consols during the month, from 92¾ to 93¾.

Formal opening by earl Russell of the People's Park at Dundee, presented to the town by Sir David and the Misses Baxter, Sep. 9.
Arrival of the channel fleet at Liverpool, where a dinner was given to 1,600 of the sailors and marines, Sep. 21.
Great anti-slavery meeting at Leeds, Sep. 21.
Discovery in the Isle Wight of an urn filled with Roman coins, some of which are of the time of Claudius, Sep. 22.
Launch of the iron ship "Roodee," at Chester, Sep. 30.
The distress in the manufacturing districts greatly reduced; the number of persons receiving relief being less by 272,521 than in the month of January, Sep. 30.
Consols during the month, from 93¾ to 93¾.

Visit of George I., the newly elected king of Greece, to the prince and princess of Wales, Oct. 5.
Shock of an earthquake distinctly felt in the west of England, especially about Liverpool, Worcester, and Derby, Oct. 6.
The seventh annual meeting of the Social Science Association held in Edinburgh, Lord Brougham presiding, Oct. 7.
Violent gales on the coast of Cornwall, which occasioned much damage, Oct. 12.
First appearance in public of Her Majesty since the death of the late lamented Prince Consort, the occasion being the inauguration of a memorial to him at Aberdeen, Oct. 13.
The prince of Wales elected president of the Society of Arts, Oct. 22.
A thanksgiving service held in Westminster Abbey for the late bountiful harvest, Oct. 25.
Mr. Gladstone lays the foundation-stone of the Wedgwood Memorial Institute at Burslem, Staffordshire, Oct. 26.
London visited by a terrific storm, which caused much damage at the New Cross Railway station. A shed was blown down and 2 men were killed, Oct. 29.
Opening of the People's Park at Hull, on the occasion of earl de Grey's being in-

stalled lord high steward of the town, Oct. 29.

1863 The sum subscribed by the public for a memorial to the late Prince Consort, £34,000, handed over to trustees chosen by the Queen, Oct. 30.

Tremendous storm throughout the kingdom on Oct. 29th, 30th, and 31st.

Consols during the month, from 92¼ to 93¼.

Bank rate raised from 4 to 5 per cent., Nov. 2.

The submarine cable successfully laid between Bristol and South Wales, Nov. 2.

The "Amazon," a vessel of 2,000 tons, bound for New York, destroyed by fire off the North Foreland, but no lives lost, Nov. 3.

A new commercial treaty between England and Italy is published, Nov. 3.

Sir J. P. Wilde takes his seat as judge of the Divorce Court, Nov. 3.

Her Majesty invited by the emperor of the French to send representatives to a general congress of the great powers to be held in Paris, for the purpose of settling all the questions which agitated Europe, Nov. 4.

Bank rate raised from 5 to 6 per cent., Nov. 5.

Destruction by fire of the military stables at the south camp, Aldershot, together with 76 valuable horses, Nov. 6.

Disturbances among the convicts in Dartmoor prison; order was restored by the prompt measures of the governor, Nov. 7.

Shocking murder committed in a cab on his wife and two children by a man named Hunt, who on being arrested poisoned himself, Nov. 7.

The Common Council of London grant a site and vote £20,000 to build a model lodging house in Farringdon Road, Nov. 9.

Commencement of the court-martial at Aldershot on colonel Crawley, accused of having caused the death of sergeant-major Lilley by illegal and cruel confinement, Nov. 17.

[It was first proposed that the trial should take place in India, but owing to the popular feeling on the subject this plan was abandoned.]

Decision of her Majesty's Government not to attend the proposed Congress at Paris, on the ground that a Conference did not seem likely to lead to any beneficial results, Nov. 24.

Fall of the front wall of a house in course of erection at Islington, causing the death of 9 men, Nov. 26.

£250 presented by the lord mayor of York to the National Lifeboat Institution for a lifeboat to be stationed at Filey, Yorkshire, Nov. 28.

Appointment of Sir John Lawrence as governor-general of India, Nov. 30.

Elevation of Dr. Trench to the archbishopric of Dublin, and of Dr. Stanley to the deanery of Westminster, Nov.

Consols during the month, from 92 to 93.

1863 Bank rate raised from 6 to 7 per cent., December 2, and from 7 to 8 per cent., Dec. 3.

A violent gale throughout the kingdom causes great damage and loss of life at sea, Dec. 2, 3.

Commencement of the Thames embankment on the north side of the river near Westminster bridge. Dec. 5.

£20,000 voted by the Corporation of London towards the erection of dwellings for the labouring poor, Dec. 5.

Great cattle show held in the Agricultural Hall Islington, Dec. 7.

Liberal donation of £5,000 by Mr. Jackson, M.P. for Newcastle-under-Line, for the erection of ragged schools at Birkenhead, Dec. 7.

The prince of Wales takes his seat for the first time as a member of the Privy Council, Dec. 8.

Mr. George Townley of Manchester found guilty of the murder of a young lady to whom he was engaged; he was condemned to be executed, but was afterwards reprieved on the plea of insanity, Dec. 12.

Great fire in Milk and Wood streets, which destroyed property estimated at £150,000, Dec. 18.

Bank rate reduced from 8 to 7 per cent., Dec. 24.

Installation of earl Russell as lord rector of the university of Aberdeen, Dec. 24.

Termination of the court-martial at Aldershot in the full and honourable acquittal of colonel Crawley, Dec.

Fourteen men and boys killed by an explosion, caused by open lights, in a coal-mine at Manteg, Glamorganshire, Dec. 26.

£100,000 subscribed up to this date towards the bishop of London's fund for a better provision for the spiritual wants of the metropolis, Dec. 31.

Consols during the month, from 90½ to 92¼.

Deaths: Charles Dance, comic dramatist, Jan. 5; lieut.-gen. Sir James Outram, military engineer, March 11; Edward Taylor, Gresham professor of music, March 12; Augustus Leopold Egg, R.A., painter, March 26; Sir George Cornewall Lewis, secretary of state for war, April 13; gen. Sir Joshua Jebb, government inspector of prisons, June 26; William Mulready, R.A., artist, July 7; Sir Cresswell Cresswell, president of the Divorce Court, July 30; field-marshal Lord Clyde, Aug. 14; Mr. Sheepshanks, who presented the valuable collection of paintings known as the Sheepshanks Gallery at South Kensington, to the nation, Oct. 5; Mrs. Frances Trollope, novelist, Oct. 6; archbishop Whately, theologian, and political economist, Oct. 8; Lord Lyndhurst, lawyer and statesman, Oct. 12; Lord Elgin, viceroy of India, Nov. 20; J. D. Harding, painter, Dec. 4; William Makepeace Thackeray, novelist and satirist, Dec. 24.

1864 Consols, 91¼. Bullion in bank, £14,362,605.
Southwark street, Southwark, the first new street of the Metropolitan Board of Works, is formally opened, Jan. 1.
Whittlebury Lodge, the seat of Lord Southampton, destroyed by fire, Jan. 3.
The chancellor of the exchequer inaugurates a working man's reading-room at Buckley, Flintshire, Jan. 4.
Charing Cross Railway opened for passenger traffic, Jan. 11.
The princess of Wales is safely delivered of a prince, Jan. 8 [baptized 10th March, Albert Victor Christian Edward].
The application for a new trial in the case of the "Alexandra" is refused by the Court of Exchequer, Jan. 11.
An explosion takes place of 11 tons of gunpowder on board the "Lottie Sleigh," lying in the Mersey, by which the gas was extinguished, and considerable damage done in Liverpool and Birkenhead, Jan. 15.
The magistrates of Derbyshire remonstrate with the home secretary as to the respite of the murderer Townley, Jan. 18.
Bullion in bank, £12,974,169, lowest point for 2½ years; bank rate raised from 7 to 8 per cent., Jan. 20.
Madame Marie Charles, a ballet girl, while performing as columbine at the Pavilion Theatre, burned to death, Jan. 21.
The Metropolitan Board of Works by a large majority raise the salary of the chairman, John Thwaites, Esq., from £1,500 to £2,000. It was also resolved to abolish all subsidiary names, such as villas, terraces, &c., in the leading thoroughfares of the metropolis, and that the houses be re-numbered, the odd numbers on one side and the even on the other, Jan. 22.
Steel plates instead of iron adopted for plating the frigate "Bellerophon," now building at Chatham, Jan. 29.
The Irish National Gallery opened, and the statue of Mr. Dargan inaugurated by the lord-lieutenant, in presence of a large number of the nobility and gentry, Jan. 29.
Consols during the month, from 90⅝ to 91⅝.

The armour-clad navy of Great Britain now numbers as follows:—

Afloat,	10
Launched and fitting,	3
Nearly ready for launching,	6
Building in various stages,	5
	24

Feb. 1.
The case of O'Kane *v.* O'Kane and Lord Palmerston *in* the Divorce Court was withdrawn, the judge remarking that "the chastity of the respondent had received no tarnish, and that, as to the co-respondent, it was a matter of satisfaction to the court that a name never mentioned in England without just pride, should have passed from its annals without a stain," Feb. 4.
Parliament opened by commission, Feb. 4.

1864 One hundred Irish gentlemen offer their services to the king of Denmark, the corps to be called the "Alexandra Cent Gardes," in honour of the princess of Wales, Feb. 5.
The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council reverse the decision of the Court of Arches in the cases against Williams and Wilson for articles in "Essays and Reviews," Feb. 8.
The total of the funds contributed for the relief of Lancashire distress are as follows:—

The Mansion House Committee,	£520,725
The Bridgewater Committee,	144,096
The Central Relief Committee,	821,062
Feb. 8.	£1,485,883

A committee of 5 appointed by the House of Commons, which it was proposed should meet with a similar committee of the House of Lords, to consider the various railway schemes for the metropolis, Feb. 8.
The judges in Exchequer Chamber, by a majority of 4 to 3, decided that they have no jurisdiction in the matter of the seizure of the "Alexandra," Feb. 8.
A serious accident occurred on the long incline of the Malton and Whitby branch of the North Eastern Railway; 2 persons were killed and 14 injured, Feb. 11.
Bank rate reduced from 8 to 7 per cent., Feb. 11.
High gales prevail throughout England and Scotland for several days, causing much damage both by sea and land, Feb. 15.
Lieut. R. H. Napier exhibits to the Lords of the Admiralty a model and plans of a *wholly* iron-clad vessel, the advantages of which are, a light draught of water, a speed of 18 knots, and capability to carry any description of gun that can be used afloat, Feb. 15.
Pengwern, the family mansion of Lord Mostyn, is destroyed by fire, Feb. 19.
The "Golden Age," with a cargo valued at £200,000, wrecked near Dungeness. The crew and passengers were saved, Feb. 19.
The royal navy comprises 592 ships and vessels afloat; of which 506 are steamers and 86 effective sailing vessels, Feb. 20.
At a meeting held in the Rotunda, Dublin, the O'Donoghue presiding, to protest against the erection of a statue of prince Albert in College green, the Fenians made their first public appearance, stormed the platform, and after a fight of 15 minutes remained masters of the ground, Feb. 22.
Bank rate reduced from 7 to 6 per cent., Feb. 25.
Mr. Horace Jones elected architect to the Corporation of London *vice* Mr. Bunning, deceased, Feb. 26.
Wreck of the "Caledonia," London and Edinburgh steamer, off Flamborough Head, Feb. 27.
Mr. Cox, M.P. for Finsbury, called upon Mr. Stansfield, in the House of Com-

mons, to explain his connection with Mazzini in reference to the statement made on the trial of the French conspirators, Feb. 23.

1864 Consols during the month, from 90¼ to 91⅛.

The report of the joint committee of the two Houses of Parliament on Metropolitan railways is published, March 1.

The Edinburgh "Witness," of which Hugh Miller was the editor, is discontinued, March 1.

Frightful boiler explosion at Johnson's works, West Brunswick, whereby 7 persons were killed and 13 shockingly injured, March 1.

Alarming fire at Owen & Merton's candle works, Millwall, caused by the explosion of a still containing 4 tons of fat, March 1.

The Queen agrees to the removal of 12 pictures, illustrative of Scottish history, from Hampton Court to Holyrood Palace, March 2.

Miss Burdett Coutts lays the foundation-stone of a new church at Carlisle to be built at her expense, to cost £5,000, Mar. 2.

The Court of Common Council agree to carry out the Holborn valley improvement, to be completed within five years, March 3.

Sir Rowland Hill resigns his office as secretary to the Post Office, March 6.

A woman is brought before the Police Court at Woolwich and proved to have been married to 4 men, all of whom are living, March 7.

The "Royal Sovereign" turret ship is floated out of dock at Portsmouth, March 8.

The town of Sheffield is inundated by the bursting of the Bradfield reservoir, the water of which rushed down upon Sheffield and the villages adjoining, drowned upwards of 250 human beings and destroyed property estimated at £2,000,000, March 12.

The bank of Attwood, Spooner, & Marshall, Birmingham, suspended payment; liabilities, £960,479, assets, £618,412, March 10.

A boiler explosion at Sanders's turnery works in Spitalfields, causes the death of 1 person and injury to others, besides extensive destruction of property, March 11.

The Lords of the Treasury award a pension of £2,000 to Sir Rowland Hill, "not merely as a meritorious public servant, but as a benefactor to his race," Mar. 11.

At colonel Towneley's sale of cattle 1,200 guineas was the reserved price of a bull; 3 cows were sold for 590, 500, and 300 guineas respectively, March 17.

A fire broke out at 393 Oxford street, the premises belonging to Mr. Heath, hat manufacturer, which were entirely consumed. Another in the premises of Mr. Martin, Searle place, which were also consumed. In this case 1 person was killed and 2 severely injured by jumping from the third floor, March 20.

1864 Dellingburn sugar refinery at Greenock destroyed by fire, March 22.

Boxes opened at the various railway stations enabling the public to post letters till a few minutes before the trains depart; fee 6d., March 25.

Twenty thousand volunteers reviewed at Farleyheath, near Guildford, March 28.

An association formed for the better endowment of the university of Edinburgh, March 28.

The works of Mr. Boak, tanner, West Port, Edinburgh, completely destroyed by fire; damage estimated at £15,000, March 29.

Consols during the month, from 90¾ to 91¼.

Revenue of the United Kingdom for 1863-64	£70,208,964
Expenditure	67,856,286
National Debt	813,230,134

Jones, Lloyd, & Co.'s, business transferred to London and Westminster bank, April 1.

Earl Dudley charged before magistrates of Worcestershire with assaulting Maria Ann White. The charge was dismissed, April 2.

Garibaldi lands at Southampton, April 3.

The "Great Eastern" is chartered for laying the Atlantic telegraph cable, April 3.

A parliamentary return states that the gold and silver imported into India in the last 8 years exceeds the export by £109,652,917, April 5.

The House of Lords in the appeal from the judgment of the Exchequer Chamber in the case of the "Alexandra," decided in favour of the defendants and against the crown, April 6.

Mr. Gladstone's budget shows a surplus of £2,570,000. Income tax lowered from 7d. to 6d.; sugar and fire insurance, &c., reduced. Estimate surplus, April, 1865, £238,000, April 7.

The cabinet made from the famous mulberry tree planted by Shakespeare, and presented to David Garrick by the Corporation of Stratford-on-Avon at the jubilee of 1769, has been bequeathed to the British Museum by the late Mr. George Daniel, of Canonbury, April 9.

Garibaldi enters London, and takes up his abode at Stafford House, April 11.

Eighty coins of the reigns of Elizabeth, James, and Charles found in the churchyard of Luxulyan, Cornwall, April 12.

The duke and duchess of Sutherland give a grand banquet and assembly on account of general Garibaldi, April 13.

Masterman & Co. amalgamate with the Agra and United Service bank, April 13.

A frightful explosion takes place at powder works, Bishop's Wood, near Truro, causing the death of some and injury to others of the people employed, April 14.

Bank rate raised from 6 to 7 per cent., April 17.

The Rev. Mr. Marsham, J.P., Rochester, sentenced an old man of 80 to six weeks'

hard labour for lying down to sleep in the open air, April 19.

1864 The freedom of the city of London is presented to general Garibaldi, April 20.

Garibaldi leaves London for Cliefden House, the seat of the dowager duchess of Sutherland, April 22.

The tercentenary of the birth of Shakespeare is celebrated at Stratford and in London, April 23.

The Bank of England resolved to become a member of the Clearing House, Ap. 23.

Bank rate raised from 6 to 7 per cent., April 25.

Garibaldi leaves England in the duke of Sutherland's yacht for Caprera, April 27.

The foundation-stone of the new Freemasons' Hall in Great Queen street is laid by the earl of Zetland, grand master, assisted by the grand officers and a general muster of the craft, April 28.

The lord chancellor produced to the House of Lords a land certificate of title under the new act—a small piece of parchment, giving the result of the investigation of an abstract of title of 150 sheets, the certificate giving an indefeasible title, April 29.

Consols during the month, from 91¼ to 91⅝.

Bank rate raised from 7 to 8 per cent., May 2.

The Rev. Uriah Tonkin of Hayle, Cornwall, commits 7 gipsies—mother and 6 children—to gaol for 21 days, with hard labour, for sleeping in tents, May 3.

Bank rate raised from 8 to 9 per cent., May 5.

The Rev. Uriah Tonkin writes to the "Times" that in addition to the offence stated above, the gipsies were also guilty of "*having no visible means of subsistence!!*" May 7.

An engine exploded at the Bishop's road station of the Metropolitan Railway, doing considerable damage, and injuring a number of people, May 9.

The entire expenditure of the British Museum for the year amounts to £95,000, May 11.

Riotous proceedings in Edinburgh at a sale of goods seized for payment of police tax, May 11.

The Queen leaves Windsor for Balmoral, May 13.

The sixth centenary of the battle of Lewes, fought between Henry III. and the barons, which resulted in the triumph of constitutional liberty, is celebrated, May 16.

Mr. Laird, M.P., lays the foundation-stone of the Workmen's Hall at Birkenhead, May 16.

The prince of Wales presides at the 75th anniversary of the Royal Literary Fund, being the first occasion on which his royal highness has undertaken the duties of chairman; subscriptions £2,000, May 18.

Bank rate reduced from 9 to 8 per cent., May 19.

1864 A heavy thunder-storm breaks over London in the evening. Similar storms prevail in Liverpool, Manchester, and Birmingham in the afternoon, May 20.

The "Prince Albert" turretship is launched from Saunders's yard at Poplar, May 23.

The steam rams built at Birkenhead by Messrs. Laird are purchased by Government for £225,000, May 25.

Bank rate reduced from 8 to 7 per cent., May 26.

The tercentenary of Calvin is celebrated at a public meeting in Edinburgh, May 27.

Twenty-two thousand volunteers reviewed in Hyde Park in presence of the prince and princess of Wales, May 28.

Consols during the month, from 90½ to 91¼.

The Ionian Islands annexed to Greece, June 1.

The site of Fleet Prison sold to the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway for £60,000, June 2.

The Southwark Bridge Company offer the bridge to the Corporation for £200,000. It cost £700,000. June 3.

The Queen sends a message to parliament recommending a grant of £20,000 to Sir Rowland Hill, June 6.

Great fire at Meriton's Wharf Dockhead; the damage estimated at £100,000, June 7.

A railway collision took place at Egham between two trains from Ascot races, by which 4 persons were killed and upwards of 20 injured, June 8,

Blackfriars' Bridge finally closed, June 8.

The Mackay gun and the Agincourt target, showing five cleanly cut shot-holes, exhibited at Liverpool Exchange, prior to experiments at Shoeburyness, June 8.

A direct descendant of Gilbert Shakespeare, brother to the great dramatist, is found to be living at Wolverhampton, "Times," June 9.

The tenth anniversary of the opening of the Crystal Palace celebrated by a popular fete, June 13.

The Hammersmith and City Railway opened, June 13.

Bank rate reduced from 7 to 6 per cent., June 16.

Great Britain and Prussia conclude a convention for the mutual surrender of fugitives from justice, June 18.

Engagement between the "Alabama" Confederate steamer and the Federal frigate "Keersage," off Cherbourg; the former is sunk after an hour's fighting, June 19.

The first stone of a new roof for the Guildhall is laid, June 22.

Glyn, Mills, & Co., bankers, amalgamate with Curries & Co., June 22.

The foundation-stone of Fettes' College is laid at Comely Bank, Edinburgh, June 25.

The London conference on Danish affairs breaks up without result, June 25.

Consols during the month, from 89¾ to 91¼.

1864 The Metropolitan turnpikes and side bars north of the Thames are removed in accordance with the Act 26 and 27 Vict., cap. 78, July 1.
The foundation-stone of a new wing to the London Hospital is laid by the prince of Wales, July 4.
A grand review of the household troops takes place in Hyde Park, July 4.
The Royal Naval Reserve numbers 15,949 volunteers, July 6.
The Savoy Chapel is destroyed by fire. The Queen undertakes its restoration at her own cost, July 7.
The debate on the vote of censure against the Government on Danish affairs is brought to a close, the majority against ministers in the Lords being 9; in favour of ministers in the Commons 18, July 7.
Mr. Briggs murdered in a first-class railway carriage between Bow and Hackney, July 9.
The prince of Wales is presented with the freedom of the Cloth-workers' Company, July 11.
Mr. Coxwell's "Britannia" balloon destroyed by a mob at Leicester, July 11.
The foundation-stone of St. Saviour's College, a middle-class school on the plan of the Rev. N. Woodard, is laid by earl Granville at Ardingly, July 12.
The National Rifle Association meet at Wimbledon (closed on the 23d with a review and distribution of prizes), July 12.
The Act 16th and 17th Vict., cap. 45, for granting annuities and life assurance of small amounts, through the agency of the post-office, passed, July 14.
The Royal Agricultural Society hold their annual meeting at Newcastle-on-Tyne, July 19.
The first stone of the Thames embankment laid by the chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works in front of Whitehall stairs, July 20.
M. Goddard's "L'Aigle" balloon, 117 feet in height and 95 in circumference, ascends from Cremorne, July 20.
The first of the series of pictorial embellishments for St. Paul's cathedral, representing "Isaiah the Prophet," uncovered to public view, July 22.
Inspector Kerrisey sails for New York in pursuit of Franz Muller, who is supposed to be the murderer of Mr. Briggs on the North London Railway, July 22.
Bank rate raised from 6 to 7 per cent., July 25.
The assizes for South Lancashire held for the first time in Manchester, July 25.
At the great sale of original copies of Shakespeare's works, belonging to the late Mr. George Daniel, 4 copies of the works fetched £932, and 23 copies of single plays fetched £4,633, July 26.
The turret-ship "Royal Sovereign" undergoes two days of experimental firing in St. Helen's roads, and proves in all respects satisfactory, July 27.
The House of Lords reverses the judgment of the Court of Session in the Yelverton case, deciding that there was no valid marriage, July 28.
1864 Parliament is prorogued by commission, July 29.
A comet visible in the constellation Taurus, July 30.
Failure of the East of England bank,—liabilities, £576,963; assets, £453,256; deficiency, £123,707, July 30.
Several Australian love-birds are observed to build their nests in Lincoln's Inn fields, July 30.
A boiler explosion at Moorsley Colliery, near Durham, kills the two firemen, and causes the death of a child at 60 yards' distance, July 30.
A grand volunteer sham fight takes place at Crofthead, near Glasgow, colonel M'Murdo commanding, July 30.
Destructive fire at Hide's steam saw-mills, Paddington, in which several horses are burnt to death, July 31.
Consols during the month, from 89¾ to 90¼.
Nearly two miles of furze take fire on Keston Common, near Bromley, Aug. 1.
The prince of Wales lays the foundation-stone of a monumental cross at Netley, to the memory of the medical officers who fell during the Crimean war, Aug. 1.
The financial condition of India is shown in a return to have so far improved as to leave a surplus of £257,889, Aug. 2.
The reserve of notes at the Bank of England is £4,892,785, the lowest point since Nov. 1857, Aug. 3.
Lady Palmerston cuts the first sod of the Towcester Railway, Aug. 3.
The residence of colonel M'Murdo at Fulham destroyed by fire, Aug. 4.
Bank rate raised from 7 to 8 per cent., Aug. 4.
At the powder-mill at Chilworth a tremendous explosion occurs, which is felt at a great distance, and damages much property, Aug. 5.
The war in New Zealand brought to a close by the submission of the Maories, Aug. 6.
Riots in Belfast, occasioned by burning the effigy of O'Connell on the day on which the foundation of his monument was laid in Dublin; continuing for 11 days, during which 9 persons were killed and 200 wounded, Aug. 8.
The "Metric System Permissive Act," advocated by Mr. Ewart, M.P., is published, Aug. 8.
Lord Palmerston lays the first stone of the New Exchange at Bradford, Aug. 9.
A show of donkeys is opened at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, Aug. 10.
Testimonial, consisting of silver epergne, salver, four dessert stands, and 4,600 guineas, presented to Dr. Buchanan for his services to the Free Church of Scotland, Aug. 11.
An earthenware pot, containing 6,400 silver pennies of the reign of Henry III., found at Eccles, Aug. 12.
Explosion of a locomotive engine at the

Camden station of the North London Railway, Aug. 16.

1864 A fire, supposed to be caused by incendiaries, broke out in Longmoor enclosure, Woolmer Forest, Hants, which, owing to the dryness of the furze, continued to rage for several days, Aug. 17.

Milton's house, in Barbican, removed to make way for the Metropolitan Railway extension, Aug. 19.

A smart shock of earthquake felt in Lewes and its neighbourhood early in the morning, Aug. 21.

A violent thunder-storm broke over the metropolis about 9 a.m., and continued till 1 o'clock, Aug. 21.

Captain Frank Bolton, of the 12th regiment, and commander Colomb, of H. M. navy, give an exposition before the Lords of the Admiralty of a system of telegraphy for the use of the two services, Aug. 22.

The Caledonian Railway Company adopt a farthing stamp to pay for the transmission of newspapers to any station on their line, Aug. 22.

The navvies working on the Llanelly and Swansea Extension Railway, in forming a culvert, at the depth of 10 feet came upon a large birch tree, a hazel tree with nuts on it, and a large basinful of nuts,—all in excellent preservation, though they must have been there for thousands of years, Aug. 23.

Franz Muller, accused of the murder of Mr. Briggs on 9th July, is captured at New York, Aug. 24.

By a collision near the Maplin sands of the "John Fenwick" and "Amity" screw steam-ships, the latter ship was sunk, Aug. 24.

A sun-fish, 5 feet long and 3 feet wide, captured in Mount's bay, Penzance, Aug. 25.

King Louis Philippe dies at Claremont, Aug. 26.

At the request of Her Majesty, the council of the Horticultural Society throw open the gardens to the public, in commemoration of the birthday of Prince Albert, the founder of the Society; upwards of 120,000 entered during the day, Aug. 26.

The inhalation of gas from newly-opened purifiers recommended as a cure for whooping-cough ("Times") Aug. 27.

The Whitehaven Junction Railway Company pay a dividend of 15 per cent., Aug. 29.

The Pneumatic Railway system is successfully illustrated at Sydenham, Aug. 29.

The Queen leaves Windsor for Balmoral, Aug. 29.

Nine hundred passengers by excursion boats and trains from Calais visit the Crystal Palace, Aug. 29.

The statue of the Prince Consort at Perth is inaugurated in presence of the Queen, Aug. 30.

The unclaimed dividends in the hands of the National Debt Commissioners amount to £2,879,975 stock, Aug. 30.

The trains of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway for the first time run along the Admiralty pier, thus saving the use of small boats, Aug. 31.

1864 Consols during the month, from 88¾ to 90.

The inland pattern and sample post charges modified; allowing 4 oz. weight for 2d., 8 oz. 4d., 16 oz. 8d., and 24 oz. 1s., Sep. 1.

The "Osman Ghazy," a splendid war steamer, built for the Turkish government, is launched from the yard of Napier & Sons at Glasgow, Sep. 2.

The statue of Sir G. C. Lewis at Hereford is publicly unveiled by Lord Palmerston, Sep. 3.

A heavy thunder-storm passes over East Kent, the rain falling in torrents, Sep. 3.

The prince and princess of Wales visit Denmark, Sep. 6.

Captain Miller, of the ship "William Chandler," is presented at Liverpool with a handsome telescope for his bravery in rescuing the crew of the ship "American," from Belfast, near the Cape of Good Hope, Sep. 8.

Bank rate raised from 8 to 9 per cent.; Consols, 87, Sep. 8.

The Committee of Council on Education resolve to open a Royal School of Naval Architecture at South Kensington, Sep. 9.

Destruction by fire of "The Home" at Edgehill—a female reformatory, Sep. 9.

A terrible conflagration occurs at Billinghay in Lincolnshire, and causes the destruction of much property, and renders houseless nearly 100 persons, Sep. 9.

Bishop Colenso having agreed to preach on behalf of the village schools at Claybrook, the vicar is forbidden to allow him, by the bishop of Peterborough, Sep. 11.

Prince Humbert of Italy arrives in London, Sep. 12.

From £10,000 to £15,000 worth of property is destroyed by fire at Chatteris, Sep. 14.

The British Association meet at Bath—Sir Charles Lyell, president, Sep. 15.

Captain Speke met with a sudden and violent death while out shooting near Box, Wiltshire, by the accidental discharge of his gun, Sep. 15.

Mr. James Steel, of Liverpool, has invented a screw propeller, supposed, from experiments made, likely to give a speed of 40 miles an hour, Sep. 16.

An equestrian statue of the Prince Consort is inaugurated at Halifax, Sep. 17.

Haberdashers' Hall destroyed by fire; the damage estimated at £500,000, besides valuable pictures; also the premises of Taplin & Co. and others in Gresham street, London, Sep. 19.

A training-ship for boys is resolved on at Liverpool, Sep. 19.

Failure of the Leeds Banking Company; liabilities, £2,000,000 to £3,000,000, Sep. 19.

The National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, Lord Brougham presiding, meets at York, Sep. 22.

Great fire at Surrey Canal Docks Rice Mills, damage £50,000, Sep. 22.

A new ride in St. James' Park, from

Buckingham gate to Storey's gate, is formed, Sep. 23.

1864 The bishop of London's Act of 1860 for the union of benefices is applied in the first instance in uniting All Hallows, Lombard street, St. Benet, Gracechurch street, and St. Leonard, Eastcheap, Sep. 24.

Alarming fire in the buildings of the Magnetic and Submarine Telegraph Companies, Threadneedle street, Sep. 26.

Consols during the month, from 87¼ to 88¼.

Interest on India bonds raised from 4 to 5 per cent., Oct. 1.

A tremendous explosion at Erith, of 150,000 lbs. of gunpowder, the report of which was heard at 50 miles' distance; 10 persons killed and many injured, and great destruction of property, Oct. 1.

The Temple Church, after having undergone a complete process of cleansing and restoration, is re-opened, Oct. 2.

Astley's Theatre again opened for equestrian performances, Oct. 3.

A destructive explosion of gas at Messrs. Craven's Dole Mill, Bradford, Oct. 4.

A flax market opened for the first time in Belfast, Oct. 5.

The first trial trip train passed over the new bridge of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway at Blackfriars to the Ludgate station, Oct. 6.

Sir Moses Montefiore receives the thanks of the Common Council "for the signal services rendered by him to the cause of humanity in his missions to various countries for the purpose of freeing communities from oppression on account of their religious convictions, Oct. 6.

Major Palliser's system for strengthening old 68-pounder guns satisfactorily tested at Woolwich, Oct. 6.

Alderman Mechi states in the "Times" that from 1 peck of seed per acre, dibbled 4 inches apart, he obtained 59 bushels of heavy red wheat per acre, and 55 cwts. of straw, Oct. 8.

Strike of the South Staffordshire colliers, Oct. 10.

Farnworth Park, near Bolton, formally opened by the chancellor of the exchequer, Oct. 11.

The "Lord Clyde," 36 gun ship, is launched from Pembroke Dock, Oct. 13.

The "Royal Alfred," 92 gun line-of-battle ship, is launched at Portsmouth, Oct. 15.

Great fire at the Patent Wheel Works, Pimlico, Oct. 16.

The North London Working Classes Exhibition is opened by earl Russell, Oct. 17.

The painted glass windows for Glasgow Cathedral being completed, are handed over to the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works, Oct. 18.

Mr. Bazalgette lays the foundation-stone of the second portion of the Thames embankment—viz., from Waterloo bridge to the Temple, Oct. 19.

Riotous conduct of the Staffordshire colliers, Oct. 20.

1864 A very severe storm visits the north of Scotland, doing much damage at Wick, Oct. 20.

A violent gale burst upon the Northumberland coast, and raged for two days, Oct. 21.

The tower of the eastern dome of the Exhibition building is blown up by a corps of Royal Engineers from Chatham, Oct. 25.

The Queen leaves Balmoral for Windsor, and is detained an hour at Marshal Vernon, the line being blocked by a goods train thrown off the rails by a stray horse, Oct. 28.

The Metropolitan Board of Works send a committee to visit Rugby, Croydon, Carlisle, and Edinburgh, for the purpose of inspecting the works for the deodorization and utilization of sewage in these places, Oct. 29.

Franz Muller convicted of the murder of Mr. Briggs on 9th July, Oct. 30.

[Executed, Nov. 14.]

Consols during the month, from 87¼ to 89¼.

The School of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering is opened at South Kensington, Nov. 1.

The Thames Valley Railway, from Twickenham to Shepperton, is opened, Nov. 1.

Shakespeare's own Prayer Book for sale, Nov. 2.

General Toddleben is present at a review of the troops at Aldershot, Nov. 2.

The bishop of Lincoln consecrates a new church at Nottingham, built and endowed, at a cost of £20,000, by Mr. William Windley, silk merchant, Nottingham, Nov. 3.

The bishop of London opens the Session of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution by an address on "The Harmony of Revelation and the Sciences," Nov. 4.

H.M.S.S. "Racehorse" wrecked in the bay of Dungannon, and 100 lives lost, Nov. 4.

A cabin at Athy, Ireland, containing 7 persons, takes fire, and results in the death of 3 persons, Nov. 5.

The North London Exhibition closed by the chancellor of the exchequer, Nov. 7.

A statue of the Prince Consort, by Noble, inaugurated at Salford, Nov. 7.

Southwark bridge is opened toll-free to the public for six or twelve months, for which terms the Bridge House Committee agree to pay £1,834 or £2,750 respectively, Nov. 8.

Lord Wodehouse arrives in Dublin as lord-lieutenant of Ireland, Nov. 8.

M. Berryer, the illustrious French advocate and statesman, is entertained by the bar of England, Nov. 8; and also at the banquet at Guildhall on Lord Mayor's day, Nov. 9.

Bank rate reduced from 9 to 8 per cent., Nov. 10.

The Brig o' Turk hotel, near Loch Katrine, destroyed by fire, Nov. 10.

The kamptulicon works of Trestrail & Co.,

Deptford, and Mr. Saunders's cabinet works in Spitalfields, are destroyed by fire, Nov. 10.

64 A bright meteor, three times the brilliancy of Venus, is seen, Nov. 11.

Earl Russell is installed as lord rector of Aberdeen university, Nov. 11.

Destructive fire occurs in the workshops of the Great Western Railway at Worcester; damage, £25,000 to £30,000, Nov. 11.

Earl Spencer proposes to convert Wimbledon Common into a park for the use of the public, Nov. 11.

Destructive fire at the City of London Commercial Printing and Stationery Warehouses, Old Fish street, Nov. 14.

The Admiralty agrees to send the frigate "Indefatigable" to the Mersey, as a training-ship for the children of sailors and others, Nov. 15.

The Metropolitan Board of Works, by a majority of 17 to 9, adopt the scheme of Messrs. Hope & Napier for dealing with the sewage north of the Thames, Nov. 15.

Major Palliser is instructed by the Government to construct a 300-pounder gun on his plan; to be tested at Shoeburyness, the previous experiments having been satisfactory, Nov. 15.

A fearful gale on the coasts of Devon and Cornwall, commencing on 17th, continued to rage on until Nov. 19.

Bank rate reduced from 8 to 7 per cent., Nov. 24.

Great fire in the premises of Messrs. Barry Brothers, Dockhead, Bermondsey, Nov. 25.

A storm on the north-eastern coast causes several shipwrecks, Nov. 25.

Destructive fire at the works of Messrs. Wright, telegraph cable works, Millwall, Nov. 27.

Melancholy accident at Govan, near Glasgow; 14 lives lost by the upsetting of the ferry-boat, Nov. 30.

Consols during the month, from 88⅝ to 91½.

Finsbury Park, 120 acres, north of the Seven Sisters' road, purchased for £45,652 by the Metropolitan Board of Works, Dec. 2.

The Government, in a despatch from Mr. Cardwell to Lord Monck, approve of the proposed confederation of the North American Provinces, Dec. 3.

Great robbery of bullion at Messrs. Baum, Sons, & Co., Lombard street, Dec. 5.

Fire in the Marine Insurance Association's Office; the housekeeper, his wife, and children narrowly escape, through the heroic exertions of conductor Miller, Dec. 6.

The Commission of Inquiry concerning the Belfast Riots closes its sittings, after sitting twenty-one days, Dec. 7.

The Clifton Suspension Bridge, connecting the counties of Gloucester and Somerset, is opened, Dec. 8.

The "Rattlesnake," twin screw steamship, is tried on the Thames with complete success, Dec. 10.

1864 Aston hall and park formally conveyed to the town council of Birmingham, to form the people's park, Dec. 12.

The "Sultan Mahmoud," iron-clad frigate built for the Turkish government, is launched from the Thames iron-works, Blackwall, Dec. 14.

H.M.S. "Bombay," 67 guns, and 2,782 tons, is destroyed by fire near Monte Video; 91 lives lost, Dec. 14.

Bank rate reduced from 7 to 6 per cent., Dec. 15.

Lord Palmerston presides at the annual meeting of the Agricultural Association, and opens the New Exchange at Romsey, Dec. 15.

Frightful accident and great loss of life in the Blackheath Railway tunnel, Dec. 16.

The "Times" of this date contains a list of the deeds in connection with Shakespeare, which, through Mr. Halliwell, are presented to the National Museum at Stratford, Dec. 17.

The Queen causes letters to be written to the directors of railways, expressing a "hope that the same security may be insured for all as is so carefully provided for herself," Dec. 27.

The Ludgate station of the Metropolitan Extension Railway opened, Dec. 21.

A tremendous collision occurs at Slough between an up parcel and a goods train, and causes great destruction of property, Dec. 22.

Destructive fire in the premises of Birley Brothers, Preston; damage, £20,000, Dec. 31.

Consols during the month, from 88⅝ to 90⅝.

Deaths: Mrs. Penn (at Edinburgh, aged 107), Jan. 14; duke of Athole, Jan. 17; duke of Cleveland, Jan. 18; Miss Lucy Aiken, history and general literature, Jan. 29; Adelaide Anne Procter, poetess, Feb. 2; Sir William Brown, bart., donor of Liverpool Free Library, March 3; Leonard Horner, geology, &c., March 5; earl of Aberdeen, March 22; Lord Ashburton, Mar. 23; James Pillans, classical literature, March 27; T. P. Cooke, actor, April 4; Alaric A. Watts, poet and essayist, April 5; Frank Smedley, novelist, May 1; Dr. Normandy, chemist, May 10; John Clare, poet, May 19; Nathaniel Hawthorne, novelist, May 19; lieut.-col. Torrens, political economist, May 27; Sir John Watson Gordon, painter, June 1; Nassau William Senior, political economist, June 4; professor Ferrier, moral philosophy, June 11; professor James Miller, surgery, June 17; William Smith O'Brien, Irish rebel, June 18; Thomas C. Grattan, novelist, July; Dr. R. D. Thomson, medicine and chemistry, Aug. 17; Walter Savage Landor, poet, &c., Sep. 17; John Leech, caricaturist, &c., Oct. 29; John R. MacCulloch, political economist, Nov. 11; James Skene, Esq., W.S., of Rubislaw (an intimate friend of Sir Walter Scott), (90), Nov. 27; Dr. Baikie, African traveller, Dec. 12.

1865 Consols, 89¾-1. Bullion, £13,933,592. Bank rate of discount, 6 per cent.
The New Exchange Buildings, Birmingham, opened by Mr. Scholefield, M.P., Jan. 2.
St. Stephen's crypt opened to visitors of the Houses of Parliament with the usual Saturday tickets, Jan. 2.
Nine women and 10 men crushed to death at the entrance of a concert hall in Dundee, Jan. 2.
Destructive fires at Highgate and Caledonian road, Jan. 2.
A traction engine, made by Aveling & Porter, of Rochester, is sent into Chatham Dockyard, and successfully performs some Herculean tasks by which it was tested, Jan. 3.
The ward for children in the Meath Hospital, erected as a memorial of the late surgeon Smyly, is opened in presence of the lord-lieutenant, Jan. 5.
Destructive fires occur at Jenning's buildings, Kensington, and on the premises of Ann Straker & Sons, bookbinders, Bartholomew close, Jan. 10.
Bank rate reduced from 6 to 5½ per cent., Jan. 12.
The Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, consumed by fire, Jan. 13.
A boiler explosion at Peterborough injures several persons, Jan. 14.
Stormy weather throughout England for 4 days, commencing on 11th. A hurricane swept over London, Jan. 14.
The steel-built paddle-wheel steamer "Lelia" is wrecked near the Bell buoy in the Mersey; 47 lives lost, Jan. 14.
The prizes at the North London Industrial Exhibition distributed by the earl of Shaftesbury, Jan. 16.
The first portion of the Atlantic cable is sent to the "Great Eastern," Jan. 19.
A fog of extraordinary density prevailed in London, Jan. 21.
The process of weaving by compressed air exhibited at Swan wharf, London bridge, Jan. 24.
A collision occurs near Dideot, on the Great Western Railway, between two goods trains, Jan. 24.
Wreck of the "Armenian" steamer, on the Arklow banks, near Liverpool; 8 persons lost their lives, Jan. 24.
Accident by the falling of a floor at the Catholic free school-rooms, Westminster; upwards of 100 persons falling to the floor beneath; many severely injured, Jan. 26.
Bank rate reduced from 5½ to 5 per cent., Jan. 26.
A collision on the Vale of Neath Railway; much property destroyed, but no lives lost, Jan. 26.
The lords justices, on appeal in the case of Broun (late Swinfen) v. Kennedy, decide that a deed of gift by a client to counsel for professional services is illegal, Jan. 29.
Surrey theatre destroyed by fire, Jan. 30.
The "Assaye" Indiaman, with a cargo valued at £300,000, is wrecked off the south coast of Ireland; 4 lives lost, Jan. 31.

1865 Consols during the month, from 89⅜ to 90⅛.

The contract for the steel upper masts and yards for the iron-clad frigate "Bellerophon," is taken by Messrs. Jackson & Watson, Feb. 1.
The Coachbuilder's Exhibition is opened in the company's hall by the marquis of Lansdowne, Feb. 1.
The second South London Industrial Exhibition is opened by the bishop of Winchester, Feb. 1.
Great robbery of jewellery at Mr. Walker's, 63 Cornhill, Feb. 4.
A mode of "puddling iron by machinery" is invented by Mr. Menelaus, manager of the Dowlais Company, Feb. 6.
Robbery of jewellery at Mr. Howard's, Market street, Manchester, Feb. 6.
Parliament opened by commission, Feb. 7.
The Goring station on the Great Western Railway destroyed by fire, Feb. 10.
A letter from the duke of Sutherland against per centages to servants is published in the "Times," Feb. 13.
High gales prevail in all parts of England and Scotland for several days; shipping disasters reported from every part of the coast, Feb. 13-16.
Convocation of the province of Canterbury meets in Queen Anne's Bounty Office, Westminster, Feb. 16.
The four Inns of Court resolve to admit to the bar clergymen who may have abandoned the clerical profession, Feb. 17.
A fire at Windsor Castle; it is soon subdued, and little damage done, Feb. 17.
An exhibition of British and Foreign birds is opened at the Crystal Palace, Feb. 18.
A south-westerly gale rages over London and causes many accidents, Feb. 19.
Testimonial of £5,000 and tea-service presented to Rev. Dr. Guthrie, late of Free St. John's church, Edinburgh, Feb. 20.
Great fire at Landel's granary in Rotherhithe street; grain to the value of £26,000 and much property destroyed, Feb. 21.
Destructive fire at Pettitt & Co.'s, New Oxford street, Feb. 22.
The foundation-stone of the Chatham and Dover Co.'s new bridge at Battersea is laid by Lord Harris, Feb. 22.
Cardinal Wiseman is buried at Kensal Green with great pomp and ceremony, Feb. 23.
St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, re-opened, after being restored by Mr. Guinness at an expense of upwards of £140,000, Feb. 24.
Fire at Messrs. Defries' premises, Houndsditch; damage, £30,000, Feb. 26.
A sugar-refinery in course of erection near Leith, 8 storeys high, falls, owing to defective foundation, burying several men in the ruins, Feb. 27.
Saville House, Leicester square, formerly a royal residence, is destroyed by fire, Feb. 28.
The 150th anniversary of the Society of

Ancient Britons is celebrated in Freemasons' Hall, Sir W. W. Wynn presiding, Feb. 23.

1865 The Queen holds a Court at Buckingham Palace—the first since the death of the Prince Consort, Feb. 28.

Ten cadets from the Thames training-ship "Worcester" lost by the upsetting of a boat, Feb. 28.

Consols during the month, from 88¾ to 89¼.

Collision on the Great Northern Railway near Doncaster; engine-driver killed, March 1.

A telegram is received in London from Kurrachee, *viâ* the Persian Gulf, in eight hours and a half, March 1.

Bank rate reduced from 5 to 4½ per cent., March 2.

A new gunpowder, composed of resin and chlorate of potash, of three times the explosive force and one-half the cost of the ordinary kind, is discovered by Mr. L. H. G. Ehrhardt, the ingredients of which may be mixed as required, and being inexplosive while separate, may be kept in magazines with safety ("Times"), March 6.

An invention of Mr. Matthew Blank, engineer, for working ships' pumps by the capstan, is successfully tried in Southampton water, March 6.

Mr. J. Stuart Mill is asked by a committee, and consents, to become a candidate for Westminster, but declines to offer himself to the electors, March 7.

The lord chancellor makes his statement regarding the "Edmunds' scandal;" a committee of inquiry is appointed, March 7.

The Court of Session refuses to refer the Yelverton cause to the oath of major Yelverton, March 10.

A strike on the part of the puddlers in North Staffordshire is followed by a lock-out by the iron-masters, at a loss in wages alone of £120,000 a week, March 10.

Stoppage of Attwood, Spooner, & Co's bank, Birmingham, announced, March 11.

The twin screw propeller in the "Mary Augusta," of 970 tons, is tried at the Nore, and attains a speed of 16·143 knots, with no perceptible vibration, March 11.

H.M. iron-clad screw corvette "Pallas" is launched at Woolwich, March 14.

By the rejection of the Lancashire and Yorkshire and Great Eastern Junction Bill, the House of Commons condemns all London and several counties to pay an extra 2s. 6d. for their coal, March 14.

A compass invented by commander Arthur, of H.M.S. "Excellent," for registering a ship's course at sea, is tried during an experimental cruise by the Admiralty on board the "Royal Sovereign," and approved of, March 17.

A terrific gale on the East coast causes wrecks and loss of lives, March 19.

The proceedings at Cape Town against Dr. Colenso found by the judicial committee of the privy council to be null and void, March 20.

1865 Fire at Messrs. Jennings' revolving shutter works, Palace road, Stangate, March 21.

Mr. Sheridan carries a resolution in the House of Commons for reducing the fire insurance duty, March 21.

The London Omnibus Company declare a dividend of 7½ per cent. free of income tax, March 21.

Dr. Pritchard, at Glasgow, is taken into custody, charged with poisoning his wife and mother-in-law, March 21.

The king of the Belgians arrives at Windsor, March 23.

Notice given by the American Government for terminating the reciprocity treaty with Canada, March 24.

The Surrey theatre at Sheffield destroyed by fire, March 25.

Statues of Allan Ramsay and professor Wilson inaugurated at Edinburgh, March 25.

The roof of the Ludgate station in Bridge street falls in, March 26.

H. M. S. "Agincourt" armour-plated ram, 6,680 tons, 1,350 horse-power, and 26 guns, is launched from Messrs. Laird's yard, Birkenhead, March 27.

The Rev. Robert Bremner, a Glasgow Free Church minister excommunicates a compositor belonging to his congregation for working at the "Glasgow Herald" on a Sunday, March 28.

The "Minotaur," an iron-clad ship, 6,100 tons, and 1,250 horse-power, is launched from the Thames Iron Co's. yard, March 29.

Bank rate reduced from 4½ to 4 per cent., March 30.

Fire at Messrs. Cordrey & Co's., Bermondsey, March 31.

Consols during the month, from 88¼ to 90.

Revenue of the United Kingdom, 1864-65, ... £70,313,436
Expenditure..... 67,082,206
National Debt..... 808,289,318

Rates of postage altered, increasing after 1 oz. by an additional 1d. for every ½ oz. instead of 2d. for every oz. or fraction thereof, April 1.

The new American tariff comes into operation, April 1.

Lord Palmerston distributes the prizes at the South London Industrial Exhibition, April 1.

The prince of Wales inaugurates the southern portion of the main drainage system by starting the engine which lifts the waters of the outfall sewer, April 4.

The masters in North Staffordshire resolve to re-open their works, April 5.

Diphtheria, it is said, may be at once arrested by using a saturated solution of chlorate of potassa—half an ounce in a pint of boiling water; dose, a tablespoonful taken thrice daily, April 6.

Circuit court held for the first time at Dundee, April 6.

A day's traffic in and out of Clapham

junction is represented by 700 trains, yet no accident has occurred, April 10.

1865 Fire and explosion of petroleum at Messrs. Tilleard & Son's, Great Suffolk street, Southwark, April 11.

Twenty-two thousand volunteer soldiers are reviewed at Brighton, April 17.

The Royal Commission on sewage of towns report, from experiments made at Rugby, in favour of the application of sewage to land, April 18.

A number of Roman coins, of the reigns of Constantine, Diocletian, and Maximiamus, found at Falmouth, April 18.

The foundation-stone of the new Mechanics' Institute, Newcastle, is laid by Sir George Grey, April 19.

Great fire at Cardiff, April 19.

The "Ocean Queen," from Newcastle for Antwerp, and the "John M'Intyre," from the Thames for Cardiff, both screw steamers, are wrecked on the coast, April 20.

Destructive fire on the premises of Messrs. Reade and Wall, Preston, April 21.

Thirty-four parties, at Marlborough street Police Court, fined £5 each for cock-fighting, April 21.

Miss Constance Kent surrenders herself at Bow street, and confesses the murder of her brother, thus clearing up the mystery of the "Road murder," April 25.

"The Commercial Travellers' Union" is formed at Newcastle, to abolish the wine-drinking usages, April 25.

Intelligence of the assassination of president Lincoln reaches this country, and is received with profound sorrow, April 26.

[Both Houses of Parliament address Her Majesty on the subject, and meetings are held all over the United Kingdom, to give utterance to the feelings of grief and horror with which the assassination had been heard of, and to convey to Mrs. Lincoln and the United States Government and people an expression of profound and heartfelt sympathy.]

Mr. Gladstone shows in his budget an excess of revenue beyond his estimates of £3,185,000, and a surplus on the year of £4,031,000, April 28.

Tea-duty reduced to 6d. per lb., income-tax to 4d., fire insurance duty to 1s. 6d.; total relief, £5,420,000; estimated surplus, 1st April, 1866, £253,000.

Sir Henry Dymoke, hereditary champion of England, dies of diphtheria after two days' illness, April 28.

[The Dymoke family have furnished a champion at every coronation since that of Richard II.]

Consols during the month, from 89¾ to 91½.

The West London Industrial Exhibition opened at the Floral Hall by the right hon. W. Cowper, M.P., May 1.

Riots at Belfast renewed, May 1.

The Queen appoints a royal commission for the Paris Exhibition of 1867, May 2.

Eight persons killed by an explosion of fire-damp at one of the Claycross Co.'s collieries, May 3.

1865 Bank rate raised from 4 to 4½ per cent., May 4.

The fall of Gaythorn mill, Manchester, causes the death of 3 men, May 4.

The report of the House of Lords' committee on Mr. Edmunds' defalcations in the Patent Office is published, May 5.

The new mill of the Lancefield Spinning Company at Johnstone is burnt to the ground, May 7.

The sixtieth general meeting of the British and Foreign School Society is held, earl Russell presiding, May 8.

The Dublin International Exhibition is opened by the prince of Wales, May 9.

A grand review of the troops in garrison in Dublin is held in the Phœnix park by the prince of Wales and the lord-lieutenant, May 10.

An explosion in one of the Dowlais Iron Company's pits severely injures 17 of the workmen, some of them hopelessly, May 10.

The London Missionary Society holds its 71st annual meeting, May 11.

The Blackburn Relief Committee close their charitable labours, May 12.

The Charing Cross Hotel is opened, May 15.

By command of the Queen a state ball is given at Buckingham Palace, May 16.

Moate Park, the seat of Lord Crofton, is destroyed by fire, May 17.

The 211th anniversary festival of the sons of the clergy is celebrated, the prince of Wales acting as one of the stewards, May 17.

A conference is held at Exeter Hall on "Bands of Hope," May 17.

The annual meeting of the National Rifle Association is held, Lord Elcho presiding, May 17.

The mail steamer "Leinster" comes into collision with the steamer "Eblana," near Kingston harbour, May 17.

The Queen leaves Windsor for Balmoral, May 19.

The International Reformatory Exhibition at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, opened by the prince of Wales, May 19.

Messrs. J. A. and A. C. Guthrie, of Idol lane, London, give £6,250 to found scholarships at St. Andrew's university, May 20.

The new wing of the Sailor's Home, London dock, opened by the prince of Wales, May 22.

The prince of Wales lays the foundation of a new wing to St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, May 23.

The arched roof of the Liverpool street station of the North London Railway falls and injures several workmen, May 24.

The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland reverses the decision of the previous year, understood as allowing congregations to have organs and adopt their own modes of worship, May 24.

1865 Bank rate reduced from 4½ to 4 per cent., May 25.
Schneider's sugar refinery, in King Edward street, Mile-end road, destroyed by fire, May 27.
The "Lord Warden," a fine wooden armour-plated frigate, 4,067 tons, is launched from Chatham dockyard, May 27.
The last mile of the Atlantic cable is completed, May 29.
Immense destruction by fire of Esparto grass, a fibre which is largely used in papermaking, in Tyne dock, May 29.
"The Derby" is won by the French horse "Gladiateur," May 31.
Consols during the month, from 88⅞ to 91⅛.

Bank rate reduced from 4 to 3½ per cent., June 1.
The Exhibition of Miniatures is opened at South Kensington Museum, June 1.
The bursting of a boiler at Messrs. Bass & Co.'s. brewery, Burton, kills 2 men and injures others, June 1.
The princess of Wales gives birth to a second son, June 3.
In consequence of the surrender of the Confederate armies and the capture of the president, the war being regarded as at an end, the British Government withdraw their recognition of belligerent rights to the Confederacy, June 5.
The prince of Wales inaugurates the Royal Dramatic College at Woking, June 5.
The Mansion House Lancashire Relief Committee report having received of Subscriptions, ... £523,964
On which accrued interest,..... 4,371
£528,335
Remitted to Lancashire, 508,806
Granted for emigration, &c.,..... 4,836
And paid Advertising,.. 4,347
£517,989
The balance being invested on Government security, June 6.
Collision on the Great Western Railway, 5 miles from Bristol; many injured, June 6.
A train on the Shrewsbury and Chester Railway runs off the rails at Rednal, in consequence of the keys not being fixed, and occasions the death of 9 persons and causes injuries to 40 others, June 7.
The tercentenary of Highgate School, founded by the lord chief-justice of Edward VI., is celebrated, June 8.
Dr. Manning is consecrated R. C. archbishop of Westminster, June 8.
Henty & Son's brewery at Chichester destroyed by fire, June 8.
Attwood & Spooner's banking business at Birmingham is transferred to the Joint-Stock Bank, on payment of 11s. 3d. in the pound, June 9.
Fatal accident at Staplehurst, on the South-Eastern Railway; 10 killed, upwards of 20 wounded, June 9.
The prince of Wales is entertained at a grand banquet at Fishmongers' Hall, June 10.
1865 The Langham hotel is opened, June 10.
Fire at the Silkstone and Elsecar Coal-owners' Company's premises near King's Cross, June 12.
The 164th anniversary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts is celebrated at the Mansion House, June 13.
Fire in Leadenhall market, 2 women burned to death; another in Dodd & Co.'s premises, Shoreditch; and a third in the house of W. Day, Bickerton road, Upper Holloway, June 15.
Bank rate reduced from 3½ to 3 per cent., June 15.
The Queen returns from Balmoral to Windsor, June 16.
Lamentable colliery explosion at Tredgar, Monmouthshire; twenty-six persons killed, June 16.
Ninety-three bottle-nose whales captured in Broad Bay, Island of Lewis, June 16.
The "Royal Sovereign" satisfactorily terminates her smooth water trials off the Isle of Wight, June 20.
A threefold railway collision takes place at the Wigan station, June 20.
Melancholy death by lightning of Mrs. Arbuthnot while ascending the Schelthorn, one of the Bernese Alps, during her marriage-tour, June 20.
A violent collision occurs at the Haymarket station of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway; many of the passengers injured, June 22.
Fire in T. & J. Henderson's straw and hay storehouse at Northumberland wharf, June 23.
Wreck of the "Eastern Province" on a reef on Quoin Point, opposite to Visch Vley Ratel river; passengers and crew saved, June 24.
The Salisbury Hotel, Salisbury square, is opened, June 24.
The "Great Eastern," with the whole of the Atlantic cable on board, leaves Sheerness for the Nore, June 26.
The fourth commemoration of Handel at the Crystal Palace commences, June 26.
Fatal accident to a ballast train on the Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth branch of the Great Western Railway, June 27.
The Canterbury Savings Bank stops payment, with deposits amounting to £150,000, owing to the secretary's defalcations, June 27.
Bank bullion, £16,467,066, highest point of the year, June 28.
The Albert Medal of the Society of Arts is awarded to the emperor of the French, "for distinguished merit in promoting the progress of arts, manufactures, and commerce," June 28.
The prince of Wales holds a grand review in Hyde Park, June 29.
Messrs. Sotheby & Wilkinson's premises in Wellington street are destroyed by fire, June 29.
The centenary of the "Sherborne Journal" is celebrated by a public dinner,

and the presentation of a silver inkstand and a purse containing 234 sovereigns to the proprietor, June 30.

1865 Successful experiments with an ordinary locomotive on an incline of 1 in 12 reported to the "Times" by R. W. Thomson, C.E., June 30.

A fire breaks out in the premises of Mr. Worms, carpenter, New street, Blackfriars, which leads to the destruction of a number of the houses adjoining, June 30.

The ratifications of a commercial treaty between Great Britain and the Zollverein States are exchanged at Berlin, June 30.

Consols during the month, from 89¾ to 91¼.

Accident to an express train near Norwich on the Great Eastern Railway, July 1.

The lord chancellor (Westbury) resigns in consequence of a vote of censure in the House of Commons on the "Edmunds' scandal," &c., July 4.

Fire at Marlborough House, July 4.

The limited mail train thrown off the rails near Wolverhampton by passing over a stray horse, July 4.

Fires in Stamford street, Strand, Chiswell street, Hackney; many lives saved by the Royal Society's fire-escape, July 4.

The 89th anniversary of American independence celebrated by the Americans in London at Willis' Rooms, July 4.

The 25th anniversary of the sailing of the first Cunard steamer; during the 25 years not a single life nor letter has been lost, July 4.

The lord chancellor makes a personal statement to the House of Lords, intimating his resignation, July 5.

Parliament prorogued by commission, dissolved by proclamation, and a new parliament summoned, July 6.

Dr. Pritchard is found guilty, after a 5 days' trial, of poisoning his wife and mother-in-law, and condemned to be executed at Glasgow, 28th July, July 7.

Lord Cranworth sworn in as lord chancellor, July 7.

The first election for the new parliament—that of Tower Hamlets, Messrs. Butler & Ayrton, members, July 10.

Mr. John Stuart Mill elected one of the members for Westminster, the whole expense of his election being defrayed by his constituents, July 11.

Fire in the bookbinder's workshop at the British museum, July 11.

The saw-mills in Church lane, Whitechapel, and the warehouses of Rawley & Grieve, Millbank street, Westminster, are destroyed by fire, July 12.

The business of Overend, Gurney, & Co., converted into a limited company, with a capital of £5,000,000, July 13.

Meeting for organizing a national portrait exhibition, earl of Derby presiding, July 14.

The "Great Eastern" sails from the Nore for Valentia, July 16.

1865 Great jewel robbery at Mr. M'Ferran's, Manchester; value about £13,000, July 17.

Two houses fall in Chandos street, Covent garden, and bury 3 men in the ruins, July 18.

The foundation-stone of the new bridge at Blackfriars is laid by the lord mayor, July 20.

The prince and princess of Wales visit Cornwall, July 24.

The election of the new parliament is completed, July 24.

The "Great Eastern" leaves Valentia after the shore-end is connected with the cable on board, July 24.

Bank rate raised from 3 to 3½ per cent., July 27.

The bey of Tunis made a knight grand cross of the bath, July 27.

A disastrous fire occurs in Holgate's carriage factory at Scarborough, July 28.

The camp of the National Artillery Association is opened for the first time at Shoeburyness, July 29.

Twenty houses in Bethnal Green road destroyed by fire, July 29.

The "GUILD INSTITUTION," built at Stevenage by the Guild of Literature and Art, is inaugurated, July 29.

Accident to Atlantic cable—total loss of insulation when 600 miles from land (29th); rectified—insulation perfect, and 650 miles run, July 30.

Mr. Justice O'Hagan receives a pair of white gloves on opening the assizes for the city and county of Kilkenny, there being no criminal case for trial, July 31.

The "Glasgow," one of the Inman Co's steamers, is destroyed by fire off Sandy Hook, July 31.

Consols during the month, from 89¾ to 90¾.

Orders issued by the privy council to check the spread of rinderpest among the cattle, Aug. 1.

The signals by the Atlantic cable become unintelligible at 8 p.m., Aug. 2.

Prince Arthur, deputed by the Queen, inaugurates the Welsh memorial statue of the Prince Consort at Tenby, Aug. 2.

Interesting gunpowder experiments tried at Westminster with Mr. Gale's non-explosive mixture, Aug. 2.

Owing to the spread of the "Cattle Plague" a committee is appointed at a meeting of the metropolitan cowkeepers to take steps to prevent, as far as possible, its extension, Aug. 2.

Bank rate raised from 3½ to 4 per cent., Aug. 3.

Coin and bullion in bank, £14,457,148, Aug. 3.

Abd-el Kader visits the Crystal Palace, Aug. 3.

Lord Stanley presides at the opening of the Birkenhead Workmen's Hall and Club, Aug. 3.

The signals from the "Great Eastern" cease when 1,250 miles of cable are paid out; £5 shares fall to 2½ discount, Aug. 3.

Blackwell's cooperage store in White-

chapel, and the premises of Mr. Allards, Caledonian road, are burnt to the ground, Aug. 4.

Prince Alfred attains his majority, and is formally recognized as heir to the duchy of Saxe Coburg, Aug. 6.

The Anglo-French exhibition, to celebrate the 50th anniversary of peace between England and France, is opened at the Crystal Palace, Aug. 7.

The Queen departs from Woolwich for Germany, Aug. 8.

The iron-clad war steamer "Independencia," for the Peruvian navy, is launched from Messrs. Samuda's yard at Poplar, Aug. 8.

Three children poisoned by a man calling himself Southey, but whose name is Forward, in a coffee-house, Red Lion street, Aug. 8.

The same man, at Ramsgate, kills his wife and child, Aug. 10.

[He is tried for the latter crime, found guilty, condemned, and executed.]

Major de Vere shot by private Currie at Chatham, Aug. 11.

[Currie was tried, condemned, and executed.]

The East London Industrial Exhibition is closed and prizes awarded by Mr. Ayrton, M.P., Aug. 12.

The British Channel Fleet, by invitation, visits Cherbourg, and is magnificently entertained during the 4 following days, Aug. 14.

Christopher M'Dermot is brought before the police magistrates at Dublin, charged with being a Fenian and attempting to administer unlawful oaths, Aug. 14.

[He was afterwards committed for trial.]

A Fenian demonstration on a small scale is attempted at Scarva, County Down, Aug. 14.

Fire in the premises of Messrs. Slater & Sons, publishers of "Directories," Aug. 15.

The London North-Eastern Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures, at Islington, is opened by the lord chancellor, Aug. 16.

The "Great Eastern" returns to Crookhaven and terminates the suspense consequent on the failure of signals by explaining how the cable was broken, Aug. 17.

Owing to the spread of the cattle plague the Privy Council issue a circular to the railway companies with orders as to the transmission of cattle, Aug. 18.

A fire occurs in a vault at Kensal Green cemetery, Aug. 18.

Fire at Canterbury occasions damage to a number of buildings in High street, &c., Aug. 18.

Destructive collision of two goods trains near the Euxton junction, a few miles from Preston, Aug. 19.

The works of Gore & Izzard, box makers, Kent road, covering nearly an acre of ground, are destroyed by fire, Aug. 20.

The West London Industrial Exhibition, at the Floral Hall, is closed, Aug. 21.

1865 Fire at Morris & Co.'s, bookbinders, Bartholomew close, Aug. 22.

The 22d annual congress of the British Archæological Association is opened at Durham, Lord Houghton, president, Aug. 22.

Three children murdered by their mother in Skin Market place, Bankside, Southwark, Aug. 23.

[She was found to be insane.]

Fires in a veneer merchant and cabinet-maker's shop at 174 Old Street road, St. Luke's, and at Edgeware road, and Sloane street, Aug. 23.

The Government issue an order in Council prohibiting the importation of cattle into Ireland, with a view to keeping the cattle plague out of the island, Aug. 25.

A Frenchman named Jordan and his wife brought up at the Mansion House charged with extraordinary frauds upon foreigners, Aug. 25.

The Horticultural Gardens are thrown open for the day, by command of the Queen, free to the public, in commemoration of the birthday of the Prince Consort, and are visited by 130,000 persons, Aug. 26.

The Queen and royal family are present at the inauguration of a statue of the Prince Consort presented by Her Majesty to his native town—Coburg, Aug. 26.

Twelve people injured by the breaking down of an omnibus at Ewood near Blackburn, Aug. 26.

Bank rate raised from 4 to 4½ per cent., Aug. 27.

The Working Men's Industrial Exhibition is opened at Birmingham, Rev. Dr. Miller presiding, Aug. 28.

The French Fleet from Cherbourg, returning the visit of the English Fleet, arrives at Portsmouth, Aug. 29.

The Wakefield Industrial and Fine Art Exhibition opened by Lord Houghton, Aug. 30.

A collision occurs on the Great Northern Railway at Colney Hatch between a Midland excursion and a coal train, upwards of 50 persons severely injured, Aug. 31.

A collision on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway at Castlecary causes much damage, Aug. 31.

Consols during the month, from 89 to 90¼.

The South-Eastern Railway dividend is only 2½ in place of 4½, the former amount, in consequence of compensations paid for the Blackheath and Staplehurst accidents, Sep. 1.

Fenianism is exciting considerable attention in Dublin; 5 Fenians apprehended, Sep. 2.

Collision on the London and North-Western Railway at Wolverhampton; many of the passengers are injured, Sep. 2.

A fire destroys the varnish manufactory of Mr. Nobbs, in King street, Camden town, Sep. 2.

General Pennefather is presented with a

silver Cellini cup, value 100 guineas, at Aldershot, on relinquishing his command, Sep. 2.

1865 Fires occur in a block of new buildings near Cremorne, and at Mr. Nathan's, London road, Southwark, Sep. 3.

Sunday trains for passengers begin to run on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, Sep. 3.

Several gunboats are sent to watch on the western coast of Ireland for Fenians said to be expected from America, Sep. 6.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science meets at Birmingham, professor Phillips, president, Sep. 6.

Fires at Healy's paper-mills, Twickenham common; and in 36 Wilderness row, Clerkenwell, Sep. 6.

George Smith, a groom, is charged at the Wandsworth police court with eloping with Miss Crosse, the daughter of his master, a clergyman, Sep. 6.

[The young couple get married on 14th Sep.]

Ten fires in the metropolis, Sep. 6-7.

A sham-fight takes place on Woolwich common while the thermometer in the sun was 112° of Fahrenheit, Sep. 7.

Fall of a bridge on the Great Western Railway at Birmingham; 1 man injured, Sep. 7.

The Queen arrives at Windsor on her return from the continent, Sep. 8.

Emma, queen of the Sandwich Islands, visits Her Majesty at Windsor, Sep. 9.

Collision of 2 goods trains on the East Lancashire Railway near Preston, and of a passenger train on the Great Western Railway near Banbury, Sep. 9.

The celebrated China clipper-ships "Fiery Cross," 660 tons, and the "Serica," 708 tons, sail from Foo-chow-foo on May 26, and arrive off Isle of Wight simultaneously, having run 25,000 miles in 106 days, Sep. 9.

The Queen leaves Windsor at 7 o'clock p.m. for Balmoral, which she reaches in 20 hours, Sep. 11.

The Midland Counties' Industrial Exhibition is inaugurated at Nottingham by Lord Belper, Sep. 12.

The Reading Industrial Exhibition is opened by the bishop of Oxford, Sep. 13.

The prince and princess of Wales leave Marlborough House for Abergeldie, Sep. 15.

The police take possession of the premises of the "Irish People" newspaper, and arrest a number of persons charged with being Fenians, Sep. 15.

A number of persons are arrested in Cork charged with belonging to the Fenian brotherhood, Sep. 16.

Prince Amadeus, second son of the king of Italy, arrives in London, Sep. 16.

The foundation-stone of the Herbert Convalescent Home is laid at Bournemouth. The institution is founded in memory of the late Lord Herbert of Lea. Sep. 16.

The duke of Somerset, first lord of the Admiralty, makes his first official inspection of the London section of the Royal Naval Reserve. His Grace expressed his gratification with all he witnessed, Sep. 18.

1865 Lord Brougham enters on his 87th year in excellent health, Sep. 19.

The Bristol Industrial Exhibition opened by the mayor in the absence of Lord Palmerston, who was prevented by illness, Sep. 19.

Collision of goods trains on the South-Eastern Railway at Woking, Sep. 19.

The foundation-stone of a new Masonic Hall is laid at Birmingham by Lord Leigh, provincial grand master, Sep. 20.

Fire in the grain establishment of Mr. Rawthorne at Preston, Sep. 21.

The number of omnibuses plying in London is about 1,070, Sep. 21.

The duke of Buccleuch inaugurates the new water works at Hawick, lays the foundation-stone of a new Exchange, and is entertained at a grand banquet in the evening, Sep. 22.

The cabinet-works of Mr. Webster at Wick are destroyed by fire, Sep. 22.

A gentleman in East Lothian protects his gooseberry bushes from sparrows by a wire awning, and expects a splendid crop. In checkmating the sparrows, a fair field is left for the caterpillars, which destroy both leaf and fruit, thus teaching the utility of small birds, Sep. 22.

Arrests of Fenians continue throughout Ireland, Sep. 23.

Explosion of powder-mills at Ewell, near Epsom; 2 men killed, Sep. 23.

The tomb of James III. and his queen, the princess Margaret of Denmark, at Cambuskenneth abbey, is restored by Queen Victoria, Sep. 24.

The Evangelical Alliance holds its 29th annual conference at Hull, Sep. 25.

Five fires occur in various parts of London, and one in the ship "London," lying at Wapping, Sep. 25.

Incendiary fires in stackyards at Pontefract, East Hardwick, and Gateshead, Sep. 25-27.

Prospectus issued of Allan's Transatlantic Telegraph Company for a submarine route *via* Falmouth, Oporto, and the Azores to Halifax; the advantages are stated to be only one-fourth the weight and bulk of cable, and the longest unbroken distance only 1,400 miles, Sep. 27.

The delegates in the building trades intimate to the employers that after May next the men will demand to be paid 8d. per hour, Sep. 27.

Nine hundred pensioners of Greenwich hospital avail themselves of the Admiralty offer of out-door pensions allowed by the Act of last session, leaving only 450 inmates, who are mostly cripples, Sep. 27.

The "Accrington," an iron vessel of 2,500 tons, takes fire while lying off Blackwall, Sep. 27.

A disastrous collision takes place on the Preston and Wyre Railway, between

an excursion train with 700 passengers, and a goods train, at Lea road station, Sep. 27.

Two cases of cholera are said to have occurred at Southampton, Sep. 28.

The cattle plague is found to have extended its ravages to the sheep, Sep. 28.

Bank rate raised from 4 to 4½ per cent., Sep. 28.

Fire at Messrs. Wilson's, 51 Aldermanbury, Sep. 28.

The engine of the mail train on the London and North-Western Railway leaves the rails at Leighton, which causes a delay of 3 hours in arriving at Liverpool, Sep. 28.

The express train on the Great-Western Railway runs into a goods train at Stourbridge, Sep. 28.

Fires at a carpenter's in Bleeding Heart yard, Hatton garden, Soloman's terrace, St. George's-in-the-East, and Grosvenor road, Pimlico, Sep. 29.

Collision of an excursion train of 40 carriages with a break and guard's van standing on the London and North-Western Railway near Coventry; a number of passengers injured, Sep. 29.

The laundry at Dunrobin castle is destroyed by fire, Sep. 29.

Five persons connected with the "Irish People" office, and a tailor, are brought before the police magistrate in Dublin. Mr. Barry, for the Crown, explains the designs of the Fenian conspiracy, and produces letters with remittances of upwards of £5,000 from America in the course of the week, Sep. 30.

Collision of a passenger with a goods train at the Nailsea station of the Bristol and Exeter Railway, Sep. 30.

Three of H.M. frigates are fitted with engines to test a system used by the Pacific Mail Co., by which the maximum of speed with the minimum of fuel is said to be obtained. Randolph & Co. of Glasgow, Messrs. Maudslay, and Penn & Son, are employed by the Admiralty to construct them, and the ships sail together on a trial trip from Plymouth to Madeira, Sep. 30.

[They arrived in the following order:—Randolph & Co.'s, Oct. 6; Maudslay's, Oct. 8; and Penn & Son's, Oct. 10.]

Consols during the month, from 89½ to 90¼.

The Dutch church, Austinfriars, having been restored after being burnt down, is re-opened, Oct. 1.

Bank rate raised from 4½ to 5 per cent., Oct. 2.

The Church Congress meets at Norwich; the archbishop of York preaches the opening sermon, Oct. 3.

Five of the Fenian prisoners at Dublin are commited for trial on a charge of high treason, Oct. 4.

The Social Science Association meets at Sheffield, Lord Brougham presiding, Oct. 4.

Successful experiments with Wood & Beardslee's torpedo shells conducted in presence of the lords of the Admiralty at Chatham, Oct. 4.

1865 Bank rate raised from 5 to 6 per cent., Oct. 5.

Murder of a mother and sister by a lunatic named Hunter, at the Grange, Edinburgh, Oct. 6.

Bank rate raised from 6 to 7 per cent., Oct. 7.

The Queen visits the dowager duchess of Athol at Dunkeld, Oct 9.

A fearful gale on the Northumberland coast causes much loss of life and shipping, Oct. 10.

By the American mail arriving at this date, accounts from Mr. Hall, the Arctic explorer, dated 10 Dec., 1864, state that Crozier and 3 others of Sir John Franklin's party are alive, Oct. 10.

The official correspondence between earl Russell and Mr. Adams as to the "Alabama," in which the former repudiates the American claims, is published in the "Gazette," Oct. 10.

Bank bullion, £12,736,346—lowest point of the year, Oct. 11.

An insurrection breaks out at Morant bay, Jamaica, among the negroes, with an intention to murder the whole of the white population. During a meeting the court house is fired, and the gentlemen present murdered in trying to escape: the most horrible atrocities are committed, Oct. 11.

[The governor used prompt measures to prevent the spread of the insurrection, and is blamed for cruelty by some parties at home, who call for an investigation.]

The Metropolitan Board of Works raise the salary of the engineer from £1,500 to £2,000, and of his 3 assistants from £500 to £800, with an allowance for travelling expenses of £200 each, Oct. 13.

The prince and princess of Wales visit the duke of Roxburghe at Floors castle, Oct. 17.

Lord Palmerston dies at Brockett Hall; the announcement of his death is received throughout the country with profound regret, Oct. 18.

A Government school of science and art inaugurated at Salisbury; the bishop presiding, Oct. 19.

Earl Russell receives the Queen's commands to re-form the administration, Oct. 20.

George William Gordon is tried by court-martial at Jamaica; found guilty of high treason, and inciting to murder and rebellion, and condemned and executed, Oct. 20.

A statue of the earl of Eglinton, by Noble, is inaugurated at Ayr, Oct. 21.

The Mackay gun (improved 68-pounder), with a 30 lb. charge of powder, at 200 yards range, sends the projectile through the Agincourt target, and 1,475 yards beyond it, Oct. 21.

[The target is composed of 18 inches of teak, with armour-plate 5½ inches thick.]

Collision at Pitlochrie, on the Perth and

Inverness Railway; several passengers severely injured, Oct. 21.

1865 A porpoise, 4 feet long, caught in the Thames at Hammersmith, Oct. 22.

The Haytian rebel steamer "Valorogue" fires into the Jamaica packet off Acul, St. Domingo. H.M.S. "Bulldog," being at hand, sinks the "Valorogue," and in manœuvring gets on a reef, and is set fire to, to prevent her falling into rebel hands. Oct. 22.

The French government proposes a European conference, to investigate the primary causes of cholera, study its characteristics, and propose means for confining the disease and stifling it at its origin, Oct. 23.

Three men killed by an explosion of fire-damp at Brightside, near Sheffield, Oct. 23.

Destructive fires occur at Queenhithe and Rotherhithe, Oct. 24.

Three houses destroyed by fire, 21, 22, and 23 Stepney Causeway, Oct. 25.

The remains of Lord Palmerston, by desire of the Queen, interred in Westminster Abbey, Oct. 27.

A serious fire breaks out in stack "D" at St. Katherine's dock, Oct. 28.

The Queen leaves Balmoral for Windsor, Oct. 28.

Great fire at Beale's Wharf, Tooley street; damage, £180,000, Oct. 30.

Explosion of gasometer at Vauxhall kills 9 persons and damages an immense amount of property, Oct. 31.

Violent gales from various points, chiefly on the southern and eastern coasts, from Wednesday, 26th, till Monday, Oct. 31.

All the gates and bars on the south side of the Thames (61 in number) are removed, freeing 108 miles of road in Surrey, Kent, and Sussex, Oct. 31.

The prince and princess of Wales visit Liverpool, and are enthusiastically received, Oct. 31.

The inhabitants of Farringdon Ward meet and protest against the delay in the formation of Smithfield market, and resolve to memorialize the home secretary to transfer the power from the Corporation to the Metropolitan Board of Works, Oct. 31.

Consols during the month, from 88⅞ to 89¼.

The chancellor of the exchequer (Mr. Gladstone) visits Glasgow, receives an address from the "Parliamentary Reform Union," the freedom of the city from the lord provost, and in the evening an address from the working-men; on each occasion the right hon. gentleman delivered an appropriate speech, Nov. 1.

Mr. Gladstone delivers his valedictory address as rector of the university of Edinburgh, Nov. 3.

Lord Stanley formally opens the new gymnasium at Liverpool, Nov. 6.

The "Shenandoah" confederate ship, disarmed, arrives at Liverpool, Nov. 6.

An alarming collision occurs between Sheffield and Penistone, an express train having driven into a cattle train. Sir Edward Landseer received a severe cut over his eye, Nov. 6.

1865 The Royal Albert Infirmary at Bishop's Waltham, formally opened by the princesses Helena and Louise, and prince Arthur; the first named princess unveiled a statue of her illustrious father presented by Mr. Perkins, Nov. 7.

The Pneumatic Despatch Co.'s tube, from 245 Holborn to Euston station, successfully experimented upon, several gentlemen being conveyed in both directions, Nov. 7.

Twenty patients sent from the Brompton Consumption Hospital to winter in Madeira; the London and Westminster Steamboat Co. kindly provided a steamer, and the Omnibus Co. conveyed the passengers to the ship free, Nov. 7.

The Manchester committee for the Shakespeare tercentenary found a scholarship of £40 in Owen's college, and 2 of £20 in the Free Grammar school, in commemoration of the bard of Avon, Nov. 8.

Mr. William Chambers elected lord provost of Edinburgh, and declares his intention to devote himself to the sanitary improvement of the city, Nov. 10.

The 20 consumptive patients who left the Brompton hospital, Nov. 7, arrive at Madeira in improved health, Nov. 17.

A fearful collision in the Tay, resulting in the destruction of 2 large iron steamers valued at upwards of £50,000, Nov. 18.

Two Roman tombs discovered on the crown lands at Old Windsor, which are removed to the royal gardens at Frogmore, Nov. 20.

Mr. Spencer Wells, for the first time in England and only the third time in the history of surgery, succeeds in excising an enlarged spleen from a patient who recovered, Nov. 20.

[The patient survived the operation 158 hours.]

A remarkable meteor of 3 times the brilliancy of Venus at her brightest is seen at a few minutes past 6 on the evening of Nov. 21.

The Court of Common Council resolve to give additional assistance to the city architect in order to facilitate the erection of Smithfield market, Nov. 22.

A violent gale blows over the metropolis and throughout the country generally, and causes considerable damage to property, Nov. 22.

Captain Wilson with a number of assistants leave England on an exploring expedition to the Holy Land, Nov. 23.

Bank rate reduced from 7 to 6 per cent., Nov. 23.

Stephens, the head centre of the Fenians, escapes from Richmond prison at Dublin, Nov. 24.

The "Court Journal" announces it to be the Queen's intention to take up her abode at Buckingham Palace in January, Nov. 26.

The Savoy chapel, which was destroyed by fire in June, 1864, after being completely

restored by the Queen, as duchess of Lancaster, is re-opened for public worship, Nov. 26.

1865 Fatal accidents occur on the Great Western, South-Western, and Lancashire & Yorkshire railways, Nov. 25.

High gales are experienced on the coast from Friday 24th till Nov. 27.

Fire destroys the premises of Messrs. Price & Goswell in Lombard street, Nov. 27.

The special commission for the trial of the Fenian prisoners is opened at Dublin, Nov. 27.

Plans and sections for 340 new railways deposited with the Board of Trade, Nov. 30.

Consols during the month, from 87⅞ to 89⅝.

Thomas Clark Luby is found guilty at Dublin, and sentenced to 20 years' penal servitude, Dec. 1.

The prince of Wales presents to the princess Alexandra on her birthday a beautiful pair of bay ponies, with carriage and harness, Dec. 1.

A general acknowledgment of the addresses of sympathy and condolence with the American government and people, sent from all parts of the country on the assassination of president Lincoln, is sent to the "Times," Dec. 1.

A terrible fire, causing enormous loss, breaks out at Compton House, Liverpool; damage, £200,000, Dec. 1.

Mr. Reed, the chief constructor of the navy, is the inventor of machinery by which 2 men can train a gun weighing 17 tons in less than a minute, the men so employed being protected from hostile shots, Dec. 1.

A pneumatic railway under the Mersey, from Liverpool to Birkenhead, proposed, capable of conveying 500 persons, Dec. 1.

The bishop of Salisbury preaches to 1,500 convicts in the establishment at Portland, Dec. 3.

A double accident occurs on the London and North-Western Railway at Willisden, 2 coal trains having come into collision. Scarcely had this happened, when the Birmingham express came crashing into the trucks with which the line was strewed. Dec. 4.

Inventions for the utilization of copper smoke, hitherto so injurious to health and to the land surrounding the smelting-works, tried successfully at Swansea, Dec. 4.

The Fenian prisoners are removed from Richmond jail to Kilmainham prison, the governor of the former being dismissed in consequence of the escape of Stephens, Dec. 4.

Lord provost Chambers lays his scheme for improving the sanitary condition of Edinburgh before the city council, Dec. 5.

In the case, Mrs. Yelverton *v.* the "Saturday Review," tried at Edinburgh, the jury, by a majority of 9 to 3, find for the defenders, Dec. 6.

1865 The 424th anniversary of the foundation of Eton college celebrated, Dec. 6.

The Court of Common Council resolve to apply to parliament for power to supply gas to the city of London, Dec. 7.

Leopold, king of the Belgians, dies, aged 75, after reigning 34½ years, Dec. 9.

Sir Henry Knight Storks is gazetted temporary governor of Jamaica, and to conduct the investigation as to the insurrection and the means used for suppressing it, Dec. 12.

The Glasgow Industrial Exhibition is opened by the duke of Argyll, who delivered an inaugural address in the City Hall in the evening, Dec. 12.

Cambridge House, the town residence of the late Lord Palmerston, is leased by the Naval and Military Club at £3,000 per annum, Dec. 13.

The king and queen of Portugal arrive in London by the South-Eastern Railway, Dec. 13.

The mail-packet "Samphire," from Dover to Calais, comes into violent collision with the American bark "Fanny Buck," of Boston, both vessels being much damaged, and several lives lost in consequence, Dec. 13.

Messrs. O'Farrell's establishment in Dublin destroyed by fire; damage, £35,000, Dec. 14.

Fires occur at North Woolwich, in the London and Colonial Ale and Porter Co.'s stores; in Messrs. J. King & Co.'s printing-office, Savoy street; in Mr. Shering's, a grocer, Lower Bermondsey; and in Pickle-Herring Stairs, Tooley street, Dec. 15-16.

The foundation-stone for the new pumping station near Stratford, to complete the system of main drainage for the metropolis, is laid, Dec. 16.

The special commission appointed to try the Fenians at Dublin concludes its labours, every prisoner tried having been found guilty, Dec. 13.

The commission is opened at Cork, Dec. 14.

Government issues forms for a return of voters on the parliamentary registers in England and Wales, Dec. 14.

A meeting of Scotch ploughmen is held at Slateford, and a "Farm Servants' Protection Society" is formed, which is intended to be general throughout Scotland, Dec. 15.

The first stone of the river piers of the new bridge at Blackfriars is laid, Dec. 18.

A fire breaks out in Mitre square, owing to the explosion of a quantity of Chinese fire, which causes the death of 2 persons, Dec. 19.

A fearful explosion occurs in the Upper Gethin pit, near Merthyr, resulting in the death of 34 men and injury to 22 others, Dec. 20.

The oil and engine department of the works at Crewe is destroyed by fire, Dec. 20.

1865 Dillon, Lynch, Duggan, O'Connell, and O'Donovan, Fenians, found guilty of treason-felony by the commission at Cork; the four first sentenced to 10 years', and the fifth to 5 years' penal servitude, Dec. 19-20.

Two Roman cinerary urns are found in excavating the foundation of a mansion at Binn, the property of Mr. David Landale, mining engineer, Edinburgh, Dec. 22.

The new Farringdon station and the Metropolitan Extension to Finsbury opened; the time from Bishop's road to Finsbury, 22 minutes, Dec. 23.

Mr. Dornbusch, when entering his office in Gresham House, is stabbed 7 times, though not fatally, by an Italian named Ferini, Dec. 23.

Wreck of the "Ibis," Cork steamer, from London, off Powe Head; 7 of the crew lost, Dec. 23.

Two Eglinton fellowships founded in Glasgow university of £90 each, tenable for three years, in commemoration of the late Lord Eglinton, Dec. 25.

The recorder of London, Mr. Gurney, is appointed by government to assist Sir H. Storks in the Jamaica investigation, Dec. 26.

The 800th anniversary of the dedication of Westminster Abbey is celebrated by a full choral service, Dean Stanley preaching the sermon, Dec. 28.

Bank rate raised from 6 to 7 per cent., Dec. 28.

A severe gale of wind passes over Edinburgh, which in the afternoon attained the violence of a perfect hurricane; several cabs and carriages were overturned, Dec. 29.

A tremendous gale from the south-west, lasting for 6 hours, swept along the Irish Channel, and caused considerable damage both by sea and land, Dec. 30.

Rev. George Henry C. Perry is committed by the magistrates at Biggleswade on a charge of having obtained the curacy of Northill, Bedfordshire, by false pretences, Dec. 30.

Mr. J. B. Maule, recorder of Leeds, is appointed the third member of the Jamaica Inquiry Commission, Dec. 30.

A violent storm of wind and rain from the south-west breaks over London, which was felt throughout the southern counties, Dec. 31.

The Board of Trade returns for the past month exhibit the extraordinary increase of £3,502,529, or about 29 per cent., in the declared value of our exportations, compared with the corresponding month of last year. On those of November, 1863, they show an increase of 22 per cent. The consignments of cotton yarn have been 53 per cent. more in value and 60 per cent. in quantity than at the same date of last year. Of cotton manufactures they have been 42 per cent. more in value and 39 per cent. in quantity. Most of the other principal articles of British industry seem to have been shipped in proportionate quantities. Thus there is an increase of 50 per cent. under the head of haberdashery, 15 per cent. in hardware, 35 per cent. both in linen and silk manufactures, 61 per cent. in woollen manufactures, and 30 per cent. in iron. For the first 11 months of the year our exports show an increase of 2 per cent. on the same months of 1864, and of 14 per cent. over those of 1863. The importations of grain during the past month were of an average character, Russia, Prussia, and France being again the chief sources of supply, while the quantity from the United States was unimportant. Of cattle the arrivals were 26,022, against 21,210 in November, 1864; and of sheep, 123,686, against 37,759.

1865 287 new joint-stock companies have been proposed in the year, requiring capital to the amount of £106,995,000, and deposits have been paid amounting to £12,174,79.

Consols during the month, from 86⅝ to 89⅝.
Consols during the year, from 86⅛ to 91½.

Deaths.—The lady of Lord Brougham and Vaux (77), Jan. 12; Leitch Ritchie, editor of "Chambers' Journal," Jan. 16; marchioness of Londonderry, Jan. 20; Dr. Hugh Falconer, palæontologist, &c., Jan. 31; duke of Northumberland, Feb. 12; cardinal Wiseman (63), Feb. 15; F.-M. Lord Combermere, Feb. 22; Lord Willoughby D'Eresby, Feb. 22; Isabella Ross, at Market Weighton (105), Mar. 22; Richard Cobden, M.P., April 2; John Cassells, publisher, April 2; Charles Waterton, naturalist, May 26; Sir John Richardson, F.R.S., Arctic naturalist, June 5; Sir Joseph Paxton, M.P., architect of Crystal Palace, June 8; Mrs. Sigourney, American authoress, June 10; Andrew R. Drummond, banker, June 20; Sir J. W. Lubbock, banker, author, June 20; Robert Ferguson, M.D., physician to the Queen, June 25; Isaac Taylor, author, June 28; Dr. S. P. Woodward, geologist, July 11; William Edmonstone Aytoun, professor of rhetoric, Edinburgh, Aug. 4; Sir William Jackson Hooker, botanist; general Sir George Brown; hon. Judge Haliburton, Aug. 27; Sir W. R. Hamilton, astronomer royal, Ireland, Sep. 2; admiral Sir W. H. Smyth, Sep. 9; John F. Herring, animal painter, Sep. 26; Rev. Canon Stowell of Salford, Oct. 8; Dr. Charles Richardson, author of "New English Dictionary," Oct. 6; John Taylor of Hilgay (117), Oct. 30; professor Lindley, University College, Nov. 3; colonel J. Glencairn Burns, youngest son of the poet, at Cheltenham, Nov. 18; captain Fowke, architect of the International Exhibition Building, Dec. 4; Lady Augusta Gordon Hallyburton, only surviving daughter of William IV. and Mrs. Jordan, Dec. 8; Sir Charles L. Eastlake, president of the Royal Academy, Dec. 24.

DICTIONARY

OF

REMARKABLE EVENTS IN BRITISH HISTORY.

DICTIONARY

OF

REMARKABLE EVENTS IN BRITISH HISTORY.

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